

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

AP Psychology Units 1 & 2  
History, Approaches

## MODULE 1 - PSYCHOLOGY'S HISTORY

### 1. *Prescientific Psychology*

- Our understanding of psychology has evolved over centuries, beginning with the Greeks

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### 2. *Psychology Science is Born*

- Wilhelm Wundt becomes the father of psychology

- Structuralism

- Functionalism

### 3. *Psychological Science Develops*

- In 1920s psychology was redefined as

- Psychology is now known as

## MODULE 2 - PSYCHOLOGY'S BIG ISSUES AND APPROACHES

### 1. Psychology's Biggest Question

- Psychology's biggest and most persistent issue has been

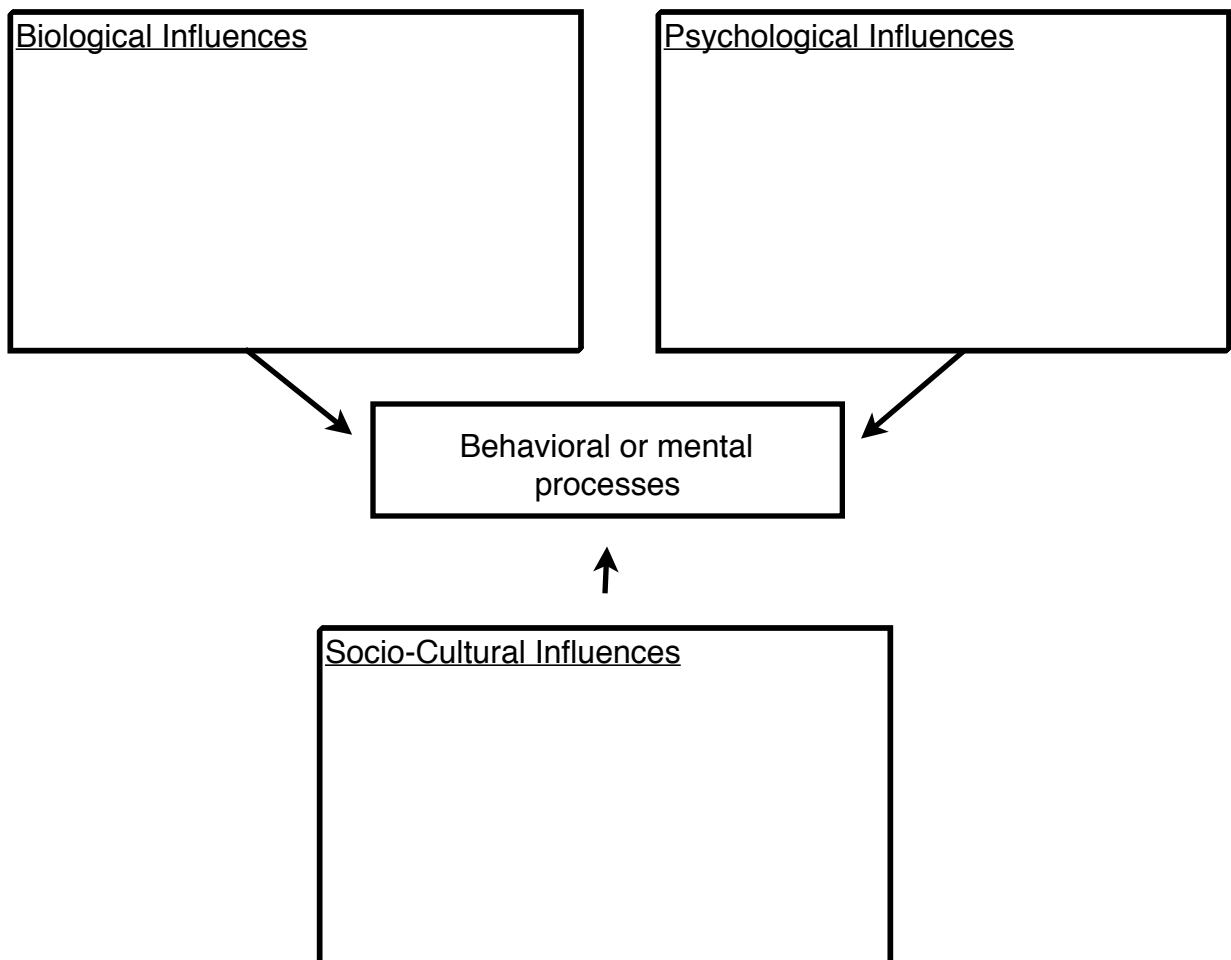
- Locke and Descartes

- Darwin

- ***Nurture allows what nature endows***

### 2. Psychology's Three Main Levels of Analysis

- Together the levels of analysis form an integrated



### 3. Psychology's Subfields

## **Divisions of Psychology** ¶

(Psychology's Subfields)

### ***American Psychological Association***

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|--|---|
| Division 1 – General Psychology                                    | Division 29 – Psychotherapy   |
| Division 2 – Teaching of Psychology                                | Division 30 – Psychological Hypnosis  |
| Division 3 – Experimental Psychology                               | Division 31 – State, Provincial, & Territorial<br>Psychological Association Affairs |
| Division 4 – (vacant)  | Division 32 – Humanistic Psychology   |
| Division 5 – Evaluation, Measurement,<br>and Statistics            | Division 33 – Mental Retardation and Developmental<br>Disabilities                  |
| Division 6 – Behavioral Neuroscience<br>and Comparative Psychology | Division 34 – Population & Environmental<br>Psychology                              |
| Division 7 – Developmental Psychology                              | Division 35 – Psychology of Women   |
| Division 8 – Personality and Social Psychology                     | Division 36 – Psychology of Religion  |
| Division 9 – Psychological Study of Social Issues                  | Division 37 – Child, Youth, and Family Services                                     |
| Division 10 – Psychology and the Arts                              | Division 38 – Health Psychology   |
| Division 11 – (vacant)   | Division 39 – Psychoanalysis  |
| Division 12 – Clinical Psychology                                  | Division 40 – Clinical Neuropsychology  |
| Division 13 – Consulting Psychology                                | Division 41 – Psychology-Law  |
| Division 14 – Industrial & Organizational<br>Psychology            | Division 42 – Psychologists in Independent<br>Practice                              |
| Division 15 – Educational Psychology                               | Division 43 – Family Psychology   |
| Division 16 – School Psychology                                    | Division 44 – Psychological Study of Lesbian,<br>Gay, and Bisexual Issues           |
| Division 17 – Counseling Psychology                                | Division 45 – Psychological Study of Ethnic<br>Minority Issues                      |
| Division 18 – Psychologists in Public Service                      | Division 46 – Media Psychology  |
| Division 19 – Military Psychology                                  | Division 47 – Exercise and Sports Psychology  |
| Division 20 – Adult Development and Aging                          | Division 48 – Peace Psychology  |
| Division 21 – Applied Experimental and<br>Engineering Psychology   | Division 49 – Group Psychology & Group<br>Psychotherapy                             |
| Division 22 – Rehabilitation Psychology                            | Division 50 – Addictions  |
| Division 23 – Consumer Psychology                                  | Division 51 – Psychological Study of Men &<br>Masculinity                           |
| Division 24 – Theoretical and Philosophical<br>Psychology          | Division 52 – International Psychology  |
| Division 25 – Behavior Analysis                                    | Division 53 – Clinical Child & Adolescent<br>Psychology                             |
| Division 26 – History of Psychology                                | Division 54 – Pediatric Psychology  |
| Division 27 – Community Psychology                                 | Division 55 – Pharmacotherapy   |
| Division 28 – Psychopharmacology & Substance<br>Abuse              | Division 56 – Trauma Psychology   |

## MODULE 4 - THE NEED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

### 1. Why Science Based Answers Give Psychology More Validity

- Hindsight Bias

- Overconfidence

- Perceiving Order in Random Events

### 2. Scientific Attitude and Critical Thinking

- Scientific attitude consists to three components:

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- Critical Thinking

## MODULE 5 - THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD AND DESCRIPTION

### 1. The Scientific Method

- Theory
  - A good theory has
- Hypothesis
- Operational Definitions
- Hypothesis can be tested and theories refined in several ways:
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  - 
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### 2. How Psychologists Describe Behavior

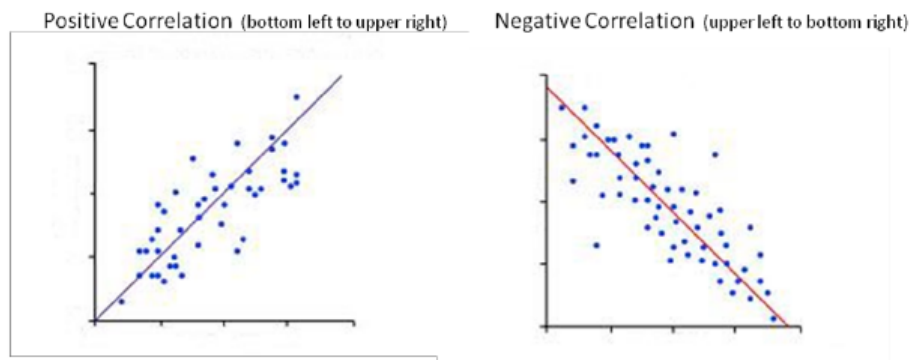
- Case Study
- Naturalistic Observation
- Survey
  - Wording effects
  - Sampling Bias
  - Population
  - Random Sample

## MODULE 6 - CORRELATION AND EXPERIMENTATION

### 1. Correlation

- Correlation

- Correlation Coefficient



**Correlation = Scatterplots**

- Correlation and Causation

Three possible cause effect relationships:

1)

2)

3)

### 2. Illusionary Correlations

### 3. Experimentation

- Experiment
- Experimental Group
- Control Group
- Random Assignment
- Double Blind Procedure
- Placebo Effect
- Independent Variable
- Confounding Variable
- Dependent Variable
- Validity

*Fill in the chart below using page 53*

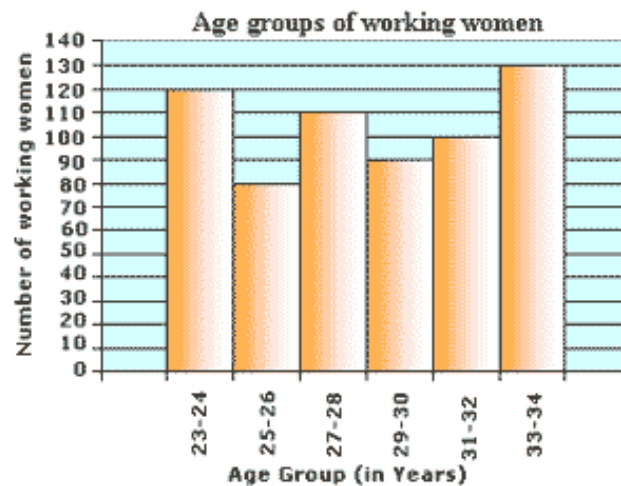
Research Method	Basic Purpose	How Conducted?

## MODULE 7 - Statistical Reasoning in Everyday Life

### 1. Descriptive Statistics

- Descriptive Statistics

- Histogram



- Measures of Central Tendency

- Mean

- Median

- Mode

How can these numbers be misrepresentative?

- Measure of Variation

- Range

- Standard Deviation

- Normal Curve



**Complete questions 1 and 2 below.**

1. List the steps for calculating the standard deviation of a data set.

2. Find the mean, median, mode, range and standard deviation of the the following data set (round to the nearest ten)

Data: 1. 3. 4. 15. 2. 11. 12. 9

MEAN:            MEDIAN:            MODE:

Data Item	Difference	Difference <sup>2</sup>

Mean of Squared Differences -

Standard Deviation -

2. Inferential Statistics

- Inferential Statistics

- Three principles to keep in mind when generalizing from a sample to the larger population

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- Statistical Significance

## MODULE 8 - Frequently Asked Questions About Psychology

### 3. Ethics in Psychology

Four guidelines are used to adhere to proper ethics when conducting research

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*Read about the Landis experiment and explain why this experiment is unethical.*

#### *Landis' Facial Expressions Experiment - 1924*

*In 1924, Carney Landis, a psychology graduate at the University of Minnesota developed an experiment to determine whether different emotions create facial expressions specific to that emotion. The aim of this experiment was to see if all people have a common expression when feeling disgust, shock, joy, and so on.*

*Most of the participants in the experiment were students. They were taken to a lab and their faces were painted with black lines, in order to study the movements of their facial muscles. They were then exposed to a variety of stimuli designed to create a strong reaction. As each person reacted, they were photographed by Landis. The subjects were made to smell ammonia, to look at pornography, and to put their hands into a bucket of frogs. But the controversy around this study was the final part of the test.*

*Participants were shown a live rat and given instructions to behead it. While all the participants were repelled by the idea, fully one third did it. The situation was made worse by the fact that most of the students had no idea how to perform this operation in a humane manner and the animals were forced to experience great suffering. For the one third who refused to perform the decapitation, Landis would pick up the knife and cut the animals head off for them.*

*The consequences of the study were actually more important for their evidence that people are willing to do almost anything when asked in a situation like this. The study did not prove that humans have a common set of unique facial expressions.*