



DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

PAST, PRESENT AND PROMISE

Directions: This study guide must be completed during today's film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. Explain the controversial issue of Nature v. Nurture.
2. Give a formal definition of psychology.
3. What are the three things that psychology attempts to do?
4. Is psychology a science?
5. What are some characteristics of the micro level of psychological research?
6. What are some characteristics of the molecular level of psychological research?
7. What is a good definition of non-verbal communication?
8. What are some characteristics of the molar level of psychological research?
9. When did modern psychological research actually begin?
10. Who was G. Stanley Hall and what contribution did he make to the study of psychology?
11. Who was William James and what contribution did he make to the study of psychology?
12. Why did many people in the world of psychology criticize James and his ideas?
13. What is the name of the narrator of the film series?

Unit One

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

Directions: match each concept to the appropriate statement, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided. Be ready to justify your answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who analyzes how organisms learn or modify their behavior based on their response to events in the environment
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who studies how we process, store, retrieve, and use information and how cognitive processes influence our behavior
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who usually helps people deal with problems in living
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the father of Structuralism and of Psychology in general
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who is concerned with helping students learn
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who studies sensation, perception, learning, motivation, and emotion in carefully controlled laboratory conditions
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who believes that each person has freedom in directing his or her future and achieving personal growth
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The use of pure research in the real world
9. \_\_\_\_\_ assumption or prediction about behavior that is tested through scientific research
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who diagnoses and treats people with emotional disturbances
11. \_\_\_\_\_ a method of self-observation in which participants report their thoughts and feelings
12. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who studies how unconscious motives and conflicts determine human behavior
13. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologist who studies how physical and chemical changes in our bodies influence our behavior
14. \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist who studies the mind and behavior of humans and animals
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the scientific study of behavior that is tested through scientific research
16. \_\_\_\_\_ a set of assumptions used to explain phenomena and offered for scientific study
17. \_\_\_\_\_ The father of Psychoanalysis
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Disagreed with the concept of Dualism
19. \_\_\_\_\_ a psychologists that is most interested in the purposes and impacts of human behavior
20. \_\_\_\_\_ theorized that humans and the earth were not the center of the universe

Concepts

- |                    |                  |                    |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. APPLIED SCIENCE | b. BEHAVIORIST   | c. CLINICAL        | d. COGNITIVIST  |
| e. COPERNICUS      | f. COUNSELING    | g. DESCARTES       | h. EDUCATIONAL  |
| i. EXPERIMENTAL    | j. FREUD         | k. FUNCTIONALIST   | l. GALTON       |
| m. GESTALT         | n. HUMANIST      | o. HYPOTHESIS      | p. INDUSTRIAL   |
| q. INTROSPECTION   | r. PSYCHOANALYST | s. PSYCHOBIOLOGIST | t. PSYCHOLOGIST |
| u. PSYCHOLOGY      | v. STRUCTURALIST | w. THEORY          | x. WUNDT        |

Unit One

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ADDICTION

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APPLIED SCIENCE

-----

BASIC SCIENCE

-----

BEHAVIORISM

-----

BEHAVIORISTS

-----

BEHAVIORS

-----

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

-----

COGNITIVE

-----

COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGIST

-----

DESCRIBE BEHAVIOR

-----

DREAM ANALYSIS

-----

DUALISM

-----

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

-----

ENVIRONMENTAL

-----

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGIST

-----

EXPLAIN BEHAVIOR

-----

FEELINGS

-----

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

-----

FOUR GOALS

-----

FREE ASSOCIATION

-----

FREUD, SIGMUND

-----

FUNCTIONALISTS

-----

GALTON, SIR FRANCIS

-----

HUMANIST

-----

HYPOTHESIS

---

INFLUENCE BEHAVIOR

---

INSIGHTS

---

INTROSPECTION

---

JAMES, WILLIAM

---

PAVLOV, IVAN

---

PERSONALITY TEST

---

PHYSIOLOGICAL

---

PREDICT BEHAVIOR

---

PSYCHIATRIST

---

PSYCHOANALYSIS

---

PSYCHOANALYST

---

PSYCHOBIOLOGIST

---

PSYCHOLOGIST

---

PSYCHOLOGY

---

REINFORCEMENT

---

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

---

SENSATIONS

---

SKINNER, B.F.

---

SYSTEMATIC

---

THEORY

---

THEORY

---

WALDEN TWO

---

WATSON, JOHN B.

---

WERTHEIMER, MAX

---

WUNDT, WILHELM

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Unit One

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

A crossword puzzle grid with 37 numbered starting points for words. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of each starting square. The numbers are: 1 (vertical), 2 (horizontal), 3 (horizontal), 4 (horizontal), 5 (vertical), 6 (horizontal), 7 (vertical), 8 (vertical), 9 (horizontal), 10 (horizontal), 11 (vertical), 12 (horizontal), 13 (horizontal), 14 (horizontal), 15 (horizontal), 16 (vertical), 17 (horizontal), 18 (vertical), 19 (horizontal), 20 (vertical), 21 (vertical), 22 (vertical), 23 (horizontal), 24 (vertical), 25 (horizontal), 26 (horizontal), 27 (vertical), 28 (horizontal), 29 (horizontal), 30 (horizontal), 31 (vertical), 32 (horizontal), 33 (horizontal), 34 (horizontal), 35 (horizontal), 36 (horizontal), and 37 (horizontal).

## Across

2. We use the word \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss an organism's physical processes.
3. Who was one of the first to suggest that genius is inherited?
4. Gestalt Psychologists see experience as a \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a sum of the parts.
6. Max \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the first Gestaltists.
9. The school of psychological thought that maintains that conscious experience breaks down into objective sensations and subjective feelings is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The practice of study the bumps on one's head to determine intelligence is called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Who said that there is a link between the mind and the body?
13. Who conducted the famous experiment with a bell and a dog?
14. Maslow, Rogers and May were famous \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Who published the idea that the Earth was not the center of the universe?
17. The examination of one's own thoughts and feelings is called \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Hippocrates suggested that there were four elements or \_\_\_\_\_ in the body.
23. Wundt's laboratory was located in \_\_\_\_\_ Germany.
25. Psychologists who help people with problems such as anxiety, depression, or severe disorders, are \_\_\_\_\_.
26. The school of psychology that emphasizes the purposes of behavior and mental processes is \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The founder of the field of psychology known as structuralism was Wilhelm \_\_\_\_\_.
29. These are actually considered cognitive activities which some psychologists attempt to interpret.
32. An assumption of prediction that is testable is called a \_\_\_\_\_ in psychology.
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ method is a mixture of procedures and techniques that can be replicated in science.
35. As a science, psychology tests ideas through various \_\_\_\_\_ methods.
36. The \_\_\_\_\_ of psychology are to observe, describe, explain, predict, and control the events they study.
37. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective emphasizes the influence of biology on our behavior.

## Down

1. Who suggested that abnormalities happen because of problems in the brain?
3. The school of thought that emphasizes the tendency to organize perceptions into meaningful wholes is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Perhaps the most famous of the early psychologists was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ said that behavior is governed less by the gods and more by the thoughts of people.
8. Most babies benefit from medium amounts of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Psychologists who are concerned with helping students learn are known as \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.
13. The school of thought that emphasizes the importance of unconscious motives and internal conflicts in determining human behavior is \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The study of behavior and mental processes is called \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Who was the founder of the school of thought known as behaviorism?
20. The idea that the body and the mind are separate entities is called \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Activities such as dreams, perceptions, thoughts, and memories are all related to \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.
22. The school that defines psychology as the scientific study of observable behavior is \_\_\_\_\_.
24. William \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the first modern psychology book.
25. Those who use interviews and tests to identify their client's problems are \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
27. Any action that other people can observe or measure is considered \_\_\_\_\_.
30. An \_\_\_\_\_ science uses research in the real world setting to help people.
31. A statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are is a \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Research that has no immediate application and is done for its own sake is called \_\_\_\_\_ research.