**KSS Psychology 12 AP**

**Unit 1: Psychology’s History and Approaches Key Terms**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the view that knowledge originates in experience and that science should, therefore, rely on observation and experimentation.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= early school of thought promoted by Wundt and Titchner; used introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a school of thought promoted by James and influenced by Darwin; explored how mental and behavioral processes function – how they enable the organism to adapt, survive, and flourish.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the study of behavior and thinking using the experimental method.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the view that psychology (1) should be an objective science that (2) studies behavior without reference to mental processes.

* Most research psychologists today agree with (1) but not with (2).
* Humanistic Psychology

= a historically significant perspective that emphasized the growth potential of healthy people.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with cognition (including perception, thinking, memory, and language).

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the science of behavior and mental processes.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the longstanding controversy over the relative contributions that genes and experience make to the development of psychological traits and behaviors.

* Today’s science sees traits and behaviors arising from the interaction of nature and nurture.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the principle that, among the range of inherited trait variations, those contributing to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the differing complementary views, from biological to psychological to social-cultural, for analyzing any given phenomenon.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= an integrated approach that incorporates biological, psychological, and social-cultural levels of analysis.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the scientific study of observable behavior, and its explanation by principles of learning.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the scientific study of the links between biological (genetic, neural, hormonal) and psychological processes.

* Some biological psychologists call themselves
	+ behavioral neuroscientists,
	+ neuropsychologists,
	+ behavior geneticists,
	+ physiological psychologists, or
	+ biopsychologists.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the scientific study of all the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the study of the evolution of behavior and mind, using principles of natural selection.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a branch of psychology that studies how unconscious drives and conflicts influence behavior, and uses that information to treat people with psychological disorders.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the study of how situations and cultures affect our behavior and thinking.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the scientific study of the measurement of human abilities, attitudes, and traits.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= pure science that aims to increase the scientific knowledge base.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a branch of psychology that studies physical, cognitive, and social change throughout the life span.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the study of how psychological processes affect and can enhance teaching and learning.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the study of an individual’s characteristic pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the scientific study of how we think about, influence, and relate to one another.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= scientific study that aims to solve practical problems.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the application of psychological concepts and methods to optimizing human behavior in workplaces.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= an I/O subfield that explores how people and machines interact and how machines and physical environments can be made safe and easy to use.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a branch of psychology that assists people with problems in living (often related to school, work, and marriage) and in achieving greater well-being.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a branch of psychology that studies, assesses, and treat people with psychological disorders.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a branch of medicine dealing with psychological disorders; practiced by physicians who often provide medical (for example, drug) treatments as well as psychological therapy.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= the scientific study of human functioning, with the goals of discovering and promoting strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities to thrive.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a branch of psychology that studies how people interact with their social environments and how social institutions affect individuals and groups.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= enhanced memory after retrieving, rather than simply rereading information.

* Also sometimes referred to as a *retrieval practice effect* or *test-enhanced learning*.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

= a study method incorporating five steps; Survey, Question, Read, Rehearse, Review.