

Name _____

Chapter 1 : Thinking Critically with Psychological Science

You are to read pages 1-50 in your textbook and complete the following.

1. The scientific approach is characterized by the attitudes of _____, _____ and _____.
2. The Greek naturalist and philosopher _____ developed early theories about _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. The first psychology laboratory was founded in 1879 by _____.
4. _____ introduced the school of _____ which aimed to reveal the structure of the _____ using _____.
5. 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.
6. The first female president of the American Psychological Association was _____.
7. The first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology was _____.
8. In its earliest years, psychology was defined as the science of _____.
9. In the 1920's, two American psychologists, _____ and _____, redefined psychology as _____ study of _____.
10. The other major force was Freudian psychology, which emphasized the ways our _____ thought process and our _____ affect our behavior.
11. Viewing behaviorism and Freudian psychology as too limiting, _____ and _____ forged _____ psychology which emphasized the growth potential of healthy people.
12. During the 1960's, psychology underwent a _____ revolution as it began to recapture interest in how our _____ processes and retains information.
13. The study of brain activity linked with mental activity is _____.

14. The text author defines psychology as the _____ study of _____ and _____ processes.
15. In the above definition, “behavior” refers to any activity that we can _____ and _____ and “mental processes” refers to the internal, subjective _____ we _____ from behavior.
16. As a science, psychology is less a set of findings than a way of _____.
17. The historical roots of psychology include the fields of _____ and _____.
18. The nature-nurture issue is the controversy over the relative contributions of _____ and _____.
19. According to the principle of natural selection, traits that enable an organism to _____ and _____ will be passed on to future generations,
20. Although the debate continues, we will see that _____ works on what _____ endows and that every _____ event is simultaneously a _____ event.
21. The _____ approach looks at the interconnection between the _____, _____, and _____ factors in attempting to explain behavior and/or mental processes.
22. Psychologists who study how natural selection influences behavior tendencies are working from the _____ perspective.
23. The _____ perspective explores how we encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
24. Psychologists who believe that behavior springs from unconscious drives and conflicts are working from the _____ perspective.
25. Psychologists who study how the body and brain enable emotions, memories, and sensory experiences are working from the _____ perspective.
26. Psychologists who are concerned with the relative influences of genes and environment on individual differences are working from the _____ perspective.
27. Psychologists who study the mechanisms by which observable responses are acquired and changed are working from the _____ perspective.
28. Psychologists who study how thinking and behavior vary in different situations are working from the _____ perspective.
29. The different perspectives on the big issues (**complement/contradict**) one another.

30. Psychologists who conduct _____ research are seeking solutions to practical problems.
31. Psychologists may be involved in conduction _____ research, which builds psychology's knowledge base.
32. _____ psychologists study, assess, and treat people with psychological disorders.
33. Psychologists who help people with problems in living are called _____ psychologists.
34. Psychologists who work to create healthy social and physical environments are called _____ psychologists.
35. Medical doctors who treat physical causes of psychological disorders are called _____.
36. 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)**.
37. Our everyday thinking is limited by _____ in which we think we know more than we do.
38. Psychological science uses the _____ to evaluate competing ideas.
39. A _____ is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes and predicts behaviors or events.
40. Testable predictions that allow a scientist to evaluate a theory are called _____.
41. To prevent theoretical biases from influencing scientific observations, psychologists use _____, which are carefully worded statements of the exact procedures used in a research study.
42. These carefully worded statements enable others to _____ the findings.
43. A _____ statistically combines the results of many studies to provide an overall result.
44. Psychologists conduct research using _____, _____, and _____ methods.
45. The three types of descriptive research are _____, _____, and _____.
46. The research method in which people or animals are observed in their natural environment is called _____.

47. A _____ is a research strategy in which one or more individuals are studied in depth in order to reveal universal principles of behavior.
48. 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.
49. One of the things that neither case studies nor naturalistic observations does is _____ behavior.
50. An important factor in the validity of survey research is the _____ of questions.
51. A _____ fairly represents a population because each member has an equal chance of being included.
52. A _____ is a measure of the extent to which two factors vary together and of how well one _____ the other.
53. The statistical expression of this relationship is called a _____ and is graphically represented on a _____.
54. If one factor decreases as the other factor increases, they are _____ correlated.
55. If two factors increase or decrease together, they are _____ correlated.
56. Seeing a relationship between factors where none exists is called an _____.
57. To study cause-effect relationships, psychologists conduct _____.
58. Using the above method and _____ assigning participants to a group, a researcher _____ the factor of interest while holding constant or _____ other factors.
59. 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.
60. 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.
61. The factor that is being manipulated in an experiment is called the _____ variable.
62. The measurable factor that may change as a result of these manipulations is called the _____ variable.

63. Other factors that can potentially influence the results of an experiment are called _____ variables and can be controlled by using _____.
64. 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.
65. Researchers sometimes give certain participants pseudo treatment, called a _____ and compare their behavior with that of participants who received the actual treatment.
66. When merely thinking that one is receiving a treatment produces results, a _____ is said to occur.
67. The aim of an experiment is to _____ a(n) _____ variable, measure the _____ variable, and _____ all other variables.
68. **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. _____

69. Researchers use _____ to help them see and interpret their observations.
70. 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.
71. The three measures of central tendency are the _____, the _____, and the _____.

72. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution is called the _____.
73. The middle score in a distribution is the _____.
74. The _____ is computed as the total sum of all of the scores divided by the number of scores.
75. When a distribution is lopsided or _____, the _____ can be biased by a few extreme scores.
76. Averages derived from scores with (**high/low**) variability are more reliable than those with (**high/low**) variability.
77. The measures of variation include the _____ and the _____.
78. The difference between the lowest and highest scores is known as the _____.
79. The range provides a(n) (**crude/accurate**) estimate of variation because it (**is/is not**) influenced by extreme scores.
80. 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.
81. The symmetrical, bell-shaped distribution in which most scores fall near the _____ with fewer and fewer near the extremes is called the _____.
82. Averages are more reliable when they are based on scores with (**high/low**) variability.
83. Small samples provide a (**more/less**) reliable basis for generalizing than large samples.
84. 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**).
85. **TRUE or FALSE:** If you are conducting research, you would not want your results to be statistically significant. _____
86. Psychologists want the odds of their research results occurring by chance to be _____ percent.