

Name: _____

Period: _____

Unit One: History and Research Methods

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Unit One Outline: History and Research Methods

Part one: History of Psychology

9/6; Day one: What is Psychology? History of Psychology documents (p. 1 & 2)

Part two: Research Methods

9/10; Day two: Scientific Method (p. 3); HM Experiment (p. 4-5)

9/12; Day three: Research Methods and correlations (p. 6-7); correlation activity

9/16; Day four: Finish and present correlation activity

Part three: Perspectives in Psychology, Ethics

9/18; Day five: Kathy O. Story (not in packet); perspectives in psychology chart (p. 8-9)

9/20; Day six: David E. Story (not in packet); Ethics in psychology (not in packet)

Part four: Careers in Psychology; Review

9/24; Day seven: Careers in Psychology chart (not in packet); mrbayne.com reviews

9/26; Day eight: Unit One assessment; begin Biological bases of behavior

Name: _____

Unit 1 Notes: What is Psychology?

What is psychology?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____: the scientific study of behavior and _____ processes
What is behavior?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____: Any action that other people can _____ or measure
What is cognitive activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____: Private, unobservable _____ processes such as sensation, perception, _____, problem solving
What are psychological constructs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological _____ - Concepts that enable us to _____ something that cannot be _____, touched, or measured directly
What are the main goals of psychology?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and describe _____ and _____ processes in order to better _____ them
What is the difference between a theory and principle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____: Statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are and happen the way they do • *Often _____ and revised* • _____: a _____ or law

To download the entire PowerPoint, go to:

<http://www.mrbayne.com/unit-one-history-of-psychology.html> OR

<http://tinyurl.com/mrbayne1>

Next, you will analyze 7 documents and complete the chart on the back of these notes. When complete, do the following:

-Go to www.socrative.com; do the student login and type in code: A90A6E95; complete the quiz (you may use your notes)

-Create five open-ended discussion questions below. These questions should relate to the material learned in class.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Document A: Roots in Ancient Greece

In the first box, what idea does the picture represent?

Why is introspection important?

What did Aristotle mean when he referred to associationism?

How did Hippocrates' ideas differ from the common ideas of the day?

Document B: The Middle Ages

What was the purpose of the water-float test?

Document C: The Birth of Modern Science

During what age did psychology actually begin?

Who set up the first psychology lab/when?

Document D: Structuralism/Functionalism

What was Wilhelm Wundt's field of psychology known as?

What two things did Wundt consider when analyzing human experience?

What was William James' field known as?

Give an example of an adaptive behavior?

How do structuralism and functionalism differ?

Why are both of these hard to measure?

Document E: Behaviorism/Reinforcement

Why did John Watson question functionalism?

What is 'behaviorism'?

How does John Watson's quote relate to behaviorism?

What was B.F. Skinner's major contribution to behaviorism (what did he focus on)?

How does his quote relate to Watson's?

How does behaviorism/reinforcement differ from structuralism/functionalism?

Document F: Gestalt School

What was the main premise behind the Gestalt school?

Why do you think this school was created?

Document G: Sigmund Freud

What exactly is Freud's psychoanalysis?

How, according to Freud, is the mind like an iceberg?

How does Freud's theory differ from the others?

Name: _____

Notes: Scientific Method

Part One:

List the steps in the scientific method	Describe each step
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often based on every day _____ •
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After forming a question, make an educated guess about the answer (_____) May be an '_____' statement
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It cannot be considered true until it is scientifically tested and _____
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine what findings mean _____ and _____ within data
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If data does not align with _____, must often _____ the belief/hypothesis
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order for study to be _____, must be able to be _____ with same _____

Part Three: Experimental Method, Terms

Describe the difference between an independent and dependent variable.	
What's the difference between the experimental and control group?	
What is the placebo effect?	
What's the difference between a single blind study and double blind study?	

Name _____ Pd _____ Date _____

HM Memory Experiment

Experiment 1 - Star

Trace the star between the lines without touching the sides. Time yourself. For the control data do it the way you normally would. For the experimental data, you can only view your hand and the star in a mirror.

Control - Regular Total time _____

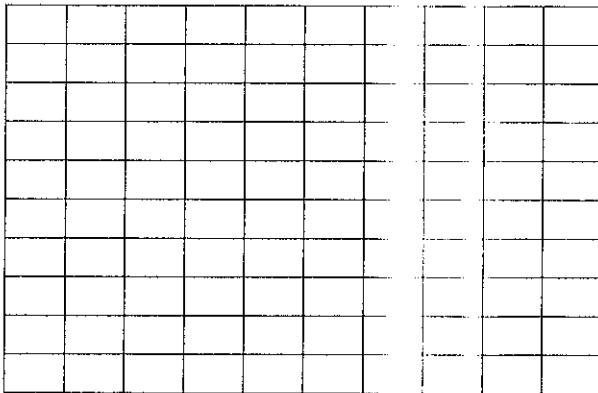
Trial 1 - Mirror Total time _____

Trial 2 - Mirror Total time _____

Trial 3 - Mirror Total time _____

Trial 4 - Mirror Total time _____

Graph you data for experiment 1 below, with title and correct labels.



Experiment 2 - Maze

Trace the path through the maze without touching the sides. Time yourself. For the control data do it the way you normally would. For the experimental data, you can only view your hand and the maze in a mirror.

Control - Regular Total time _____

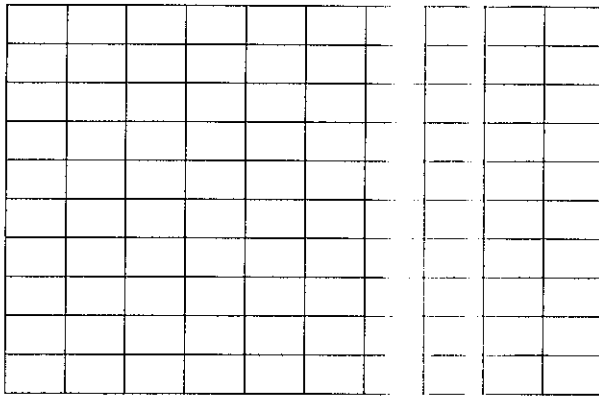
Trial 1 - Maze Total time _____

Trial 2 - Maze Total time _____

Trial 3 - Maze Total time _____

Trial 4 - Maze Total time _____

Graph you data for experiment 2 below, with title and correct labels.



- 1) Describe your results for experiment 1. Explain why this may have occurred.
- 2) Describe your results for experiment 2. Explain why this may have occurred.
- 3) How did your results for experiment 2 compare to experiment 1? Explain why this may have occurred.
- 4) How does your experience compare to that of famous Case Study H.M.?

Part Two: Research Methods

Research Type	How It works	Advantages	Disadvantages
_____ Method	People respond to a series of _____ on a subject	Enables researchers to gather info about large numbers of _____	People may not be _____; Survey samples may not reflect target population
_____ Method	Measures various elements of human behavior (_____; ability) through testing	Enables researcher to gain insight into certain aspects of an individual's _____	Does not always provide complete _____ of an individual's true _____
_____ Method	In depth _____ of individual or small groups	Provides insight to specific cases	Interviewees may _____ their past; Researchers may _____ the answers
_____ Method	Group of participants are observed at _____ over an extended period of _____	Enables researches to see how individuals _____	_____ ; _____ ; participants may not be available later on
_____ Method	Compare the differences and similarities among people in different age groups at a given time	Less time consuming than longitudinal	Differences between the different groups could be for many reasons, so _____ as _____
_____ Observation	Observing behavior of people/animals in _____ habitats	Witness subjects in _____	Researchers have no control over setting; their presence may _____ behaviors
_____ Observation	Participants are observed in lab setting	Very precise in controlling study	Labs cannot duplicate real-life environments
_____ Method	Administer _____, then observe to see how treatment influences _____	Can _____ variables and determine cause/effect	Lab may not replicate real life; _____ or '_____ effect'

Student Resource Sheet MET-8

Positive and Negative Correlation

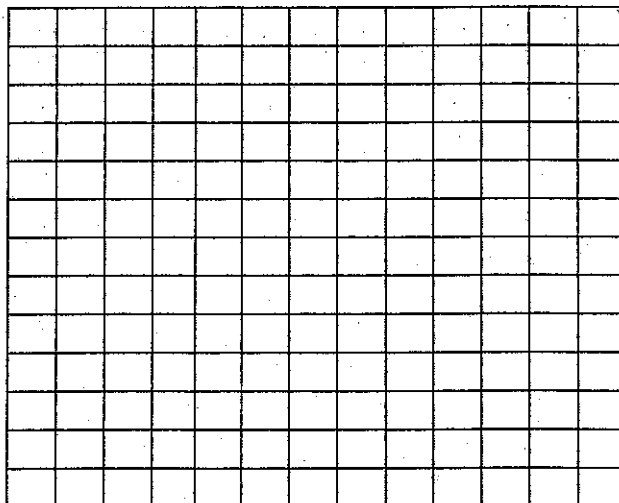
Directions: Use the data to answer the following questions.

1. Calculate the mean, median, and mode for student GPA. _____
2. Using the table below, make a graph illustrating a correlation. Label the X- and Y- axis below with the two variables. Indicate which is the dependent variable and which is the independent variable. (Note: Label the dependent variable on the y- axis.)
3. What type of correlation is depicted in your newly constructed graph? _____

How do you know? _____

4. Does your graph show a cause-and-effect relationship between the variables? Explain.

Number of Days of School Missed	Average GPA
1-5	3.30
6-10	3.10
11-15	3.02
16-20	2.95
21-25	2.88
26-30	2.75
Over 30	2.60



Contemporary Perspectives

Directions: Use a variety of sources to complete the chart.

Approach:	Key Theorists	Views Behavior as:	Other Key Words And Phrases	Corrective Strategies	Potential for individual Control	Most Prominent Applications
Neurobiology (Biological)						
Behavioral Psychology						
Humanistic Psychology						

Student Resource Sheet MET-2b

Approach:	Key Theorists	Views Behavior as:	Other Key Words And Phrases	Corrective Strategies	Potential for Individual Control	Most Prominent Applications
Psychoanalysis						
Cognitive Psychology						
Sociocultural Psychology						

Name: _____

Unit One Review

6 Written questions

Word Bank: Middle Ages; Reinforcement; Associationism; Structuralism; Behaviorism; Hippocrates

The idea that a consequence will increase the likelihood of a behavior (if you get an A for studying for a test, you'll study more) _____

During this time period, most Europeans believed that problems such as agitation and confusion were signs of possession by demons. _____

William James's school of thought that stressed the adaptive and survival value of behaviors (only behaviors with a function will continue) _____

An early theory of psychology that used introspection to explore the human mind. Used only basic elements - objective facts & subjective feelings (Wilhelm Wundt's idea) _____

A learned connection between two ideas or events _____

Ancient Greek physician; believed that people's wrongdoings were caused by abnormalities of the brain

12 Matching questions

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Ethics | a) The scientific study of behavior and mental processes |
| _____ 2. Natural Science | b) An experimental procedure in which the experimenters but not the subjects know the makeup of the test and control groups during the actual course of the experiments |
| _____ 3. Behavior | c) A hypothesis that has been tested with a significant amount of data |
| _____ 4. Social Science | d) The study of the social features of humans and the ways in which they interact and change |
| _____ 5. Sigmund Freud | e) The study of the physical features of nature and the ways in which they interact and change. |
| _____ 6. Theory | f) Any action that other people can observe or measure |
| _____ 7. Placebo | g) A truth, a rule, or a law |
| _____ 8. Principle | h) Research method in which both the subjects and the experimenter are unaware of the anticipated results. |
| _____ 9. Single Blind Study | i) Private, unobservable mental processes such as sensation, perception, thought, and problem solving |
| _____ 10. Double Blind Study | j) Austrian neurologist known for his work on the unconscious mind. Father of psychoanalysis. |
| _____ 11. Psychology | k) A system of moral principles. |
| _____ 12. Cognitive Activity | l) A harmless pill, medicine, or procedure prescribed more for the psychological benefit to the patient than for any physiological effect. |

5 Matching questions

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Introspection | a) He added to behaviorism; pioneer in operant conditioning; behavior is based on an organism's reinforcement history; worked with pigeons. |
| _____ 2. Perception | b) A method of self-observation in which participants report their thoughts and feelings. "Look within" |
| _____ 3. John Watson | c) (1832-1920) Set up the first psychological lab. Trained subjects in introspection. Eventually described his theory as structuralism. |
| _____ 4. Wilhelm Wundt | d) The use of sensory information and pre-existing knowledge to create a functional representation of the world (this is how we see the world) |
| _____ 5. B. F. Skinner | e) Founder of behaviorism; emphasis on external behaviors of people and their reactions on a given situation; famous for Little Albert study in which baby was taught to fear a white rat |

9 Written questions

Bank: Control Group; Positive Correlation; Negative Correlation; Experimental Group; Cross-Sectional Method; Longitudinal Method; Naturalistic Observation; Independent Variable; Dependent Variable

1. A correlation where as one variable increases, the other also increases, or as one decreases so does the other. Both variables move in the same direction.

2. Measures a single individual or group of individuals over an extended period of time

3. The experimental factor that is manipulated; the variable whose effect is being studied.

4. In an experiment, the group that is exposed to the treatment, that is, to one version of the independent variable.

5. The relationship between two sets of data, in which one set of data decreases as the other set of data increases.

6. Compares individuals of various ages at one point in time

7. The experimental factor that is being measured; the variable that may change in response to manipulations of the independent variable

8. A descriptive research method in which researchers study behavior in its natural context.

9. In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the treatment
