

Google Classroom Code: 7dq3yu3

Assignment: During the summer, in preparation for your study of Psychology, you are required to complete two significant assignments: *an introductory vocabulary list and analysis questions*, and *three Crash Course: Psychology video responses*. (The videos will be posted to the Google Classroom) NOTE: All students must keep electronic (Google or Word) copies of assignments.

Due Date / Grading: These Summer Assignments are due on or before the first day of class, which currently is scheduled for **Monday, August 26th**. The vocabulary list will count as a quiz grade, and the video responses will be graded as small essays.

- I. Vocabulary List and Analysis Questions:** Students will start a “**Words to Know**” list using reliably academic sources, such as Encyclopedia Britannica at <https://www.britannica.com>; the American Psychology Association “Glossary of Psychological Terms” at <http://www.apa.org/research/action/glossary.aspx>; any AP Psychology Review Books; or any PDFs of the Myers’ Psychology text book. Use additional good sources to answer the Analysis Questions.

Terms 1-10

Structuralism and Edward B. Titchener

Functionalism and William James

Empiricism in Psychology

Evolutionary Perspective/View

Charles Darwin and Natural Selection

Nature-Nurture Debate

Tabula Rasa

Instincts and Innateness

Experimental Psychology

Wilhelm Wundt

Terms 11-20

Sigmund Freud and Psychoanalysis

Psychodynamic Approach

Behavior/Behaviorism

John B. Watson

B.F. Skinner

Conditioning (Behavioral)

Humanistic Perspective/View

Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow

Cognitive Perspective

Socio-Cultural Perspective/View

Analyses 21-25 – Write at least one full paragraph for each of these.

How widespread / popular are Sigmund Freud’s theories today?

How and why did Behaviorism dominate Psychology in the early-to-middle 1900s?

What is “Psychology” in the 21st Century?

How do neurotransmitters and hormones affect a person’s psychology?

What is the difference between Sensation and Perception in psychology?

(NOTE: The graphic below will be helpful in understanding Introductory Psychology)

BIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Biopsychological View

Key Idea: Human and animal behavior is the result of internal physical, chemical, and biological processes.

Seeks to explain behavior through activity of the brain and nervous system, physiology, genetics, the endocrine system, and biochemistry; neutral, reductionistic, mechanistic view of human nature.



Evolutionary View

Key Idea: Human and animal behavior is the result of the process of evolution.

Seeks to explain behavior through evolutionary principles based on natural selection; neutral, reductionistic, mechanistic view of human nature.



PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Behavioristic View

Key Idea: Behavior is shaped and controlled by one's environment.

Emphasizes the study of observable behavior and the effects of learning; stresses the influence of external rewards and punishments; neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view of human nature.



Cognitive View

Key Idea: Much human behavior can be understood in terms of the mental processing of information.

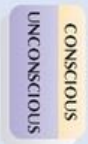
Concerned with thinking, knowing, perception, understanding, memory, decision making, and judgment; explains behavior in terms of information processing; neutral, somewhat computer-like view of human nature.



Psychodynamic View

Key Idea: Behavior is directed by forces within one's personality that are often hidden or unconscious.

Emphasizes internal impulses, desires, and conflicts—especially those that are unconscious; views behavior as the result of clashing forces within personality; somewhat negative, pessimistic view of human nature.



Humanistic View

Key Idea: Behavior is guided by one's self-image, by subjective perceptions of the world, and by needs for personal growth.

Focuses on subjective, conscious experience, human problems, potentials, and ideals; emphasizes self-image and self-actualization to explain behavior; positive, philosophical view of human nature.



SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Sociocultural View

Key Idea: Behavior is influenced by one's social and cultural context.

Emphasizes that behavior is related to the social and cultural environment within which a person is born, grows up, and lives from day to day; neutral, interactionist view of human nature.

