

Directions: Be sure to complete all of the readings and assigned questions. When you have finished you may check your worksheets with the worksheet answer keys . Be aware that the unit test questions will refer not only to concepts covered in the worksheets, but also to readings from your textbook. When you are done, ask your teacher for the Unit 1 Test. Remember, you must get 80% or higher to pass.

PART 1

1) Define the following terms on the back of this worksheet:

Psychology Science Behaviour Thinking Organism Anthropology
Sociology Structuralism Functionalism Behaviourism Psychoanalysis
Gestalt Psychology Existential Psychology Humanistic & Cognitive Psychology

2) Why do psychologists define psychology in different ways?

3) Why is Wundt considered to be the founder of psychology?

4) In what ways is psychology related to the other sciences?

5) How is functionalism different from structuralism?

6) What determines personality according to behaviorists? What role does free will play?

- 7) Describe the contributions of Sigmund Freud to the study of human behaviour.
- 8) What do Gestalt psychologists believe about perception?
- 9) Briefly describe in point form, the contributions made by each approach to psychology. Complete this task on a separate sheet of looseleaf paper.
- 10) Over the course of your school day, keep track of the way that your behaviour is shaped by others, i.e. by your teachers, peers, family. Do you agree that behaviour is influenced solely by rewards and punishments? Explain your answer.

PART 2

- 11) Define the following terms on the back of this worksheet:

Hypothesis Variable Independent & Dependent variable Experimental group
Random Control group Correlation Theory Anthropomorphism
Parapsychology Psychokinesis (PK) Extra sensory perception (ESP) Telepathy

- 12) Name five guidelines that researchers use when studying behaviour scientifically.
- 13) Describe various methods used by psychologists to study behaviour. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method on a separate piece of paper.
- 14) Explain the roles of hypothesis and the different types of variables in an experiment.
- 15) What is the difference between the experimental and control groups in an experiment?

- 16) Why are animals so often used as the subjects of psychological experiments?

- 17) Give some of the guidelines established for the protection of experimental subjects.

- 18) In what way does correlation research differ from experimental research?

- 19) Why are not all psychokinesis demonstrations real examples of this phenomenon?

- 20) What do psychologist's think about extrasensory perception and telepathy?

- 21) If you were a psychologist with unlimited time and research money, what five interesting psychological questions would you investigate and try to answer. Why? Be specific!