

# [Psychology 1000 kuhn](https://assignbuster.com/psychology-1000-kuhn/)

What is armchair psychology? trying to understand behavior and mental processes without relying on the psychological literature. Also called popular psychology or pop psychologyBe able to define serial learning. Be careful not to confuse it with the serial position effect. Serial learning is recalling patterns of facts or stimuli in the order in which they were presented. The serial position effect is when the person recalls the first and last items in a series best. ONPSYCHOLOGY 1000 KUHN SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowWhat are learning styles? auditory/visual/kinesthetic/tactilWhat broad point is is illustrated by sleep learning and the Mozart effect? Be sure to mention both parts related shortcuts and exposure to material. That passive study is a very ineffective method for acquiring knowledgeHow does fluency compare and contrast with accuracy? Fluency goes beyond accuracy and involves timing the speed of your performance and to perform without hesitationWhat is the SAFMEDS technique? a flash card self-study technique that minimized irrelvant hints, breaks material into small chunks, emphasizes vocal responding, utilizes fast responding with all cards in random order, and has frequent assessmentWhat is the definition of psychology? Psychology is an academic and applied discipline that involves the scientific study of mental functions and behaviors. What is empirical evidence? observations and data that can be tested and on which scientific explanation can be basedBe able to summarize the nature vs. nurture debatethe long standing debate over whether human behavior and mental processes developed because of inherited or environmental factorsWhat is the scientific method? Form hypothesis   
Make observations   
Refine theory   
Develop theoryWhat is peer review? Peer review is when scientific papers are reviewed by anonymous, independent experts. What are replications and why are they important? What does this imply about any single psychological finding? Replications are the partial or complete repetition of experimental procedures that result in similar experimental outcomes. It's important because even a broken clock is right twice a day nWhat is pseudoscience? Immitates science, has little research, no science based informationWhat are four major reasons pseudoscience is concerning? Distractions, Peer pressure, Showing Off and Trying to impressWhat are the four goals of psychology? Describe, Explain, Predict and Modify behavior. What is an operational definition? Defining something through the use of testing/experimentationWhat is the principle of falsifiability? It is the principle that in hypothesis testing a proposition or theory cannot be considered scientific if it does not admit the possibility of being shown to be false. What is Occam's razor? And how do you choose the best explanation for phemomenonits a theory that says getting rid of unnecessary info is the best way to find the truth or solutionList and explain the guidelines for critical thinkingIdentify the basics, analyze the material, address different perspectives, examine contents, identify own position, conclusionSummarize and distinguish psychodynamic, behavioral, humanistic, cognitive, biological, evolutionary, and socioculturalPsychodynamic - Feelings and emotions   
Behavioral - Concerned with observational behavior   
Humanistic - Value and agency of human beings   
Cognitive - Attention, language use, memory, perception, problem solving   
Biological - Application of psych. to biology   
Evolutionary - Memory, language, etc. from evolutionary perspective   
Sociocultural - Social and cultural factorsDifference between dependent and independent variablean independent variable is deliberately changed and a dependent variable usually changed as a result of the independent variableWhat is the experimental method? Using experimentation to solve a problemWhat are confounding variables? Confounding variables are uncontrolled variables other than the independent variable that can have an impact on the dependent variable. What is the expectancy effect? Theory that suggest that people are motivated by two things: 1) how much they want something and 2) how likely they are to get it. What is the placebo effect? Any change in participants response due to the belief that they are recieving some kind of experimental treatment and they respond according to that beliefWhat is a representative sample? A version of a focus group where the members have been selected specifically to represent different perspectives and points of view in a communityWhat is the control group and what is the experimental group? The group which does not receive the treatment, used to provide a baseline which to compare results. What are between subject and within subject designs? Between subject shows differences between individuals   
Within subject shows variability of subject within individualsWhat is the correlational method? A measure of the extent of which two variables are relatedWhy does a correlation not establish a cause and effect relationship between the two variables. Correlation studies the relationship between the two variablesWhat is reliability? What is validity? Reliability= consistency Validity= measuring what is intended to be measuredWhat are self report measures? Methods of data collection in which people are asked to provide information about themselves, like in surveys. Can get lots of data in short timeWhat is naturalistic observation? What is laboratory observation? Careful systemic observation but not intervention with subjects in the environment. Laboratory observation is a controlled environment. What is a case study? An intense, in depth study or investigation of some behaviour or event of interest in an individual or small groupWhat is informed consent? Participant's agreement to take part in a study after being told what to expect.