Unit 1 (Chapters 1 & 2) Study Guide History and Approaches to Psychology

History and Approaches to Psychology		
Part One: Answer the following question:		
1.	What do the vast majority of psychologists study?	
2.	The pursuit of knowledge for its own sake is called?	
3.	A complex explanation based on findings from many studies is a(n)?	
4.	The concept of "unconscious determinants of behavior" is associated with which psychologist?	
5.	Which of the following is NOT associated with B.F. Skinner?	
	A. Walden Two B. free association C. reinforcement D. behaviorism	
6.	Who was the first modern psychologist?	
7.	Sir Francis Galton contributed to the development of?	
8.	Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers are associated with which field of psychology?	
9.	Psychologists who use psychological principles to solve immediate problems are practicing?	
10	Participants in an experiment who are exposed to the independent variable are called the group	
11.	When neither the participants nor the experimenter knows which group of participants is the experimental one, the study is known as a?	
12	The variable that experimenters manipulate is called the variable.	
13	A measure of the degree of relatedness between two variables is?	
14	The cardinal rule of naturalistic observation is to?	
15	When researchers unwittingly bring about the situation they expected to find, they have created a?	
Part Two: Fill in the blank:		
16	Understanding psychology can provide useful into behavior.	
17	nevehologists deal with tonics related to teaching children and young adults	

Name:

18.	is the acknowledged founder of psychology as a separate field of study.
19.	identified conditioned reflexes.
20.	A(n) psychologist studies the effects of overcrowding on humans.
21.	A goal of psychologists is to behavior using accumulated knowledge about the
	ways humans act in various situations.
22.	Psychologists who studied the function of consciousness became known as
23.	Forensic psychology applies psychological principles to the system.
24.	established the first psychology laboratory.
25.	The concept of unconscious motivation was at the heart of the studies by
26.	A person may behave in certain ways because of his or her, or mental, state.
27.	In a study, a psychologist organizes individuals into groups based on age.
28.	Establishing a correlation is useful because it enables scientists to make relatively accurate
29.	The participants who are treated in the same way as the experimental group, except that the experimental treatment is not applied, are called the
30.	A(n) is a relatively small group out of the total population under study.
31.	Observing how humans and animals behave without interfering is known as
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Part Three: Short Response Questions – There are two short response questions on your exam, they both relate back to two of these questions. Be sure to answer all three as they will greatly increase your ability to answer the questions on the actual exam. Write your answers on a separate piece of paper.

- **32.** As an observer of human behavior, you are watching people at a swimming pool. You observe that (a) some people dive right into the pool; (b) others put their foot in the water to test the temperature before diving in; and (c) others enter the water in slow stages. Offer explanations for each type of behavior, labeling your descriptions as physiological or cognitive.
- **33.** Create a table listing the contemporary approaches to psychology. For each approach, list a psychologist associated with it and include a brief description of how the approach explains human behavior.
- **34.** What is a positive correlation? Draw a graph showing a possible positive correlation between the number of hours of sleep the night before a test and the score on the test. What is a negative correlation? Draw a graph showing a possible negative correlation between the amount of insulation in your house and the amount of natural gas used by your furnace.