

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

PAST, PRESENT AND PROMISE

Directions: This study guide must be completed during today's film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. Explain the controversial issue of Nature v. Nurture.
2. Give a formal definition of psychology.
3. What are the three things that psychology attempts to do?
4. Is psychology a science?
5. What are some characteristics of the micro level of psychological research?
6. What are some characteristics of the molecular level of psychological research?
7. What is a good definition of non-verbal communication?
8. What are some characteristics of the molar level of psychological research?
9. When did modern psychological research actually begin?
10. Who was G. Stanley Hall and what contribution did he make to the study of psychology?
11. Who was William James and what contribution did he make to the study of psychology?
12. Why did many people in the world of psychology criticize James and his ideas?
13. What is the name of the narrator of the film series?

Unit One

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

Directions: match each concept to the appropriate statement, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided. Be ready to justify your answers.

1. _____ a psychologist who analyzes how organisms learn or modify their behavior based on their response to events in the environment
2. _____ a psychologist who studies how we process, store, retrieve, and use information and how cognitive processes influence our behavior
3. _____ a psychologist who usually helps people deal with problems in living
4. _____ the father of Structuralism and of Psychology in general
5. _____ a psychologist who is concerned with helping students learn
6. _____ a psychologist who studies sensation, perception, learning, motivation, and emotion in carefully controlled laboratory conditions
7. _____ a psychologist who believes that each person has freedom in directing his or her future and achieving personal growth
8. _____ The use of pure research in the real world
9. _____ assumption or prediction about behavior that is tested through scientific research
10. _____ a psychologist who diagnoses and treats people with emotional disturbances
11. _____ a method of self-observation in which participants report their thoughts and feelings
12. _____ a psychologist who studies how unconscious motives and conflicts determine human behavior
13. _____ a psychologist who studies how physical and chemical changes in our bodies influence our behavior
14. _____ a scientist who studies the mind and behavior of humans and animals
15. _____ the scientific study of behavior that is tested through scientific research
16. _____ a set of assumptions used to explain phenomena and offered for scientific study
17. _____ The father of Psychoanalysis
18. _____ Disagreed with the concept of Dualism
19. _____ a psychologists that is most interested in the purposes and impacts of human behavior
20. _____ theorized that humans and the earth were not the center of the universe

Concepts

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. APPLIED SCIENCE | b. BEHAVIORIST | c. CLINICAL | d. COGNITIVIST |
| e. COPERNICUS | f. COUNSELING | g. DESCARTES | h. EDUCATIONAL |
| i. EXPERIMENTAL | j. FREUD | k. FUNCTIONALIST | l. GALTON |
| m. GESTALT | n. HUMANIST | o. HYPOTHESIS | p. INDUSTRIAL |
| q. INTROSPECTION | r. PSYCHOANALYST | s. PSYCHOBIOLOGIST | t. PSYCHOLOGIST |
| u. PSYCHOLOGY | v. STRUCTURALIST | w. THEORY | x. WUNDT |

Unit One

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

ADDICTION

APPLIED SCIENCE

BASIC SCIENCE

BEHAVIORISM

BEHAVIORISTS

BEHAVIORS

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

COGNITIVE

COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGIST

DESCRIBE BEHAVIOR

DREAM ANALYSIS

DUALISM

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

ENVIRONMENTAL

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGIST

EXPLAIN BEHAVIOR

FEELINGS

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

FOUR GOALS

FREE ASSOCIATION

FREUD, SIGMUND

FUNCTIONALISTS

GALTON, SIR FRANCIS

HUMANIST

HYPOTHESIS

INFLUENCE BEHAVIOR

INSIGHTS

INTROSPECTION

JAMES, WILLIAM

PAVLOV, IVAN

PERSONALITY TEST

PHYSIOLOGICAL

PREDICT BEHAVIOR

PSYCHIATRIST

PSYCHOANALYSIS

PSYCHOANALYST

PSYCHOBIOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGY

REINFORCEMENT

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

SENSATIONS

SKINNER, B.F.

SYSTEMATIC

THEORY

THEORY

WALDEN TWO

WATSON, JOHN B.

WERTHEIMER, MAX

WUNDT, WILHELM

Unit One

History, Systems and Approaches in Psychology

A crossword puzzle grid with 37 numbered starting points for words. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of each starting square. The numbers are: 1 (vertical), 2 (horizontal), 3 (horizontal), 4 (horizontal), 5 (vertical), 6 (horizontal), 7 (vertical), 8 (vertical), 9 (horizontal), 10 (horizontal), 11 (vertical), 12 (horizontal), 13 (horizontal), 14 (horizontal), 15 (horizontal), 16 (vertical), 17 (horizontal), 18 (vertical), 19 (horizontal), 20 (vertical), 21 (vertical), 22 (vertical), 23 (horizontal), 24 (vertical), 25 (horizontal), 26 (horizontal), 27 (vertical), 28 (horizontal), 29 (horizontal), 30 (horizontal), 31 (vertical), 32 (horizontal), 33 (horizontal), 34 (horizontal), 35 (horizontal), 36 (horizontal), and 37 (horizontal).

Across

2. We use the word _____ to discuss an organism's physical processes.
3. Who was one of the first to suggest that genius is inherited?
4. Gestalt Psychologists see experience as a _____ rather than a sum of the parts.
6. Max _____ was one of the first Gestaltists.
9. The school of psychological thought that maintains that conscious experience breaks down into objective sensations and subjective feelings is called _____.
10. The practice of study the bumps on one's head to determine intelligence is called _____.
12. Who said that there is a link between the mind and the body?
13. Who conducted the famous experiment with a bell and a dog?
14. Maslow, Rogers and May were famous _____.
15. Who published the idea that the Earth was not the center of the universe?
17. The examination of one's own thoughts and feelings is called _____.
19. Hippocrates suggested that there were four elements or _____ in the body.
23. Wundt's laboratory was located in _____ Germany.
25. Psychologists who help people with problems such as anxiety, depression, or severe disorders, are _____.
26. The school of psychology that emphasizes the purposes of behavior and mental processes is _____.
28. The founder of the field of psychology known as structuralism was Wilhelm _____.
29. These are actually considered cognitive activities which some psychologists attempt to interpret.
32. An assumption of prediction that is testable is called a _____ in psychology.
33. The _____ method is a mixture of procedures and techniques that can be replicated in science.
35. As a science, psychology tests ideas through various _____ methods.
36. The _____ of psychology are to observe, describe, explain, predict, and control the events they study.
37. The _____ perspective emphasizes the influence of biology on our behavior.

Down

1. Who suggested that abnormalities happen because of problems in the brain?
3. The school of thought that emphasizes the tendency to organize perceptions into meaningful wholes is _____.
5. Perhaps the most famous of the early psychologists was _____.
7. The _____ said that behavior is governed less by the gods and more by the thoughts of people.
8. Most babies benefit from medium amounts of _____.
11. Psychologists who are concerned with helping students learn are known as _____ psychologists.
13. The school of thought that emphasizes the importance of unconscious motives and internal conflicts in determining human behavior is _____.
16. The study of behavior and mental processes is called _____.
18. Who was the founder of the school of thought known as behaviorism?
20. The idea that the body and the mind are separate entities is called _____.
21. Activities such as dreams, perceptions, thoughts, and memories are all related to _____ psychology.
22. The school that defines psychology as the scientific study of observable behavior is _____.
24. William _____ wrote the first modern psychology book.
25. Those who use interviews and tests to identify their client's problems are _____ psychologist.
27. Any action that other people can observe or measure is considered _____.
30. An _____ science uses research in the real world setting to help people.
31. A statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are is a _____.
34. Research that has no immediate application and is done for its own sake is called _____ research.