

NAME:

As you read...

## CHAPTER 2

### Four Recurring Themes in Psychology

1. What are the 4 organizing themes in psychology?
2. What is the focus of many current brain studies?
3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ and our \_\_\_\_\_ combine to form our human behavior.

### What is This Science of Psychology

1. How does the author define psychology?
2. Define Empiricism?
3. A theory is a collection of interrelated ideas and facts put forward to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.
4. Psychology is the science of behavior and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 1-1. Three Principles of Scientific Endeavor

5. List the 3 principles that are the core of psychology.
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Give an example of bias in psychological research.

#### 1-2. The Scientific Method in Psychology

7. Give the 5 Basic Steps of the Scientific Method.

8. Identify the independent and dependent variables in each of the following experiments.

A psychologist investigates the effects that level of background noise has on the time it takes subjects to complete a series of analytical problems.

- Independent \_\_\_\_\_
- Dependent \_\_\_\_\_

A researcher conducts a study in which she measures academic performance among students who do not eat breakfast regularly.

- Independent \_\_\_\_\_
- Dependent \_\_\_\_\_

Hospitalized schizophrenics are rewarded for cooperative behaviors, and a clinical psychologist observes to see if their rate of being cooperative increases as a result.

- Independent \_\_\_\_\_
- Dependent \_\_\_\_\_

9. What are extraneous variables?

10. Describe what a hypothesis is and give an example.

11. Define experimental and control groups.

12. What are significant differences? How do they impact scientific research?

**1-7. The Research Process: To Sleep, Perchance to Experiment**

## Matching

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Variables
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Hypothesis
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Sample
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Correlation
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Objectivity
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Replication
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Participant

- a) previously known as the subject of an experiment; one whose behavior is observed for data collection
- b) educated guess
- c) repeating an experiment to verify results
- d) events not necessarily causally relative
- e) group that is assumed to represent the population
- f) a condition or characteristic of a situation or person
- g) evaluating research without preconceived ideas

## **Critical Thinking: An Active Learning Process**

1. How can critical thinking be applied to evaluate research?

## **Avoiding Ethnocentrism and Other Forms of Bias**

1. Define Ethnocentrism and give an example.
2. How does ethnocentrism lead to institutional racism?
3. Compare and contrast race and ethnicity.
4. Why should psychologists study ethnicity over race?
5. The United States is a \_\_\_\_\_ culture while many Asian countries have a \_\_\_\_\_ culture.
6. When it comes to understanding diversity, we need to realize that there are usually more differences \_\_\_\_\_ a group than between groups.

## Ethics in Psychological Research

1. List 3 things an informed consent includes
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Discuss the use of deception in psychological research.

### 1-8. Point/Counterpoint: Nonhuman Animals in Research

3. Why animals are used in research?
4. What advantages are there in conducting research on animals?

## Psychology: A Young Discipline

### 1-9. The Early Traditions

1. Define what it means to describe something as a school of psychological thought.
2. Compare and contrast structuralism, functionalism, and Gestalt psychology.
3. Analyzing and describing thoughts as they occur is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### 1-10. From Past to Present

4. Define psychoanalysis, behaviorism, humanistic psychology, cognitive psychology, and the biological perspective.

5. Include the similarities and differences between them.

6. List 4 aspects of self-actualization

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Fill in the missing information that describes the perspectives-on psychological issues.

Perspective	Main idea
Psychoanalysis	Maladjustment is a consequence of anxiety resulting from unresolved conflict
	Uniqueness of each human being's experience is central as is the idea that human beings have free will to determine their destiny
	Describes and measures observable behaviors
Cognitive	
Behaviorism	
	Explains behavior by analyzing how specific behaviors have led to adaptations
	Examines psychology in light of how physical mechanisms affect emotions, feelings, thoughts, desires and sensory processes.
	Allows the researcher to view behavior from diverse orientations and from a client's perspective

**1-11. Today's Perspectives**

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8. Describe the Evolutionary and Biopsychology Perspectives

### **Who Are These People Called Psychologists?**

1. What are the differences between a Clinical Psychologist, Counseling Psychologist, and Psychiatrists.
2. What is a psychoanalyst?

### **1-12. What Psychologists Do**

3. Describe applied research, human services, and experimental psychology.
4. Experimental psychologists use a set of \_\_\_\_\_, to examine a wide variety of topics.

### **1-13. Making Psychology a Career**

5. Discuss career opportunities in psychology.
6. Identify how psychologists are trained.

### **1-14. The Changing Face of Psychology**

7. What is the impact of the increasing number of women and minorities entering the field?