**AP Psychology Summer Work 2014-15**

Type or write out on separate paper. Due August 20 via email, googledocs, or drop off at school during registration. To do this satisfactorily, it will take you 5 pages minimum. It is an overview of Intro Psych and the section on research.

Listed below you can find several sites for sources. You may also use google just make sure that your sources are using psychological applications of the terms.

Unit 1 Introduction

Essential Question: What is Psychology? How does Psychology apply to our everyday lives?

Objectives:

Define empiricism. Compare and contrast it with intuition.

Describe how each of the psychological perspectives help explain human behavior?

Explain how each of these early beliefs contributed to modern psychology: structuralism, gestalt, psychoanalysis, functionalism, and behaviorism.

Examine the basic underlying ideas for each of these approaches: biological, evolutionary, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive and humanistic

Be able to explain the theories of each of these psychologists and what perspective they fit under.

Wundt, Titchner, James, Pavlov, Watson, Skinner, Piaget, Maslow, Rogers, Freud

Explain the basic difference between individualist and collectivists cultures? What challenges arise when these cultures intersect?

Unit 2 Research in Psychology

Essential Questions: Why is psychology considered a science? What can psychological research teach us about human behavior?

Objectives:

Define critical thinking and apply it to the 5 step process from the text?

Define and give practical examples of the following: hypothesis, operational definition, and variable.

Explain why correlation does not imply causation. What is the only method that can measure causative factors?

List the three main research methods and explain the advantages/disadvantages of each?

Define experiment.

Analyze how each of these components fit into the experimental model: Independent variable, dependent variable, experimental group, control group, placebo, confounding variables, sampling, random sample, and bias.

Tell why double blind design can help avoid experimenter bias?

Define statistically significant? Give an example.

Define, mean, mode and median.

Compare and contrast descriptive and inferential statistics in evaluating research results?

Explain the ethical guidelines researchers must follow and tell how the research of Milgram, Zimbardo, Watson and Pavlov helped bring about these guidelines.