

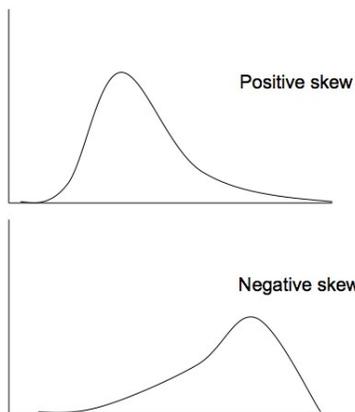
1. <b>Mary Whiton Calkins</b>	First woman president of the APA (American Psychological Association) - earned a degree from Harvard under William James, was refused the degree by Harvard.	16. <b>Behaviorism</b>	A theoretical orientation based on the premise that scientific psychology should study only observable behavior
2. <b>Charles Darwin</b>	Creator of the idea of "natural selection" - inspiring the field of Evolutionary psychology	17. <b>Gestalt Psychology</b>	early perspective in psychology focusing on perception and sensation, particularly the perception of patterns and whole figures
3. <b>Dorothea Dix</b>	Reformer and pioneer in the movement to treat the "insane" as mentally ill, beginning in the 1820's.	18. <b>Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic Theory</b>	Started by Sigmund Freud - emphasized the role of the unconscious in mental processes and behavior.
4. <b>Sigmund Freud</b>	Founder of Psychoanalysis (aka "Psychodynamic" theory) - Emphasized the role of the "unconscious"	19. <b>Humanistic Psychology</b>	Emphasized the positive potential of human beings
5. <b>G. Stanley Hall</b>	American psychologist who established the first psychology research laboratory in the United States and founded the American Psychological Association	20. <b>Evolutionary Psychology</b>	the study of the evolution of behavior and the mind, using principles of natural selection
6. <b>William James</b>	Founder of "functionalism" - first to offer a psychology course	21. <b>Biological Psychology</b>	A branch of psychology concerned with the links between biology and behavior
7. <b>Ivan Pavlov</b>	Behavioral psychologist - created "Classical Conditioning" - by training a dog to salivate in response to the sound of a bell	22. <b>Cognitive Psychology</b>	the scientific study of all the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating
8. <b>Jean Piaget</b>	developmental psychologist who formulated a 4 stage theory of development for children	23. <b>Biopsychosocial Approach</b>	an integrated approach that incorporates biological, psychological, and social-cultural levels of analysis
9. <b>Carl Rogers</b>	Humanist Psychologist who created such ideas as "self-concept" "person-centered therapy" and "unconditional positive regard"	24. <b>Sociocultural Psychology</b>	perspective concerned with how cultural differences affect behavior
10. <b>B. F. Skinner</b>	Behavioral Psychologist who created "Operant Conditioning" - trained pigeons by giving them positive reinforcement (food) in response to behaviors	25. <b>Measures of Central Tendency</b>	Ways of calculating "averages" of a set of numbers (mean, median, mode, range)
11. <b>Margaret Floy Washburn</b>	First female to be awarded a PhD in psychology; 2nd female president of the APA	26. <b>Mean</b>	"average" - add the numbers, divide by the number of numbers
12. <b>John B. Watson</b>	Behavioral psychologist - famous for "Little Albert" infant conditioning experiment, emphasized the role of the environment over the role of genetics.	27. <b>Median</b>	The middle number in a set of numbers that are listed in order
13. <b>Wilhelm Wundt</b>	German physiologist who founded psychology as a formal science; opened first psychology research laboratory in 1879		
14. <b>Structuralism</b>	Early school of thought promoted by Wundt and Titchener; used introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind		
15. <b>Functionalism</b>	A school of psychology that focused on how our mental and behavioral processes function - how they enable us to adapt, survive, and flourish.		

28. **Mode** the most frequently occurring number(s) in a distribution

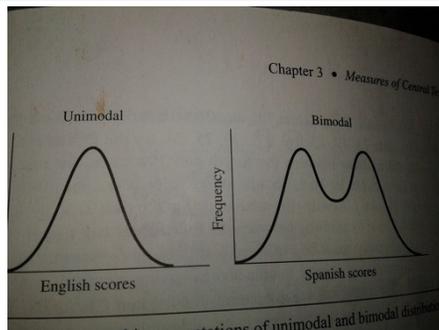
29. **Range** the difference between the highest and lowest number in a distribution

30. **Standard Deviation** A computed measure of how much scores vary around the mean score

31. **Positive vs Negative skew**



32. **Unimodal vs Bimodal distribution**



33. **When should you use median vs mean** Use median if there are (1) extreme outliers, or (2) a skewed distribution. In a normal distribution, mean is usually good to use.

34. **Correlation scores** measured in "r" - numbers range from +1 (perfect positive correlation) to -1 (perfect negative correlation).

35. **Correlation values and "strength" of correlation**

Cohen suggested cutoff scores

- < .1 = trivial
- ≥ .1 = small
- ≥ .3 = medium
- ≥ .5 is large.

36. **Independent Variable** in an experiment, the factor that is manipulated; the variable whose effect is being studied

37. **Dependent Variable** In your experiment, how you measure your groups result

38. **Control Group** In your experiment, the group that does not have the manipulation of the independent variable applied. There is not always a control condition or group.

39. **Experimental Group** In your experiment, the group(s) that do have the manipulation of the independent variable applied

40. **Single Blind** A study where the subjects do not know which condition they are in or the purpose of the experiment, but the experimenter does

41. **Confound** A second variable, in addition to the independent variable, that systematically varies with your groups and can influence the results of the study. Can be fixed with random assignment to groups.

42. **Double Blind** When the subject AND the experimenter don't know what condition they are in (or the purpose of the experiment)

43. **Statistical Significance** The mathematical measure of the likelihood that the results of your experiment were found due to your experimental manipulation than due to chance. Cutoff is generally  $p < .05$  - meaning 5% (or less) probability that the results are due to chance

44. **"alpha"** The given cutoff for "statistical significance" - usually 0.05

45. **Correlation** A measure of the relationship between two sets of variables (e.g. the relationship between alcohol consumption and reaction time)

46. **CORRELATION DOES NOT IMPLY CAUSATION** Just because two variables are CORRELATED, that does not mean one causes the other. It simply means that they are associated in some way.

47. **The relationship between alcohol consumption and driving ability would be an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation** negative correlation

48. **The relationship between hair length and intelligence would be an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation** zero correlation

49. <b>The relationship between time spent studying and score on a test would be an example of a _____ correlation</b>	positive correlation
50. <b>Theory</b>	A tested set of ideas designed to explain a phenomenon
51. <b>Hypothesis</b>	An "educated guess" typically stated before an experiment is conducted.
52. <b>Operational Definition</b>	The process of making what you plan to study measurable and quantifiable for the purpose of experimentation
53. <b>Replication</b>	The process of repeating an experiment in order to ensure that the results of an experiment were not due to chance or experimenter bias/error.
54. <b>Case Study</b>	A type of study in which only one individual (or a small number) are studied
55. <b>Naturalistic Observation</b>	A type of study in which groups of people are watched in their natural environment, rather than in a formal experimental setting
56. <b>Survey</b>	A method of study that asks self-report questions to each participant
57. <b>Population</b>	The entire set of people that you intend to study (not just the ones that you actually end up studying)
58. <b>Sample</b>	The group of people that you actually recruit for your study (not the entire group of people of interest)
59. <b>Scatterplot</b>	A visual representation of a correlation
60. <b>Experiment</b>	A method of study involving assigning individuals to at least two different groups (conditions) where only one variable is changed between the conditions.
61. <b>Random Assignment</b>	A method of assigning individuals to conditions in experiments in which each person has an equal chance of being in any of the conditions (you could do this by drawing names out of a hat, or by flipping coins, etc...)
62. <b>Placebo Effect</b>	If you BELIEVE that something (i.e. a fake drug, or a "magical bracelet") will work, your mind unconsciously will influence your perceptions and actions to make it.. work...

63. <b>Outlier</b>	A number included in your data set that falls far outside the range, and can skew your results
64. <b>Meta Analysis</b>	A study that combines the findings of many other studies done on a particular subject
65. <b>What is the only type of study that finds causality (cause and effect)?</b>	An experiment