

Module 1  
Psychology's History and Approaches  
(p1-p7)

**Module 1: Psychology's History**

1. Briefly describe the origins of Prescientific Psychology

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2. **Empiricism:**

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3. Why is Wilhem Wundt important to psychology?

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- 4.

Structuralism	Functionalism

5. Experimental Psychology:

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6. Behaviorism:

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7. Humanistic Psychologists:

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8. Cognitive neuroscience:

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9. Psychology definition:

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## Module 2: Psychology's Big Issues and Approaches

1. What is the argument between nature vs. nurture in the field of psychology?

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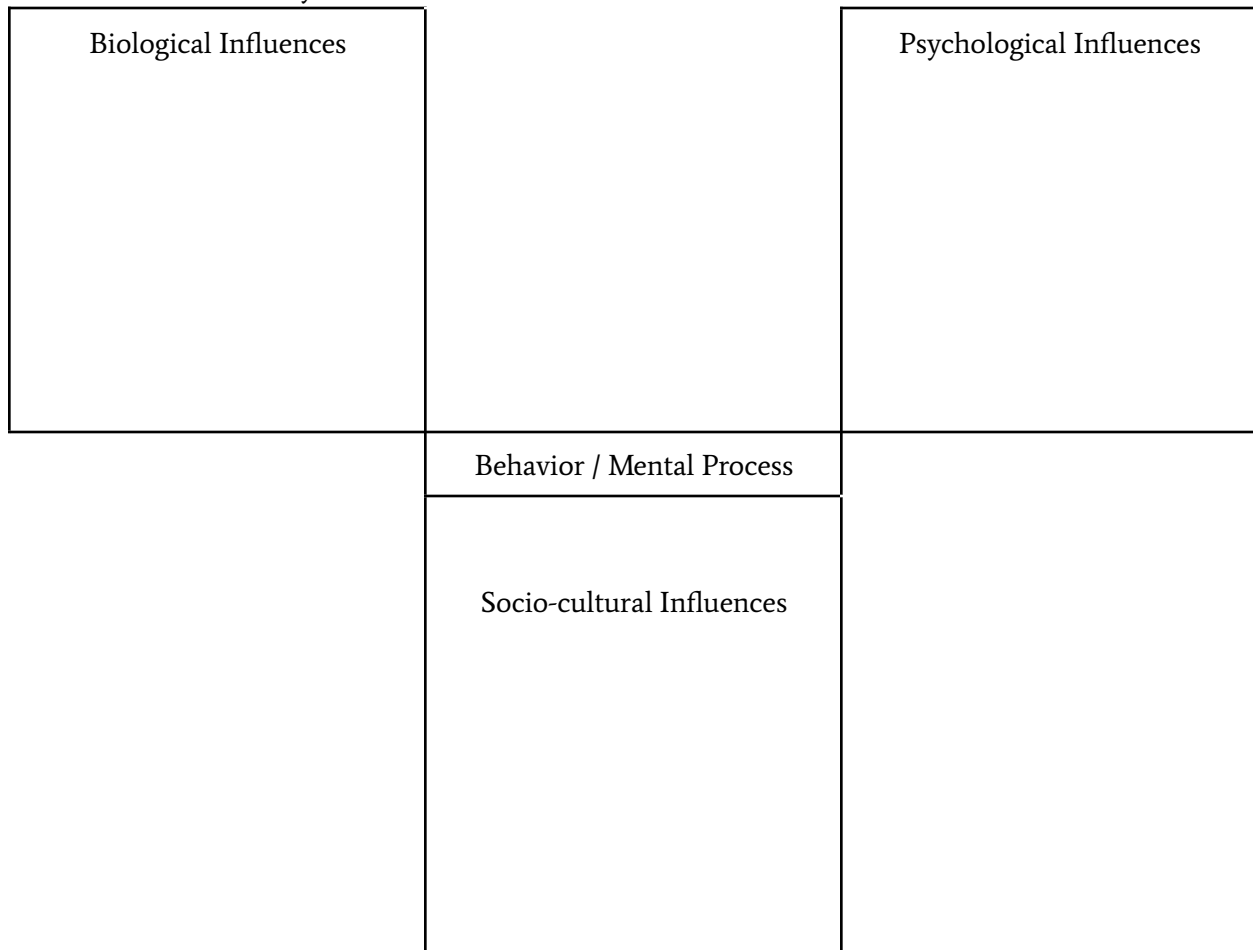
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2. Natural Selection:

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3. Levels of Analysis



4. Psychological Approaches

<b>Perspective</b>	<b>Focus</b>
Behavioral	
Biological	
Cognitive	
Evolutionary	
Humanistic	
Psychodynamic	
Socio-cultural	

## Module 4: The Need for Psychological Science

1. Hindsight Bias:

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2. Overconfidence:

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3. Perceiving Order in Random Events:

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4. Why is skepticism important?

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## Module 5: The Scientific Method

1. Theory:

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2. Operational Definition:

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3. Why is replication important?

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4. Three types of Research Methods

Research Method type	Characteristics of Research Method
Case Study	
Naturalistic Observation	
Survey	

5. Explain the impact of wording effects on Surveys:

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6. Sampling in Psychological Research

a. Sampling Bias:

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b. Population:

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c. Random Sample:

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## Module 6: Correlation and Explanation

1. Correlation:

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2. Correlation coefficient (+ what it means):

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3. Scatterplot:

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4. What does correlation help us do?

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### **CORRELATION DOES NOT EQUAL CAUSATION**

5. Illusory correlation:

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6. Experiment:

- a. \*Experiments are the \*ONLY\* research method that can prove causation

b. Experimental group:

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c. Control group:

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d. Random assignment:

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e. Double-blind procedure:

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f. Placebo effect:

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g. Independent variable:

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h. Dependent variable:

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i. Confounding variables:

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j. Validity:

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7. Research Methods

Research Method	Basic Purpose	Conducted	Manipulation ?	Strengths	Weaknesses
Descriptive					
Correlational					
Experimental					

Module 7  
Statistics in Psychology  
(p53-p61)

**Module 7: Statistical Reasoning**

1. Why is there a need for statistics in psychology?

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2. Descriptive statistics:

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3. Histogram:

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4. Measures of central tendency:

- a. Mean:

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- b. Median:

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- c. Mode:

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5. What is “skew”?

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6. Range:

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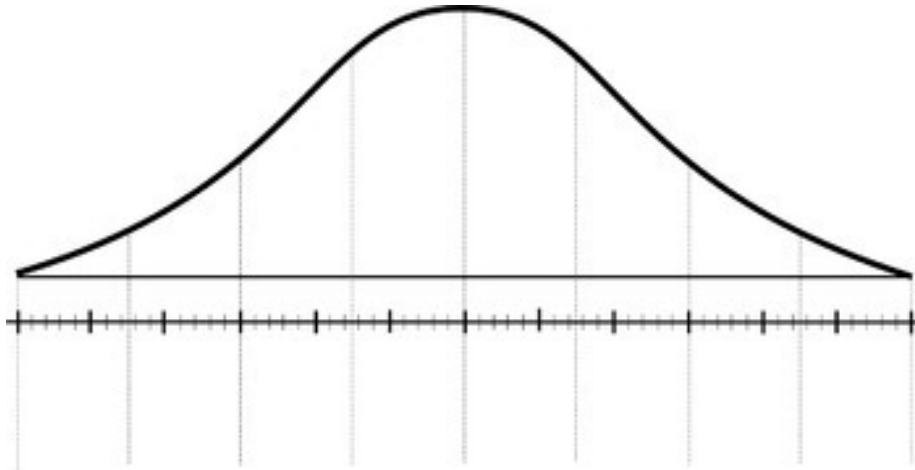
7. Standard Deviation:

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8. Fill out the standard bell curve on the image below



9. Inferential statistics:

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10. Statistical significance:

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## Psychology Podcast Reflection

Directions: I want you to listen to any podcast episode from *Speaking of Psychology*. After listening to the episode please write a 400-500 word summary. What was the topic, what was discussed overall, and outline 5 things that stood out to you/what you found interesting. Be prepared to share in class.

Almost all of the episodes are 30-40min in length and cover a wide variety of topics, pick one that seems the most interesting to you!

<https://www.apa.org/news/podcasts/speaking-of-psychology>

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Respond below: