**Unit I: Scientific Foundations of Psychology (10-14%)**

Reading Schedule: pg 1-22, pg. 39-55, pg 55-68; Barron’s Chapter 1 and 2 due 9/13

Key Terms and Exam: 9/23

 **Learning Objectives**  **Notecard Terms**

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| • Recognize how philosophical perspectives shaped the development ofpsychological thought.• Identify the major historical figures in psychology (e.g., Mary Whiton Calkins,Charles Darwin, Dorothea Dix, Sigmund Freud, G. Stanley Hall, William James,Ivan Pavlov, Jean Piaget, Carl Rogers, B. F. Skinner, Margaret Floy Washburn,John B. Watson, Wilhelm Wundt).•Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior:— structuralism, functionalism, and behaviorism in the early years;— Gestalt, psychoanalytic/psychodynamic, and humanism emerging later;— evolutionary, biological, and cognitive as more contemporary approaches.• Recognize the strengths and limitations of applying theories to explain behavior.• Distinguish the different domains of psychology:— biological, clinical, cognitive, counseling, developmental, educational,experimental, human factors, industrial–organizational, personality,psychometric, and social.• Differentiate types of research (e.g., experiments, correlational studies, surveyresearch, naturalistic observations, and case studies) with regard to purpose,strengths, and weaknesses.• Describe how research design drives the reasonable conclusions that can bedrawn (e.g., experiments are useful for determining cause and effect; the use ofexperimental controls reduces alternative explanations).• Identify independent, dependent, confounding, and control variables inexperimental designs.• Distinguish between random assignment of participants to conditions inexperiments and random selection of participants, primarily in correlationalstudies and surveys.• Predict the validity of behavioral explanations based on the quality of research design (e.g., confounding variables limit confidence in research conclusions).• Discuss the value of reliance on operational definitions and measurement in behavioral research.• Distinguish the purposes of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.• Apply basic descriptive statistical concepts, including interpreting andconstructing graphs and calculating simple descriptive statistics(e.g., measures of central tendency, standard deviation).• Identify how ethical issues inform and constrain research practices.• Describe how ethical and legal guidelines (e.g., those provided by the AmericanPsychological Association, federal regulations, local institutional review boards) protect research participants and promote sound ethical practice. | 1. Introspection
2. structuralism
3. functionalism
4. Gestalt
5. Charles Darwin
6. Dorothea Dix
7. Wilhelm Wundt
8. William James
9. Sigmund Freud
10. John B. Watson
11. G. Stanley Hall
12. Mary Whiton Calkins
13. Margaret Floy Washburn
14. humanistic perspective
15. psychoanalytic perspective
16. cognitive perspective
17. biological perspective
18. social-cultural perspective
19. behavioral perspective
20. evolutionary perspective
21. biopsychosocial perspective
22. Applied Research
23. Basic Research
24. Scientific method
25. Random assignment
26. random selection (random sample)
27. Confirmation bias
28. Hindsight Bias
29. Naturalistic observation
30. Case study
31. Survey
32. Longitudinal study
33. Cross-sectional study
34. Experiment
35. Hypothesis
36. Operational definition
37. Independent variable (IV)
38. Dependent variable (DV)
39. Experimental group
40. Control group
41. Confounding variable
42. Single-Blind Procedure
43. Double-blind procedure
44. Placebo
45. Frequency distribution
46. Skewed
47. Range
48. Standard deviation
49. Correlation coefficient
50. Descriptive Statistics
51. Inferential statistics
52. Statistical significance
53. Z Score
54. P Value
55. Reliability
56. Validity
57. IRB
58. Informed Consent
59. Coercion
60. Anonymity
61. Confidentiality
62. Debriefing
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