**STUDY GUIDE: INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY (PSYC 1101)**

**This study guide is for your use in focusing on material and understanding that will be most profitable to know on the test. You need not turn it in, and it is not graded or extra-credited.**

**Chapter 1: Psychology as a Science**

1. What is the current definition of psychology? What do the Greek words *psyche* and *logos* mean? What is the “mind-body problem”?

2. Who is recognized as the world’s first psychologist? Why or what did he do?

3. What question did the school of thought known as functionalism ask?

4. Who is the person whose name is most associated with the school of thought known as behaviorism?

5. You should be able to recognize the main focus or a short description of the following three perspectives in psychology. Of these three perspectives:

1) Psychoanalytic, 2) behaviorist; 3) humanistic, which one emphasizes sex and the unconscious mind, which one emphasizes control of behavior through its consequences, and which one emphasizes human potential and goodness?

6. Of the other areas of study in psychology, what does the cognitive perspective emphasize? Which perspective focuses on the brain in relation to behavior and experience?

7. To what specialty area are the largest numbers of Ph.D.’s in psychology awarded?

.8. What is the difference between psychology and psychiatry?

**Chapter 1: Research Methods**

6. What are scientific methods? What is their purpose? How is defining itself as a science an advantage to psychology? What is the price for psychology of being a science?

7. What does each of the following descriptions of a good theory mean: 1) internally coherent, 2) economical, 3) has predictive accuracy and 4) fertility?

8. What are three basic types of data collection techniques used by psychologists? What are three basic methods used?

9. Describe a case study. What is one advantage of using it and what is one disadvantage?

10. What is the goal of naturalistic observation? What is the **primary** (largest) problem of collecting valid data by observation?

11. What is a survey? What are the two most common errors in conducting a survey?

12. What is a correlation coefficient (a statistic)? What can a correlation show? What can it **not** show?

13. Why can’t correlation show causality when an experiment can? What allows researchers to claim evidence of causality from experiments?

14. What variable represents the assumed cause in an experiment and what does the experimenter do with it? What variable represents the assumed effect and what does the experimenter do with it? (Hint: What is manipulated in the experiment and what is measured?)

15. Why are control groups used, and why are participants randomly assigned to groups? What is a placebo control?

16. What is a replication?