

Study Guide for Exam I Psychology

History of Psychology

Who is associated with each? Criticisms?

Structuralism
Functionalism
Introspection
Empiricism
Gestalt
Positivism
Reductionism

People

Wilhelm Wundt
Edward Tichner
William James
John B. Watson
Max Wertheimer
Sigmund Freud
B.F. Skinner
Albert Bandura
Abraham Maslow
Carl Rogers

Perspectives:

Biological (Biopsychological)
Cognitive
Learning (Behavioral)
Humanistic
Psychodynamic
Eclectic

(Cross-cultural and Gender studies are often considered perspectives. I.B. examines each of the perspectives above in terms of cultural influences and gender.)

Research Methods

Scientific method
Operational definition (aka hypothetical construct)

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Examples, strengths, limitations

Natural observation

Experimental method

Clinical method

Survey method

Interview

Longitudinal study

Cross-sectional study

Case study

Correlation study

 Coefficient of correlation

 Positive correlation

 Negative correlation

 Danger of correlation and causation

Anthropomorphic error

Variable

Independent variable

Dependent variable

Extraneous variables

Experimental group

Control group

Experimental control

Random assignment

Field experiment

Statistically significant

Single blind experiment

Double blind experiment

Survey method

Population

Representative sample

Biased sample

Courtesy bias

Distribution

Reliability

Validity

Inferential statistics

Descriptive statistics

Mean

Median

Mode

Standard Deviation

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