

Psychology 1000

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What is armchair psychology? trying to understand behavior and mental processes without relying on the psychological literature. Also called popular psychology or pop psychology Be 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 irrelevant 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

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Refine theory

Develop theory
What 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
What is pseudoscience? Imitates science, has little research, no science based information
What are four major reasons pseudoscience is concerning? Distractions, Peer pressure, Showing Off and Trying to impress
What are the four goals of psychology? Describe, Explain, Predict and Modify behavior. What is an operational definition? Defining something through the use of testing/experimentation
What 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 phenomenon? It's a theory that says getting rid of unnecessary info is the best way to find the truth or solution
List and explain the guidelines for critical thinking
Identify the basics, analyze the material, address different perspectives, examine contents, identify own position, conclusion
Summarize and distinguish psychodynamic, behavioral, humanistic, cognitive, biological, evolutionary, and sociocultural
Psychodynamic - 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 factors

Difference between dependent and independent variable

an independent variable is deliberately changed and a dependent variable usually changed as a result of the independent

variable

What is the experimental method? Using experimentation to solve a problem

What 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

receiving some kind of experimental treatment and they respond according

to that belief

What 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 community

What 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 individuals

What is the correlational method? A measure of the extent of which two variables are

related

Why does a correlation not establish a cause and effect relationship between the two variables. Correlation studies the relationship between the

two variables

What is reliability? What is validity? Reliability= consistency

Validity= measuring what is intended to be measured

What are self report measures? Methods of data collection in which people are asked to provide

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information about themselves, like in surveys. Can get lots of data in short time
What 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 group
What is informed consent?
Participant's agreement to take part in a study after being told what to expect.