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Psychology

An Exploration

THIRD EDITION

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| **Learning Objectives** | **Remember the Facts** | **Understand the Concepts** | **Apply What You Know** | **Analyze It** |
| **1.1: Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals.** | 1-2, 6, 177, 202 | 3, 8, 11-14, 178 | 4-5, 7, 9-10, 15, 203 |  |
| **1.2: Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism.** | 16-17, 19, 21, 25-27, 30-32, 179, 204 | 18, 22-24, 28-29, 180 | 20 | 219-220 |
| **1.3: Describe the basic ideas and important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.** | 37-39, 44, 46, 49, 51, 54, 181, 204-205 | 33-34, 36, 41-43, 47, 52-53, 182 | 35, 40, 45, 48, 50, 55, 221 |  |
| **1.4: Summarize the seven modern perspectives, and identify the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers.** | 56, 58, 60, 63-65, 69, 183, 185, 207 | 61-62, 70, 73, 184, 206, 208 | 57, 59, 66-68, 71-72, 74, 222 |  |
| **1.5: Differentiate between a psychologist and a psychiatrist, and describe the other types of professionals who work in the various areas of psychology.** | 75-79, 186-188, 209 |  | 80-85, 189 |  |
| **1.6: Explain why psychology is considered a science, and identify the steps of the scientific method.** | 86-87, 93-95, 190 | 88, 90 | 89, 91-92, 96-97, 223 |  |
| **1.7: Describe some methods used to describe behavior and summarize the main advantages and drawbacks of each.** | 98-99, 101, 108, 113, 115, 192-193 | 100, 210 | 102-107, 109-112, 114, 116,-119, 191, 194, 211, 224 |  |
| **1.8: Explain the correlational technique and describe its usefulness to researchers.** | 120-123, 129, 131, 134, 136-137, 195, 212-213 | 132, 196 | 124-128, 130, 133, 135, 138 |  |
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**Chapter 1**

**The Science of Psychology**

**Total**

**Assessment**

**Guide**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Learning Objectives** | **Remember the Facts** | **Understand the Concepts** | **Apply What You Know** | **Analyze It** |
| **1.9: Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.** | 139, 141, 146, 155-156, 197-198, 214-216 | 147, 154 | 140, 142-145, 148-153 |  |
| **1.10: Identify two common sources of problems in an experiment, and list some ways to control for these effects.** | 158, 161-164, 199 |  | 157, 159-160 |  |
| **1.11: Identify ethical concerns that can occur when conducting research with people and animals.** | 165-167, 169-171, 200, 217 | 168 |  |  |
| **1.12: Summarize the basic principles of critical thinking, and explain how it is useful in everyday life.** | 172-173, 218 | 201, 225 | 174-176 |  |

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 1**

1. The goals of psychology are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind

 b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

 c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death

 d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

2. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

 a) Ivan Pavlov c) Wilhelm Wundt

 b) William James d) Max Wertheimer

3. Freud said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_whereas Watson said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) learned; inherited c) sexual; unconscious

 b) repressed conflicts; learned d) conditioned; unconditioned

4. Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?

a) psychoanalysis c) cognitive perspective

b) humanism d) behaviorism

5. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. “I’ll take Specialties in Psychology for

$300.” The revealed answer is, “These psychological professionals work with situations in which

environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health.” What will

you say?

 a) “What is a neuropsychologist?”

 b) “What is a forensic psychologist?”

 c) “What is a psychiatric social worker?”

 d) “What is a developmental psychologist?”

6. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) case study research c) survey research

b) naturalistic observation d) psychometric study

7. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) representative sample c) single-blind study

 b) case study d) naturalistic observation

8. A negative correlation means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

b) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other

c) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

d) there is no relationship between the two variables

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.

 a) The double-blind study c) The single-blind study

 b) Field research d) Correlational research

10. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) there is informed consent c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work

b) research is more important than people d) it is not that harmful

**Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 1**

**Answer Key**

1. d Explanation: These goals adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior. (Topic: What Is Psychology?, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 - Define psychology as a field of study, and identify psychology’s four primary goals)

2. b Explanation: William James was a functionalist. (Topic: Psychology Then: The History of Psychology, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 - Identify some of the early pioneers in psychology, and differentiate between structuralism and functionalism)

3. b Explanation: Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior.

(Topic: Psychology Then: The History of Psychology, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 -Describe the basic ideas and important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism)

4. b Explanation: Humanist theory focuses on free will and self-actualization. (Topic: Modern Perspectives, Remember the Facts, LO 1.4 - Summarize the seven modern perspectives, and identify the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers)

5. c Explanation:Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder. (Topic: Psychology Professionals and Areas of Specialization, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 - Differentiate between a psychologist and a psychiatrist, and describe the other types of professionals who work in the various areas of psychology)

6. b Explanation: In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing.

(Topic: Descriptive Methods, , Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 - Describe some methods used to describe behavior and summarize the main advantages and drawbacks of each)

7. b Explanation:A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual. (Topic: Descriptive Methods, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 - Describe some methods used to describe behavior and summarize the main advantages and drawbacks of each)

8. a Explanation: A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated