Definition: study of behavior and thinking

4. Empiricism

3. Humors Theory

1. Psychology

Always study for tests

Definition: knowledge through experiences

The four humors

Shakespearean time

Definition: mental problems are natural occurrences caused by imbalance of fluids.

No instincts

Learning behavior

Definition: John Locke concept that mind has no innate ideas

Experiments

Counseling

Little kid learns not to touch sharp things by poking a cactus

2. Tabula Rasa

Definition: mind and body both affect each other

8. Humanist Approach

7. Cognitive Approach

5. Interactive Dualism

Colonization

Wars

Definition: holistic approach of human existence through human characteristics

Brain teasers

Memory test

Definition: How people remember, think, solve problems, etc.

Twin studies

City vs. country

Definition: Environment affects behavior

Depression

Placebo effect

6. Biological Approach

Definition: study of mental characteristics that all humans share

12. Structuralism

11. Moral Therapy

9. Evolutionary Perspective

10. Phrenology

Thought processes

Brain functionality

Definition: study of the basic structures of the mind

Psychiatric ward

Asylum

Definition: treating the mentally ill with care and kindness

Definition: relationship between head size and mental capacity in 1800s of people.

Fight/flight response

Thought processes

A larger person has a bigger head than a skinnier person.

Most men have bigger heads than women

Definition: participants share feelings

16. Gestalt Theory

15. Behaviorism

13. Introspection

Definition: the whole is different than the sums.

How one acts in society

Definition: study of observable behavior

Social group

Fitting in with society

Definition: mental processes are useful for adaption

Counseling

Support Group

A full circle instead of a circle with a circumference of smaller dots

A whole doughnut compared to mini doughnut wholes

Behavior at school vs. behavior at home

14. Functionalism

Definition: Personality and behavior is made up of unconscious factors

17. Psychoanalytic Theory

20. Industrial Psychology

19. Clinical Psychology

Praise loudly, blame softly

Positive reinforcement

Definition: Making human behavior better in workplaces

Therapy

Asylum

Definition: Helping people with mental disorders

Talking about feelings

A consultant on a chair

Definition: Helping people with their life’s problems

Karma – in terms of your likes and dislikes

Reincarnation -

18. Counseling Psychology

Definition: branch of medicine dealing with psychological disorders

24. Basic Research

Research paper findings

Lab experiments

Definition: scientific studies purely based on fact

Safety devices in cars

Factory safety precautions

Definition: interaction between people and machines (especially safety)

Different customs and beliefs

Friends, family, relatives

Definition: how culture and society affect behavior

Therapy

Rehabilitation

23. Human Factors Psychology

22. Socio-Cultural Psychology

21. Psychiatry

Definition: studies used to solve everyday problems

28. Independent variable

27. Hypothesis

25. Applied Research

26. Theory

Variable that changes

Amount of water given to plants

Definition: variable manipulated in an experiment

Science fair necessity

Before conducting an experiment

Definition: an educated guess

The Big Bang Theory

Evolution

Definition: an explanation based on repetitive findings, yet no hard proof

Making the best laundry detergent

Finding the best way to create the most energy efficient light bulb

Definition: a result of the independent variable

32. Single blind design

31. Placebo Effect

29. Dependent variable

An unbiased group

Definition: participants are unaware of the supposed outcome

Fake comfort

Sugar pill

Definition: a fake duplicate

Placebo treatment to see if drug works

A group without any manipulation

Definition: stays the same or receives placebo

Isn’t directly manipulated

Won’t know if received placebo or not

30. Control Group

Plant growth dependent on water

Definition: neither the participants nor the researcher are aware of supposed outcome

36. Reliability

35. Validity

33. Double blind design

An unofficial source

Replication of results

Definition: dependableness

Truthfulness

An official source

Definition: credibility

Increases reliability of repetition

Definition: precise definition of measurement of variables

Results are pre-supposed

If studying hyperactivity, list what actions are considered hyperactive

34. Operational definitions

Unbiased judgment form observer and participant

Definition: switching order in which participants perform

37. Counterbalancing

39. Sample

Results can be applied to the whole

Accurate reflection of the whole

Definition: sample is closely related to population

Reflective of the larger group

Unbiased selection

Definition: randomly selected group

Results not reliable

Things out of control

Definition: uncalled for variables that may affect experiment

Forces natural responses

40. Representative Sample

38. Confounding Variables

Avoids imitation of others

Definition: a sample with equal chance of representation of a population

42. Random Assignment

44. Hindsight Bias

43. Experimenter Bias

41. Random Sample

Weather

Super bowl

Definition: to believe the outcome was known all along

Favorable outcome

Prejudiced results

Definition: experimenter can faintly hint expected results to participants

Flipping a coin

Picking teams

Definition: equal chance in experimental or control group

Raffles

Polls

Definition: where results from a naturally occurring treatment are observed

46. Naturalistic observation

48. Survey Method

47. Hawthorne Effect

45. Ex post facto method

Questionnaire

Poll

Definition: set of questions to see majority in a population

Socially-acceptable behavior

Personality change

Definition: behavior is affected if participants know they’re being studied

Workplace observation

Forest observation

Definition: observing in natural habitat/environment

Regeneration

Self-healing

Definition: a relationship between two things

50. Causation

52. Replication

51. Illusory correlation

49. Correlation

Animal observation

Definition: repeat a study to increase validity

The Milky Way is not geocentric

Superstitions

Definition: illusion that two variables are related when they’re not

Smoking causes lung cancer

Definition: where one variable causes another

Water and plant growth

Global warming

Health experiments

Cutting down trees increases global warming

Definition: a cluster of dots with slope determining if positive or negative

54. Statistical significance

56. Mean

55. Measures of central tendency

53. Scatterplot

Calculate GPA

Average

Definition: sum of terms divided by number of terms

Most fall in this group

Most common

Definition: mean, median, mode

Confounding variables

Luck

Definition: possibility if an obtained result occurred by chance

Air pressure and altitude

Age and growth

Definition: number in the middle of terms in numerical order

58. Mode

60. Inferential statistics

59. Descriptive statistics

57. Median

Figure out what to do next

Make predictions from sample

Definition: method to decide if results were due to chance

Cannot be applied to a larger group

Results particular to this group

Definition: describes traits and responses of subjects

Most frequent term

Recurring

Definition: most occurring term

Other values fall above or below it

Center

Definition: Values of trait plotted against their frequency

62. Standard deviance

64. Negative correlation

63. Positive correlation

61. Normal distribution

Opposites

Higher temps, heater use

Definition: one increases and the other decreases, or vice versa

Higher temps, more AC use

Move in tandem

Definition: increase or decrease together

MOE is twice the standard deviance

Variation from the average

Definition: Square root of average squared distance from the mean

Symmetric with a single peak

Bell Curve

Definition: direction and strength of relationship between to variables

68. Plato

67. Socrates

65. Correlation coefficient

Separate mind and body

Innate ideas

Definition: student of Socrates

Common sense

Instincts

Definition: ideas are innate, separate mind/body

Four Humors

Shakespearean Times

Definition: Created Humors Theory, Nature

Linear relationship between variables

Degree of relationship

66. Hippocrates

Definition: Founder of empiricism

70. Descartes

72. Gall

71. Locke

69. Aristotle

Study of brain

Divided brain

Definition: Founded phrenology

Human reasoning

Blank slate

Definition: Founded Tabula Rasa

Body affects mind

Mind affects body

Definition: Founded interactive dualism

Interconnected soul and body

Knowledge through experience

Definition: Moral therapy, brought it to America, fought for legislation

74. Wundt

76. James

75. Titchener

73. Pinel/Dix/Rush

Adaption

Survival

Definition: Early study of functionalism

Wundt

Structuralism

Definition: Student of Wundt

Objective introspection

Structuralism

Definition: First psychology lab

Asylum

Compassion

Definition: First psychology Ph.D. in U.S.

78. Calkins

80. Wertheimer

79. Washburn

77. G. Stanley Hall

Perception

Gestalt psychology

Definition: Sensation and perception

Not first psychologist

2nd President of APA

Definition: 1st female to earn Ph.D.

First woman

Not first Ph.D.

Definition: 1st female psychologist

Ph.D.

APA

Definition: Austrian physician focused on unconscious

82. Watson

84. Rogers

83. Skinner

81. Freud

Potential

Client therapy

Definition: Humanist psychologist

Watson

Behaviorism

Definition: U.S. psychologist

Conditioning

Behavioristic psychology

Definition: U.S. psychologist

Psychoanalysis

Mental disorders

Definition: Group exposed to factor

86. Maslow

85. Experimental group

Example 2

Example 1

Definition:

Example 2

Example 1

Human motivation

Hierarchy of Needs

Definition: Humanistic Theorist

Guinea pigs

Test group