

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?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

UNDERSTANDING RESEARCH

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. What do psychologists use to assist them in doing research?
2. What types of methods do they use to explore our personalities, values and talents?
3. What is a hypothesis?
4. What is the experimental group?
5. What is the control group?
6. What notion about the way we believe is psychology designed to assist us with?
7. Can psychological reality affect biological reality?
8. What is the placebo effect?
9. What is the double blind method?
10. What is the significance of Norman Cousins?
11. What were the other extraneous variables or influences on his state of mind and health?
12. What is the difference between correlation and causation?
13. Why is sampling so important in psychology?
14. What does representative mean?
15. What is pseudo science?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE DEVELOPING CHILD

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. What was Rousseau's argument about children?
2. What was Locke's argument about children?
3. What was William James' argument about children?
4. What was John (the father of behaviorism) Watson's argument about children?
5. What types of things are neonates actually able to do?
6. What are some reasons for why neonates have such bad vision?
7. What is habituation and dishabituation?
8. What is conservation as it relates to Piaget?
9. According to recent research, at what age might object permanence actually exist in children?
10. At what age are children apprehensive about venturing across the visual cliff?
11. According to recent research, where does temperament seem to come from?
12. What does the statement "Biology is not destiny," mean?
13. What does the shy monkey research seem to say about getting rid of shy behavior? In other words, how do get a shy monkey to be more outgoing?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE BEHAVING BRAIN

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. About how many neurons does an average brain have?
2. What are the two types of synaptic junctures?
3. What is the basic idea behind the new Neuro Science?
4. What is the purpose and or function of the brain stem?
5. What is the purpose and or function of the cerebellum?
6. What is the purpose and or function of the limbic system?
7. What is the purpose and or function of the amygdula?
8. What is the purpose and or function of the hippocampus?
9. What is the purpose and or function of the hypothalamus?
10. What is the purpose and or function of the thalamus?
11. What is the purpose and or function of the cerebrum?
12. What is the purpose and or function of the corpus callosum?
13. What is an E.E.G.?
14. What is a basic definition for the word "neurometrics"?
15. What is the black box theory?
16. How does scopolamine affect the synaptic juncture and in this case memory?
17. How does physostigmine affect the synaptic juncture and in this case memory?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE RESPONSIVE BRAIN

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. The film suggests that the brain is reciprocal. What does that mean?
2. What does research seem to suggest about the differences between people who are "touchers" and people who are "not touchers"?
3. In a recent study about premature infants, what variable was found to help the babies grow faster and have greater cognitive ability later in life?
4. How is the production of O.D.C. an enzyme effected by mothers touch?
5. As a result of studies involving O.D.C. research in rats, what do we believe about mother's touch?
6. What can be done to reverse the deprivation in touch deprived rats?
7. What is psychosocial dwarfism, and what do we believe is its cause?
8. How is the hypothalamus effected by attention and touch?
9. How tall did children who were therapeutically touched grow in one year?
10. What is the relationship between glucocorticoids a hormone and the hippocampus?
11. As a result of this research, what do we know about "handled animals" and the stress response?
12. In the African Cyllit Fish Studies, what happens to the male fish's ability to reproduce if it is not social successful and or dominant?
13. In the baboon studies, what happens to baboons who become social successful?
14. What seems to the be the logical conclusion drawn from each of these studies?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE MIND, AWAKE AND ASLEEP

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. What are circadian rhythms?
2. What is consciousness?
3. What is the hypnogogic state?
5. Continuing processing also takes place at the _____ level.
6. Most lower level processing is considered _____.
7. What are the two categories in the higher state of consciousness?
8. Since consciousness allows us to see past and present experiences and to consider the future, we think about _____.
9. What is structuralism?
10. What is functionalism?
11. How is consciousness "personal"?
12. How is consciousness "changing"?
13. How is consciousness "Selective"?
14. What did Watson say about consciousness?
15. What is the importance of attention to the study of consciousness?
16. What is attention?
17. How did Broadbent show how attention works?
18. Is day dreaming a good thing? Why?
19. What does sleep do for us?
20. What happened in 1937 regarding sleep?
21. What seems to be the processes involved with sleeping?
22. What is REM? What seems to accompany the REM state?
23. What does the pattern of sleeping that is typically
24. What did Freud say about the nature of dreams?
25. What is the basic assumption of the random fluctuation theory of dreaming?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

THE MIND, HIDDEN AND DIVIDED

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. How might the comments that an anesthesiologist makes during surgery have an effect on the recovery of the patient?
2. What are cognitive modules?
3. What is another name for psychoactive drugs?
4. What do 90 percent of indigenous cultures have in common?
5. What does dissociation mean?
6. What is the most dramatic dissociative disorder?
7. What is typically the major cause of multiple personality disorder?
8. What did Freud say about traumatic experiences?
9. What are defense mechanisms?
10. What is the alarm that Freud spoke of?
11. According to Freud, what is the major cause of mental illness?
12. What is a Freudian Slip?
13. What are other windows to the unconscious self?
14. Why is hypnosis is considered a dissociative experience?
15. How can hypnosis affect our perception of pain?
16. What is severed in a split brain patient?
17. What are the two issues that cause great interest and research in the split brain studies?
18. Where is the "interpreter" located?
19. What is the interpreter?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. What is it about the "Ames Room" that causes Dr. Zimbardo to appear to grow as he walks from the left side of the room to the right?
2. Our sensory abilities are usually measured by the _____, or the weakest level that a stimulus can be accurately detected at least half of the time.
3. Sensory receptors are designed to detect certain types of _____.
4. An object in the environment that one attempts to focus on is called the _____.
5. The image, as it appears and is "sensed" on the retina is called the _____.
6. What did David Hubel's research focus on...no pun intended?
7. According to the film, how many nerve cell, or fibers exist in the retina?
8. According to the film, how many nerve cell, or fibers exist in the optic nerve?
9. Pavel Misha's research seems to suggest that the perceptual system of the brain searches for _____ in order to make sense of what it senses.
10. What does the brain of a football player need to do in order to adapt to new sensory information?
11. What is perceptual constancy?
12. How does context influence what a person sees?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

LEARNING

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. According to the film, what is a reflex?
2. What is a fixed action pattern?
3. What two things related to learning seem to separate humans from the rest of the animal world?
4. What three things did Pavlov use as conditioned stimuli for his experiment?
5. What has Pavlov's discovery become known as?
6. According to the film, when does conditioning take place?
7. Pavlov's conclusion was that any perceived _____ can illicit any _____.
8. How was classical conditioning used to accidental kill the ice in the experiment?
9. What was Thorndyke's brand of conditioning called?
10. What is the basic law of effect?
11. Who was little Albert?
12. Who was Mary Jones?
13. What are Skinner's ABC's?
A: _____
B: _____
C: _____
14. What was the Skinner Box?
15. A behavior that operates on the environment is called an _____ behavior.
16. Which schedule of reinforcement seems to be the best?
17. How are agoraphobics treated using behavioral therapy?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

REMEMBERING AND FORGETTING

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. How many pieces of information can the brain store?
2. What type of things influence one's memory of recall?
3. What influence did Herman Ebbinghaus have on psychology?
4. What does his forgetting curve look like?
5. With the advent of computers, what does the model of memory look like today?
6. What are the components of memory?
7. According to the information processing model, how are memories stored?
8. What is the activation process?
9. What are the two great limitations to short term memory?
10. What is chunking?
11. What is pegging?
12. What is repression?
13. What is repression?
14. What is an engram?
15. What did Carl Lashley do?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

MOTIVATION AND EMOTION

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. What psychological concept is based on the Latin term "molera"?
2. What does motivation describe in humans?
3. What are some examples of external motivators?
4. What are some examples of internal motivators?
5. What is an addiction?
6. What is a phobia?
7. In terms of motivation, what is the obvious relationship between pleasure and pain?
8. How does society affect the obvious relationship between pain and pleasure?
9. What two things did Freud suggest all humans are born with?
10. What two humanist are described as having a more positive outlook n motivation?
11. Fill in the missing levels on the hierarchy of needs.

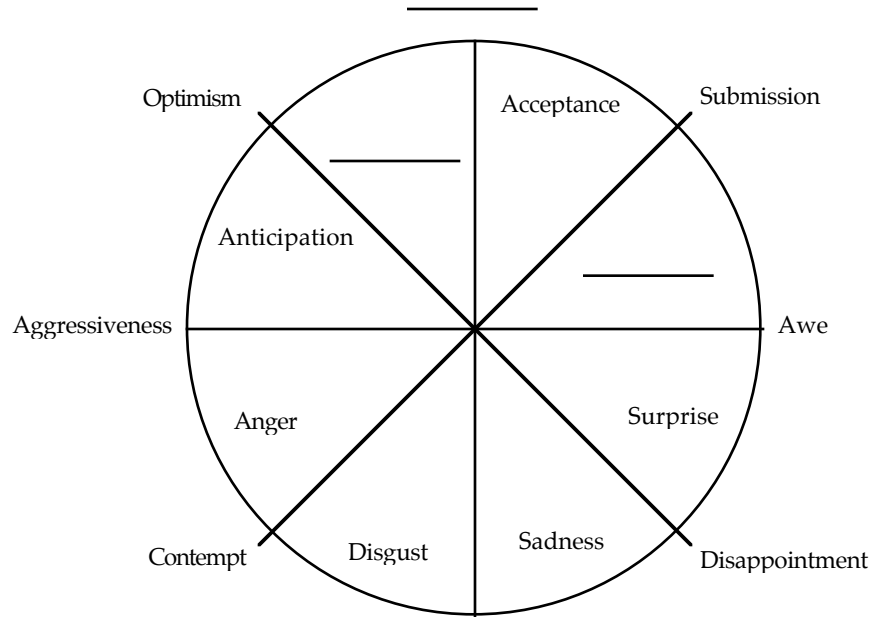
Transcendence

Self Esteem

Safety

12. How would a changing environment and two genetic parents be a strong asset to the perpetuation of a species?

13. Why would such a situation require at least one of the species parents to show off for the other potential parent?
14. Charles Darwin suggested that emotion is _____.
15. Fill in the missing elements.



16. What does explanatory style mean?
17. What are the meanings of the six characteristics of optimism and pessimism?

		Optimistic	Pessimistic
Locus of Control	Internal		
	External		
Lasting Effect	Stable		
	Global		
Event	Stable		
	Global		

18. How does pessimism affect health in middle age?

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

TESTING AND INTELLIGENCE

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. How might a person prove that they are smart?
2. What does an IQ of 100 mean?
3. What is the goal of psychological assessment?
4. What is psychometrics?
5. What is a cognitive test, and what are some examples of cognitive tests?
6. What is a personality test?
7. What is projective test?
8. What is the MMPI? What does it test for?
9. Other than the "Apple Test" when was the first assessment recorded in history?
10. What did Sir Francis Galton believe about the heritability of intelligence?
11. Who wrote the first workable test of intelligence in 1905?
12. What was the quantification process of that first test?
13. How was that first test seen as a democratic tool?
14. What did Lewis Terman do in 1916?
15. What does this formula mean? $ma / ca * 100 = IQ$
16. What did Terman think about the heritability of intelligence and therefore IQ?
17. What is the significance of David Wechsler?
18. What is validity?
19. What is reliability?
20. Why does a test need to be standardized or normed correctly?
21. What is self fulfilling prophesy?
22. What is the most serious issue related to testing and intelligence?
23. If the test's standardization is incorrect, what will probably happen?
24. What are Howard Gardner's Seven Intelligences?
25. What is intelligence, to Robert Sternberg?

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology
A Basic Overview of the Study of Human Behavior

What are the basic concepts that you need to know about the study of behavior?

You should be able to list and explain the schools of psychological thought.

Essential Details

The Neurobiological School emphasizes genetics and nature as the cause of behavior.

The Behavioral School emphasizes reinforcement as the cause of behavior.

The Psychodynamic School suggests that unconscious motivation influence behavior.

The Cognitive School emphasizes the role of information processing and schema development.

The Evolutionary School emphasizes the role that adaptation and genetic diversity has on behavior.

The Humanistic School emphasizes the role of human potential, growth and esteem on behavior.

The Sociocultural School emphasizes the role of social interaction on behavior.

You should be able to briefly discuss the history of human attempt to explain behavior.

Essential Details

Around 500 BC the Greek Philosophers like Socrates and Aristotle "argued and debated" about behavior.

From 400 to 1400 AD, during the Dark and Middle Ages science, based on analogy was almost nonexistent.

During the Renaissance, empiricism and the scientific methods developed.

Evolutionary Theories were introduced by "Armature" scientists like Charles Darwin in the 1800's.

Wilhelm Wundt, 1832 - 1920 developed the study of structuralism, an attempt to analyze human thought.

William James, 1842 - 1910 developed the study of functionalism which studied the functions of behavior.

John B. Watson 1878 - 1958 developed the school of Behaviorism which said that empiricism was essential.

A shift from B.F. Skinner and the Behaviorist to the Cognitivists like Jean Piaget arose in the 1900's.

You should be able to identify the basic fields of psychology.

Essential Details

Most psychologists consider themselves to be clinical psychologists that work with clients.

Counseling psychologists tend to help people set and achieve psychologically important goals.

School psychologists study the educational institution and provide programs to aid in student achievement.

Educational psychologists study the philosophy and applications of education and theorize changes.

Developmental psychologists study the growth process that takes place from conception to death.

Personality psychologists study traits and characteristics to explain the way people behave.

Social psychologists study the social structures that exist and how that influences human behavior.

Experimental psychologists develop a variety of theories and procedures to explain human behavior.

Psychology has a rich history that has influenced its development and study.

Unit 01: History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

What is applied research?

Who was Aristotle?

What is astrology?

Who was B.F. Skinner?

What is the Barnum Effect?

What is basic research?

What is the behavioral school

What is behaviorism?

What is biological determinism?

What is a biopsychologist?

What is biopsychology?

Who was Charles Darwin?

What is clinical psychologist?

What is the cognitive school?

What is comparative psychology?

What is a counseling psychologist?

What is cross-cultural psychologist?

What is a cultural psychologist?

What is cultural relativity?

What are cultural values?

What is culture?

What is data?

What is the data reduction system?

What is determinism?

What is developmental psychology?

What is dogmatism?

What does eclectic mean?

What is educational psychology?

Who was Edward Tichner?

What is engineering psychology?

What is the evolutionary school?

What is experimental psychologist?

What is functionalism?

Who was G. Stanley Hall?

What does gestalt mean?

Who was hippocrates?

What is the humanistic school?

What are the four humors?

What is a hypothesis?

What is industrial / organizational psychology?

What is introspection?

Who was Jean Jacque rousseau?

Who was John B. Watson?

Who was John Locke?

What is a learning psychologist?

What is natural selection?

What is the nature v. nurture debate?

What are neo-freudians?

What is the neurobiological school?

What is an overt behavior?

What is palmistry?

What are personality psychologists?

What is philosophy?

What is phrenology?

What is pseudo-psychology?

What is a pseudo-science?

What is a psychiatric social worker?

What is a psychiatrist?

What is psychoanalysis?

What is a psychoanalyst?

What is the psychodynamic school?

What is psychodynamic theory?

What is a psychologist?

What is psychology?

What is a psychotherapist?

Who was René Descartes?

What is repression?

What is a school psychologist?

What is science?

What does scientific mean?

What is the scientific method?

What is scientific observation?

What is Sir Francis Galton?

What are social psychologists?

What is the sociocultural school?

What is structuralism?

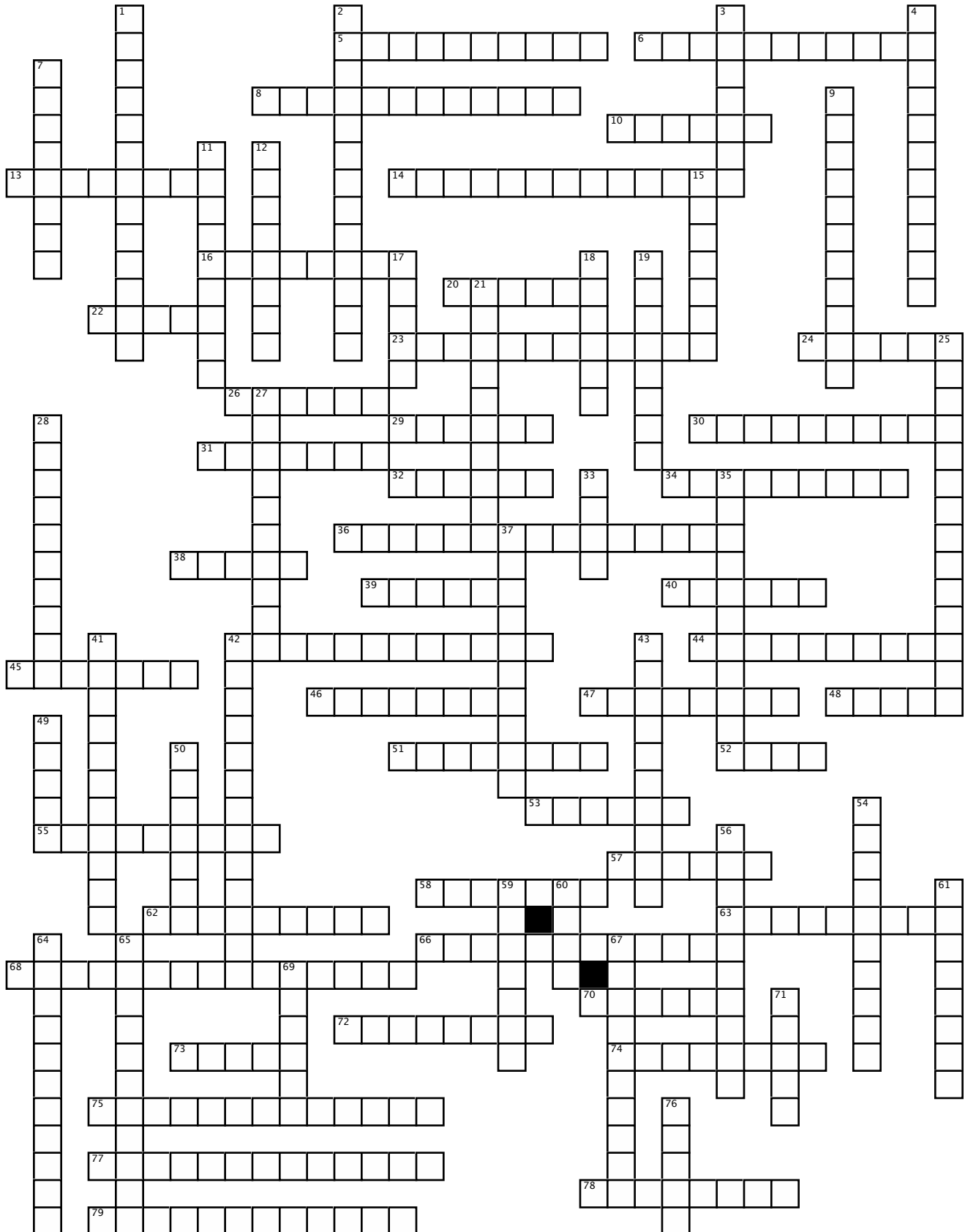
What is a theory?

What does unconscious mean?

Who was Wilhelm Wundt?

Who was William James?

Unit Review Number 01
History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology



Across

5. Science is the body of knowledge gained through _____ observation and experimentation.
6. Scientific _____ is the orderly observation designed to answer questions about the world.
8. A _____ is an individual highly trained in the methods, factual knowledge, and theories of psychology.
10. The scientific _____ is the testing the truth of a proposition through careful measurement and controlled observation.
13. Psychoanalysis is the _____ approach to psychotherapy emphasizing the exploration of unconscious conflicts.
14. School _____ are members of the field of psychology that focuses on the programs of a school and the individuals that exist in the school setting.
16. A _____ psychologist is a psychologist who studies how learning occurs.
20. Developmental psychology is the field of psychology that studies the _____ of human beings.
22. Social Psychologists are members of the _____ of psychology that emphasizes the study of groups and how groups influence the individual.
23. The _____ School is the school of thought that suggests that all functional behaviors perpetuate the species.
24. The four _____ is the four elements that make up the human being according to Hippocrates.
26. Determinism is the doctrine that all behavior has prior _____.
29. Dogmatism is the unwarranted positiveness or certainty in matters of _____ or opinion.
30. The humanistic School is an approach to psychology that focuses on human _____, problems, potentials, and ideals.
31. Culture is the ongoing _____ of life, characterizing a society at a particular stage in its development or at a given point in history.
32. A psychiatric _____ worker is a professional who applies social science principles to help patients in clinics and hospitals.
34. A data _____ system is any system that selects, analyzes, or condenses information.
36. A _____ is a psychologist who studies the relationship between behavior and biological processes, especially activity in the nervous system.
38. Data are the observed _____ or evidence (data: plural; datum: singular).
39. Jean Jaque _____ was early scientist who espoused the nature side of the nature v. nurture debate.
40. Charles _____ is a major scientific figure who theorized about the evolutionary process.

Down

1. The _____ school is the school of thought that suggests that behavior is based on unconscious desires and motivations.
2. Personality _____ are members of the field of psychology that studies the traits that humans possess.
3. Scientific _____ are conducted strictly according to the principles of evidence used in the natural sciences.
4. The personal _____ is the region of the mind that is beyond awareness, especially impulses and desires not directly known to a person.
7. The psychodynamic theory is the theory of behavior that emphasizes _____ conflicts, motives, and unconscious forces.
9. Repression is the _____ pushing out or barring from awareness unwanted memories.
11. Philosophy is the study of _____, reality, and human nature.
12. Pseudo-psychology is any _____ and unscientific system of beliefs and practices that is offered as an explanation of behavior.
15. A psychotherapist is a person who does psychological _____. Persons who call themselves psychotherapists are not always psychologists.
17. Hippocrates was a _____ medical scientist and philosopher who suggested that behavior was based on the balancing of humors in the human being.
18. A _____ is a system designed to interrelate concepts and facts in a way that summarizes existing data and predicts future observations.
19. Functionalism is the school of psychology concerned with how _____ and mental abilities help people adapt to their environments.
21. Cultural _____ is the ideas that perceptions and judgments made relative to the values of one's culture.
25. Experimental psychologists are those who _____ study human and animal behavior.
27. Cultural values are the beliefs attached to various objects and _____ by people in a given culture.
28. Psychology is the _____ study of human and animal behavior and mental processes.
33. G. Stanley _____ was one of the founders of American Psychology who was the first president of the American Psychological Association.
35. Biological _____ is the Belief that behavior is controlled by biological processes, such as heredity or evolution.
37. A _____ psychologist is a specialist who treats milder emotional and behavioral disturbances.
41. A neo-freudian is a _____ theorist who accepts the broad features of Freud's theory but has revised the theory to fit his or her own concepts.
42. Industrial / Organizational Psychology is the application of _____ research by organized groups.

Across

42. A cross-cultural _____ is a psychologist who studies the ways in which culture affects human behavior.
44. Biopsychology is the study of _____ processes as they relate to behavior.
45. Palmistry is a pseudo _____ that claims to reveal personality traits and to predict the future by "reading" lines on the palms of the hands.
46. A _____ psychologist is a psychologist who studies the ways in which culture affects human behavior.
47. Behaviorism is the study of overt, observable _____.
48. Structuralism is the _____ school of thought in psychology concerned with analyzing sensations and personal experience into basic elements.
51. Educational psychology is the study of _____, teaching, and related topics.
52. Eclectic refers to the idea that psychologists gather techniques from _____ sources.
53. John B. _____ has been called the father of behaviorism.
55. Natural _____ is an element of Darwin's theory that evolution favors those plants and animals best suited to their living conditions.
57. The _____ effect is the tendency to consider a personal description accurate if it is stated in very general terms.
58. The word _____ is a German word meaning "form," "pattern," or "whole."
62. René _____ was an early philosopher who espoused the idea of dualism.
63. The _____ School is the school of thought that suggests that humans can be understood by examining the ways that they process information.
66. A clinical _____ is a specialist who treats or does research on psychological problems.
68. The _____ school is the school of thought that states that behavior is based on anatomical and chemical conditions in the body.
70. Astrology is a _____ science based on the belief that human behavior is influenced by the position of stars and planets.
72. Engineering psychology is a specialty concerned with the design of _____ and work environments so that they are compatible with human perceptual and physical capacities.
73. Wilhelm _____ was one of the first scientists to use the scientific method to study the structure of thinking and therefore psychology.
74. Basic _____ is the scientific inquiry done to advance basic knowledge, not to solve a practical problem.
75. A _____ is a mental health professional (usually a medical doctor) trained to practice psychoanalysis.

Down

43. The _____ School is the school of thought that suggests that human behavior is the only element of psychology worth studying.
49. William _____ wrote "The Principles of Psychology" which espoused a more functional view of human behavior.
50. The Nature v. _____ debate is the major debate of psychology which argues whether one's genetics or experiences have the greater role to play in the human equation.
54. A _____ is a testable statement that is examined in an experiment.
56. B.F. Skinner was the Behaviorist who used _____ analysis to defend behaviorism.
59. Edward _____ was one of the founders of structuralism who brought the idea to America.
60. Introspection means to _____ within; to examine one's own thoughts, feelings, or sensations.
61. Comparative psychology is the study and comparison of the _____ of different species, especially animals.
64. Phrenology is the antiquated pseudo-science based on the belief that _____ traits are revealed by the shape of the skull.
65. A pseudo-Science is any endeavor that attempts to make scientific _____ that are not based on the scientific method.
67. An overt behavior is an action or response that is directly _____.
69. Sir Francis _____ was a 19th Century philosopher who espoused the idea that humans were born with traits.
71. John _____ was an English philosopher who espoused empiricism.
76. Aristotle is the _____ philosopher who used logic to examine the human condition.

Across

77. The _____ school is the school of thought that emphasizes the influence of the group and culture on the human.

78. Applied _____ is the use of scientific data in the real world setting.

79. A _____ is a medical doctor who specializes in treating mental disorders.