

## Psychology Chapter 1: Approaches to Psychology

### P.3-21

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Video: 5 Things about Freud

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Psychology is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Job Distribution

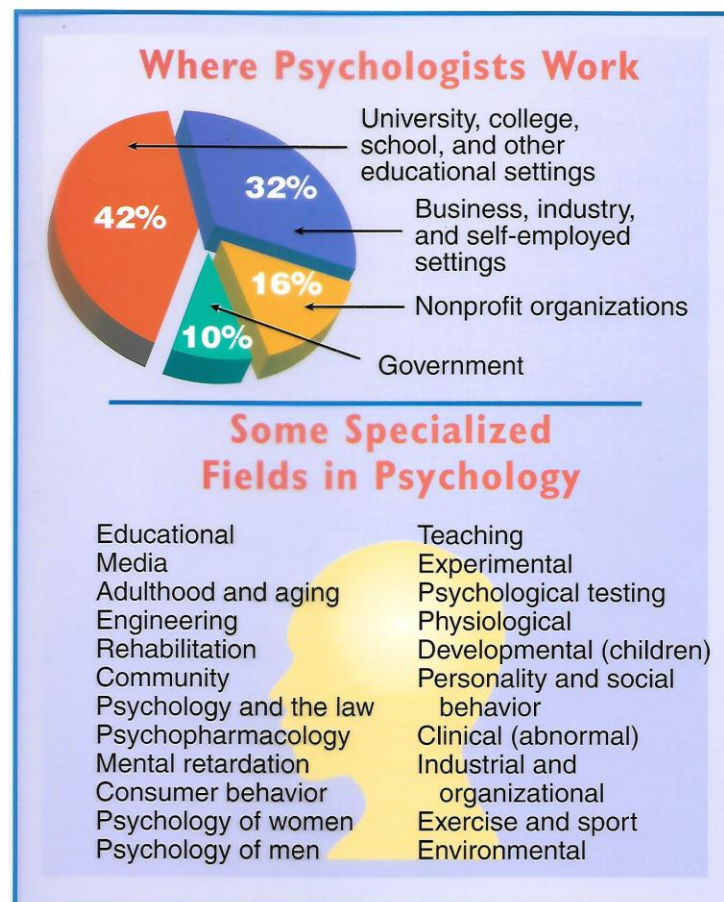


Figure 1.1 Job Distribution  
001 TRANSPARENCY

Research v. Applied

Research: \_\_\_\_\_

Applied: \_\_\_\_\_

## A Few Who Have Shaped Psychology

	What They Did	Effect on Psychology
Charles Darwin	Published his theory of evolution in 1859	Suggested that the study of animals could reveal something about humans
Wilhelm Wundt	Opened the first psychological laboratory in 1879	Inspired others to believe that humans could be studied scientifically
Sigmund Freud	Developed a personality theory and treated patients from the late 1800s to early 1900s	Proposed that humans are influenced by childhood experiences and unconscious forces
William James	Published a widely used psychology text in 1890	Suggested that humans be studied as complete whole individuals
John B. Watson	Studied learning behaviors during the 1920s	Created learning theories that are widely applied, even today
B.F. Skinner	Studied the effects of the environment from the mid-1950s to 1990	Emphasized that a scientific psychology should study observable behaviors rather than thoughts
Carl Rogers	Studied personal growth from the 1950s to 1980s	Emphasized the positive side of human nature

Scientific psychology is just over 100 years old! How might this list change in the *next* 100 years?

**Today:**

Eclecticism: \_\_\_\_\_

Biopsychological

– \_\_\_\_\_

Such as –

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Behavioral

- \_\_\_\_\_

Such as -

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Psychoanalytic

- \_\_\_\_\_

Such as -

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Humanistic

- \_\_\_\_\_

Such as –

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Cognitive

- \_\_\_\_\_

Such as -

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Sociocultural

- \_\_\_\_\_

Such as -

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**Summary:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Quiz

### Fill In the Blank

1. A general framework for doing more specific research is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Psychologists who use research to solve practical problems are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Psychologists who study the causes of behavior are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the father of psychology.
5. A famous psychologist who studied how people function and adapt to their environment was \_\_\_\_\_.

### True/False

- \_\_\_ 6. B.F. Skinner was an early behaviorist who wrote a book on child rearing.
- \_\_\_ 7. Psychology is no longer interested in the study of unconscious processes.
- \_\_\_ 8. The overall structure of the human brain is remarkably similar to the structure of the chimpanzee.
- \_\_\_ 9. The process of introspection helped Wilhelm Wundt categorize sensation into 6 main areas.

### Matching

- |                     |     |  |
|---------------------|-----|--|
| a. behavioral       | ___ | 10. Rewards and punishments control behavior.            |
| b. psychoanalytical | ___ | 11. Physical changes are emphasized.                     |
| c. cognitive        | ___ | 12. Humans are basically good.                           |
| d. biopsychological | ___ | 13. The unconscious plays a great role in behavior.      |
| e. humanistic       | ___ | 14. The environment is all important.                    |
| f. sociocultural    | ___ | 15. Ethnic and religious backgrounds influence behavior. |
|                     | ___ | 16. Humans control their own destinies.                  |
|                     | ___ | 17. A person's thoughts are emphasized.                  |
|                     | ___ | 18. Chemical changes in the brain influence behavior.    |
|                     | ___ | 19. Sexual and aggressive impulses control behavior.     |
|                     | ___ | 20. "Self"-talk directly influences personality.         |