

AP PSYCHOLOGY

You are to read the Prologue (pp 1-20) and Chapter 1 (pp 21-48) this summer and complete the study guides for these sections. (There are 3 of them and they are included in this packet.)

I will be sending you an email invitation to join the Google classroom where you will find the multiple choice questions for Prologue and Chapter 1. **If you do not receive an email from me or if you join the AP Psychology class after June 17th, please email me and let me know.**

THE ABOVE NEED TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF CLASS

You will also need to define the words for Prologue and Chapter 1 that are listed below on 3x5 inch index cards. Use one index card per word/definition-put the word you are defining on one side and the definition on the other side of the index card.

The following will be needed for class next year

- **at least one** notebook
- **two** three ring binders as we will make sure that all papers and assignments have been three-hole punched. One binder will be for your quizzes and tests. This will be an easy way for you to organize your information for when it comes time to study for the AP exam. This binder will be kept at home.
- a number of packs of 3x5 inch index cards for your definitions. These will also come in handy for studying for the exam.

If you have any questions or problems over the summer, please feel free to e-mail me at wroblewski@ndnj.org. Have a safe, happy, relaxing summer and I look forward to seeing you in class in September.

Mrs. Wroblewski

WORDS TO DEFINE:

PROLOGUE_(pp 1-20)

psychiatry
natural selection
neuroscience perspective
psychodynamic perspective
cognitive perspective
biopsychsocial approach
clinical psychology

psychology
basic research
evolutionary perspective
behavioral perspective
social-cultural perspective
humanistic psychology
community psychology

nature-nurture issue
applied research
behavior genetics
behaviorism
positive psychology
counseling psychology

TURN OVER>>>>>>>>

CHAPTER 1 (pp 21-48)

hindsight bias

case study

experimental group

experiment

independent variable

mean

standard deviation

correlation

hypothesis

random sample

correlation coefficient

double-blind procedure

dependent variable

median

statistical significance

placebo effect

operational definition

naturalistic observation

control group

random assignment

mode

range

confounding variable

illusory correlation

false consensus effect (I will give you this definition in class)

Name _____

Prologue: The Story of Psychology

You are to read pages 1-20 in your textbook and complete the following.

1. The Greek naturalist and philosopher _____ developed early theories about _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
2. The first psychology laboratory was founded in 1879 by _____.
3. _____ introduced the school of _____ which aimed to reveal the structure of the _____ using _____.
4. Under the influence of Charles Darwin, _____ assumed that thinking developed because it was _____. As a _____, he focused on how mental and behavioral processes enable an organism to adapt and survive.
5. The first female president of the American Psychological Association was _____.
6. The first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology was _____.
7. In its earliest years, psychology was defined as the science of _____.
8. In the 1920's, two American psychologists, _____ and _____, redefined psychology as _____ study of _____.
9. The other major force was Freudian psychology, which emphasized the ways our _____ thought process and our _____ affect our behavior.

10. Viewing behaviorism and Freudian psychology as too limiting, _____ and _____ forged _____ psychology which emphasized the growth potential of healthy people.
11. During the 1960's, psychology underwent a _____ revolution as it began to recapture interest in how our _____ processes and retains information.
12. The study of brain activity linked with mental activity is _____.
13. The text author defines psychology as the _____ study of _____ and _____ processes.
14. In the above definition, "behavior" refers to any activity that we can _____ and _____ and "mental processes" refers to the internal, subjective _____ we _____ from behavior.
15. As a science, psychology is less a set of findings than a way of _____.
16. The historical roots of psychology include the fields of _____ and _____.
17. The nature-nurture issue is the controversy over the relative contributions of _____ and _____.
18. The Greek philosopher who argued that all knowledge comes from sensory experience is _____.
19. The Greek philosopher who assumed that character and intelligence are inherited is _____.
20. In the 1600's, the view of the Greek philosophers were revived by _____, who believed that some ideas are innate and _____, who believed that most knowledge comes in through the senses.

21. According to the principle of natural selection, traits that enable an organism to _____ and _____ will be passed on to future generations,
22. Although the debate continues, we will see that _____ works on what _____ endows and that every _____ event is simultaneously a _____ event.
23. The _____ approach looks at the interconnection between the _____, _____, and _____ factors in attempting to explain behavior and/or mental processes.
24. Psychologists who study how natural selection influences behavior tendencies are working from the _____ perspective.
25. The _____ perspective explores how we encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
26. Psychologists who believe that behavior springs from unconscious drives and conflicts are working from the _____ perspective.
27. Psychologists who study how the body and brain enable emotions, memories, and sensory experiences are working from the _____ perspective.
28. Psychologists who are concerned with the relative influences of genes and environment on individual differences are working from the _____ perspective.
29. Psychologists who study the mechanisms by which observable responses are acquired and changed are working from the _____ perspective.
30. Psychologists who study how thinking and behavior vary in different situations are working from the _____ perspective.
31. The different perspectives on the big issues (complement/contradict) one another.
32. Psychologists who conduct _____ research are seeking solutions to practical problems.

33. Psychologists may be involved in conduction _____ research, which builds psychology's knowledge base.
34. _____ psychologists study, assess, and treat people with psychological disorders.
35. Psychologists who help people with problems in living are called _____ psychologists.
36. _____ psychologists use psychological principles and research methods to solve problems in the workplace.
37. Psychologists who work to create healthy social and physical environments are called _____ psychologists.
38. Medical doctors who treat physical causes of psychological disorders are called _____.

Name _____

Chapter 1: Thinking Critically with Psychological Science

Part 1

Read pages 21- in your textbook and answer the following.

1. The tendency to perceive an outcome that has occurred as being obvious and predictable is called the _____. This phenomenon is (rare/common) in (children/adults/both children and adults).
2. Our everyday thinking is limited by _____ in which we think we know more than we do.
3. Most people are (better/worse/equally wrong) in predicting their social behavior.
4. The scientific approach is characterized by the attitudes of _____, _____ and _____.
5. Psychological science uses the _____ to evaluate competing ideas.
6. A _____ is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes and predicts behaviors or events.
7. Testable predictions that allow a scientist to evaluate a theory are called _____.
8. To prevent theoretical biases from influencing scientific observations, psychologists use _____, which are carefully worded statements of the exact procedures used in a research study.
9. These carefully worded statements enable others to _____ the findings.
10. A _____ statistically combines the results of many studies to provide an overall result.

11. The test of a useful theory is the extent to which it effectively _____
a range of self-reports and observations and implies clear _____
12. Psychologists conduct research using _____,
_____, and _____
methods.
13. The three types of descriptive research are _____,
_____, and _____.
14. The research method in which people or animals are observed in their natural
environment is called _____.
15. A _____ is a research strategy in which one or
more individuals I studied in depth in order to reveal universal principles of behavior.
16. Using naturalistic observation, researchers have found that people are more likely to
laugh in _____ situations than in _____
situations and that the pace of life (varies/does not vary) from one culture to another.
17. One of the things that neither case studies nor naturalistic observations does is
_____ behavior.
18. An important factor in the validity of survey research is the _____
of questions.
19. A _____ fairly represents a population because
each member has an equal chance of being included.
20. A _____ is a measure of the extent to which two
factors vary together and of how well one _____ the other.
21. The statistical expression of this relationship is called a _____
_____ and is graphically represented on a
_____.
22. If one factor decreases as the other factor increases, they are _____
correlated.

23. If two factors increase or decrease together, they are _____ correlated.
24. Seeing a relationship between factors where none exists is called an _____.
25. To study cause-effect relationships, psychologists conduct _____.
26. Using the above method and _____ assigning participants to a group, a researcher _____ the factor of interest while holding constant or _____ other factors.
27. An experiment must involve at least two groups, the _____ group in which the participants receive the treatment and the _____ group which does not receive the treatment.
28. To ensure that the two groups are identical and to minimize any preexisting differences between the two groups, experimenters rely on the _____ of participants to the two groups.
29. The factor that is being manipulated in an experiment is called the _____ variable.
30. The measurable factor that may change as a result of these manipulations is called the _____ variable.
31. Other factors that can potentially influence the results of an experiment are called _____ variables and can be controlled by using _____.
32. When neither the participants nor the person collecting the data knows which condition a participant is in, the researcher is making use of the _____ procedure.
33. Researchers sometimes give certain participants pseudo treatment, called a _____ and compare their behavior with that of participants who received the actual treatment.

34. When merely thinking that one is receiving a treatment produces results, a _____ is said to occur.

35. The aim of an experiment is to _____ a(n) _____ variable, measure the _____ variable, and _____ all other variables.

36. TRUE or FALSE: An experimenter's purpose is to re-create the exact behaviors of everyday life. _____

According to the ethics codes of the APA, researchers are urged to :

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name _____

Chapter 1: Thinking Critically with Psychological Science Part 2

Read pages 42-48 in your textbook and complete the following.

1. Researchers use _____ to help them see and interpret their observations.
2. Once researchers have gathered their _____, they must _____ it.
3. One simple way of visually representing data is to use a _____. It is important to read the _____ and note the _____ to avoid being misled by misrepresented data.
4. The three measures of central tendency are the _____, the _____, and the _____.
5. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution is called the _____.
6. The middle score in a distribution is the _____.
7. The _____ is computed as the total sum of all of the scores divided by the number of scores.
8. When a distribution is lopsided or _____, the _____ can be biased by a few extreme scores.
9. Averages derived from scores with (high/low) variability are more reliable than those with (high/low) variability.
10. The measures of variation include the _____ and the _____.
11. The difference between the lowest and highest scores is known as the _____.
12. The range provides a(n) (crude/accurate) estimate of variation because it (is/is not) influenced by extreme scores.

13. The standard deviation is a (more accurate/less accurate) measure of variation than the range. Unlike the range, the standard deviation (does/does not) use information from each score in the distribution.
14. The symmetrical, bell-shaped distribution in which most scores fall near the _____ with fewer and fewer near the extremes is called the _____.
15. Averages are more reliable when they are based on scores with (high/low) variability.
16. Small samples provide a (more/less) reliable basis for generalizing than large samples.
17. Tests of _____ are used to estimate whether observed differences are real-that is, to make sure that they are not simple the result of _____ variation. The differences are probably real if the sample averages are _____ and the differences between them is (relatively small/relatively large).
18. TRUE or FALSE: If you are conducting research, you would not want your results to be statistically significant. _____
19. Psychologists want the odds of their research results occurring by chance to be _____ percent.