**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 August 30, 2022**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 10)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

🡪 Unit 1 Notes

🡪

1. Class Activity:

🡪**DAY 7: Unit 1 PPT Review** - Module 3

🡪BEGIN: Unit 2 PPT Review

1. **Module 4 – The need for psychological science**
2. Module 5 – The scientific method and description
3. Module 6 – Correlation and experimentation
4. Module 7 – Statistical reasoning in everyday life
5. Module 8 – Frequently asked questions about psychology

HOMEWORK:

* ~~READ: Unit 1 – Psychology’s History and Approaches~~
* READ: Unit 2 - Research Methods
* COMPLETE: Unit 2 Vocabulary
* STUDY: Summer & Unit 1 Vocabulary, Unit 1

UNIT 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| applied research | basic research | behavioral psychology | Behaviorism | biological psychology | biopsychosocial approach |
| clinical psychology | cognitive neuroscience | cognitive psychology | community psychology | counseling psychology | developmental psychology |
| educational psychology | Empiricism | evolutionary psychology | experimental psychology | Functionalism | human factors psychology |
| humanistic psychology | industrial-organizational (I/O) psychology | level of analysis | natural selection | nature-nurture issue | personality psychology |
| positive psychology | psychiatry | psychodynamic psychology | Psychology | Psychometrics | social psychology |
| social-cultural psychology | sQ3R | Structuralism | testing effect |  |  |

SUMMER VOCABULARY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| affect heuristic | anchoring effect | availability heuristic | bystander effect | Catharsis | Confabulation |
| confirmation bias | Conformity | cult indoctrination | Dunning-Kruger effect | Expectation | fundamental attribution error |
| Groupthink | hindsight bias | illusion of control | illusion of transparency | introspection illusion | just-world fallacy |
| learned helplessness | misinformation effect | normalcy bias | Priming | representativeness heuristic | self-fulfilling prophecy |
| self-handicapping | self-serving bias | social loafing | spotlight effect | subjective validation | Texas sharpshooter fallacy |

Unit 2: RESEARCH METHODS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| case study | confounding variable | control group | correlation  | correlation coefficient | critical thinking | culture | debriefing |
| dependent variable | descriptive statistics | double-blind procedure | experiment | experimental group  | hindsight bias | histogram | hypothesis |
| illusory correlation | independent variable | inferential statistics | informed consent | mean | median | mode | naturalistic observation |
| normal curve | operational definition | placebo effect | population | random assignment | random sample | range | replication |
| sampling bias | scatterplot | skewed distribution | standard deviation  | statistical significance | survey | theory | validity |

REMINDERS:

* **QUIZ: Summer Vocabulary 🡪 August 31**
* **QUIZ: Unit 1 Vocabulary 🡪 Sept. 2**
* ACTIVITY: Outrageous Celebrities – Sept. 2
* Unit 2 Vocabulary – Sept. 8
* **TEST**: Unit 1 **🡪 Sept. 7**
* **QUIZ: Unit 2 Vocabulary 🡪 Sept. 9**
* **TEST:** Unit 2 **🡪 Sept. 12**

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 PROJECT**

|  |
| --- |
| **The Outrageous Celebrity!** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Celebrities are constantly doing outrageous things… and many of us struggle to explain *why* they do the crazy things they do. Today, you and your partner are going to use the 7 psychological perspectives you learned in the Prologue to attempt to explain the outrageous behavior of a celebrity.

* Choose the most outrageous celebrity you can think of (past or present):
* Provide a short list of some of the outrageous behaviors this person has exhibited:

 (at least 4 different behaviors)

* Explain this celebrity’s behavior from the point of view of each major psychology perspective.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Psychological Perspective | Explanation of the celebrity’s behavior according to the psychological perspective |
| Humanist |  |
| Psychoanalytic/Psychodynamic |  |
| Biological/Neuroscience |  |
| Evolutionary |  |
| Behavioral |  |
| Cognitive |  |
| Social-Cultural |  |

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**MODULE 1: Fact or Falsehood?**

 Read each statement and decide whether you believe it is true or false.

T F 1. Questions about human nature date back to the speculations of the ancient philosopher Aristotle.

T F 2. Sigmund Freud established the first psychology laboratory at the University of Vienna, Austria.

T F 3. The science of psychology developed from the more established fields of biology and philosophy.

T F 4. Psychology is best defined today as the study of mental life.

 T F 5. Psychologists all agree about the best approach to studying and describing behavior and mental processes.

**MODULE 2: Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. The biggest and most persistent issue in psychology concerns the nature vs. nurture controversy—that is, the relative contributions of biology and experience to psychological traits and behavior.

T F 2. Psychology examines behavior and mental processes through three main levels of analysis – biological, psychological, and social-cultural levels.

T F 3. Evolution has become an important principle for psychology.

T F 4. Psychologists have little interest in conducting basic research. They are only interested in applying science to daily life.

T F 5. Psychologists are only interested in diagnosing and treating psychological disorders.

T F 6. Cramming is a research-based way of studying for tests that works.

 T F 7. Taking tests is a powerful way to improve learning.

**MODULE 3: Fact or Falsehood?**

T F 1. Most psychologists do the same type of research into how people differ from one another.

T F 2. Psychologists are not interested in how psychology and physical health work together.

T F 3. Educational psychologists conduct basic research into how people learn. School psychologists work in schools to assess and aid students in their learning.

T F 4. Only one type of psychologist – a clinical psychologist – works with people with mental illness.

**Module 1**

# Student Activity: Psychology as Science (PAS) Scale

# Handout 1–2

Listed below are a number of statements. Each represents an opinion regarding some aspect of psychology. You will probably agree with some of these statements and disagree with others; there are no correct or incorrect answers.

Read each statement carefully and indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree by circling the appropriate number below each statement. For example:

Psychology should be a required course for high school students.

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

If you disagreed slightly with the above statement, you would circle the number 3. If you agreed strongly with the statement, you would circle the number 7. Be sure to give your opinion on every statement.

1. A psychology course is an important part of any person’s education.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. The different areas within psychology seem very unrelated to each other.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. An undergraduate degree in psychology should be a Bachelor of Science rather than a Bachelor of Arts degree.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. It’s just as important for psychology students to do experiments as it is for students in chemistry and biology.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. An introductory psychology course should cover as broad a range of topics as possible.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Research conducted in controlled laboratory settings is essential for understanding everyday

behavior.

* 1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Even though each person is unique, it is possible for science to find general laws explaining human behavior.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Carefully controlled research is not likely to be useful in solving psychological problems.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Our ability as humans to behave in any way we choose makes our attempts to predict behavior ineffective.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Psychological advice given in popular books and magazines is often as useful as more research-based claims.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Studying specific examples of how psychology is used is the most interesting part of a psychology course.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Government funding of experimentation is as necessary for expanding what we know about psychology as it is for gaining knowledge in areas like chemistry and physics.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. The study of psychology should be seen primarily as a science.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Courses in psychology place too much emphasis on research and experimentation.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Psychology courses should spend time covering various job possibilities for people with psychology degrees.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Psychological research can enable us to anticipate people’s behavior with a high degree of accuracy.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Psychologists working as counseling professionals don’t need to be so concerned with research findings.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Psychological theories presented in the media should not be trusted unless they are supported by experiments.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Psychology will never be a true science because its predictions of individual behavior are seldom exact or certain.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

1. Students get little benefit from learning about procedures for conducting psychology experiments.
	1. 2 3 4 5 6 7

strongly disagree strongly agree

**Module 2**

# Student Activity: Self-Assessment on Some of Psychology’s Big Issues

# Handout 2-2

Each of the following statements represents a commonly held opinion. You will probably agree with some and disagree with others. Read each statement carefully; then, using the scale below, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statements by writing the number that corresponds to your opinion in the space next to each statement.

1. = disagree strongly
2. = disagree somewhat
3. = disagree slightly
4. = agree slightly
5. = agree somewhat
6. = agree strongly

\_\_\_\_\_\_1. Most people have an accurate understanding of the reasons for their own behavior.

\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Most people are consistent from situation to situation in the way they react to things.

\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Heredity plays the major role in determining IQ.

\_\_\_\_\_\_4. Great accomplishments in life, like those of great authors and painters, are usually motivated by unconscious forces.

\_\_\_\_\_\_5. A person who was shy as a child will also tend to be shy as an adult.

\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Differences in male and female behavior are more the result of socialization than biology.

\_\_\_\_\_\_7. People typically have a good sense of their own strengths and weaknesses.

\_\_\_\_\_\_8. People’s values and attitudes remain pretty much the same throughout their lives.

\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Psychological disorders are primarily the result of biological factors, such as brain abnormality or genetic predisposition.

\_\_\_\_\_\_10. Most people have an inaccurate self-concept, tending to see themselves either too favorably or too unfavorably.

\_\_\_\_\_\_11. Knowing that a person behaved honestly in one situation tells you little about whether he or she will behave honestly in a different situation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_12. Aggression is part of human nature and thus will always be part of social life.

\_\_\_\_\_\_13. Most people make major life decisions logically and rationally.

\_\_\_\_\_\_14. A troubled adolescent is likely to be a troubled adult.

\_\_\_\_\_\_15. The basic causes of people’s behavior can be traced to their past experiences.

# Student Activity: Illustrating Psychology’s Complementary Perspectives: The Case of Andrea Yates

**Instructions:** Read the following paragraph.

On June 20, 2001, after her husband had left for work, Andrea Yates, a Houston mother, drowned her five children in the family bathtub. She told police that she drowned the children to save them from burning in hell. A jury rejected her insanity defense, and she was sentenced to serve life at a psychiatric prison. In January 2005, a Texas Appeals Court overturned her conviction because a psychiatrist for the prosecution had falsely testified that he had consulted for a *La*w *an*d *Orde*r episode, which the Texas court stated may have contributed to the jury’s rejection of Yates’ insanity defense. Retried in 2006, Yates again entered a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity, and the second jury acquitted her. Yates was sent to a hospital, not prison. She was committed by the court to a high-security mental health facility where she received medical treatment. In 2007, Yates was moved to a low-security state mental hospital. Under Texas law, she is under the jurisdiction of U.S. District Judge Belinda Hill, who oversaw both trials, for the rest of her life. Yates could be released only if Hill finds that she is mentally competent and no longer a danger to herself or others.

 **Question:** What do you believe to be the causes of Andrea Yates’ murder of her children? *(Hint: Think in terms of varying perspectives.)*

**Student Activity: Is Human Nature Fixed or Changeable?**

# Handout 2-3

Using the scale below, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements by writing the number that corresponds to your opinion in the space next to each statement.

1. = strongly agree
2. = agree
3. = mostly agree
4. = mostly disagree
5. = disagree
6. = strongly disagree

\_\_\_\_\_\_1. The kind of person someone is, is something very basic and can’t be changed very much.

\_\_\_\_\_\_2. People can do things differently, but the important parts of who they are can’t really be changed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Everyone, no matter who the person is, can significantly change his or her basic characteristics.

\_\_\_\_\_\_4. As much as I hate to admit it, you can’t teach an old dog new tricks. People can’t really change their deepest attributes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_5. People can substantially change who they are.

\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Everyone is a certain kind of person, and there is not much that can be done to really change that.

\_\_\_\_\_\_7. No matter what kind of person someone is, he or she can always change significantly.

\_\_\_\_\_\_8. All people can change their most basic qualities.