

## Summer Assignment Task #2: Psychology History & Perspectives

**Directions:** Using the online copy of the first three modules of Unit 1 in our AP Psychology Textbook, complete the following questions & graphic organizers for each module. This information will help you create a foundation of knowledge in the history and perspectives of AP Psychology. Make sure to take clear and concise notes as you will be using this assignment for our Summer Assignment Open Note Quiz.

### Module 1 ~ Psychology's History:

1. Complete the following chart with details to support each early theorist's beliefs regarding the nature of the mind, body, and knowledge.

| Theorist / Philosopher | Viewpoint                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Socrates</i>        |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Plato</i>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Knowledge is innate - born within us</li><li>● Mind is separate from the body - continues after the body dies</li></ul> |
| <i>Aristotle</i>       |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Rene Descartes</i>  |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Francis Bacon</i>   |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>John Locke</i>      |                                                                                                                                                                 |

2. Complete the following chart detailing the contributions and important psychological milestones of each early psychologist.

| Psychologist                  | Contribution / Milestone |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Wilhelm Wundt</i>          |                          |
| <i>G. Stanley Hall</i>        |                          |
| <i>Edward Titchener</i>       |                          |
| <i>Charles Darwin</i>         |                          |
| <i>William James</i>          |                          |
| <i>Mary Whiton Calkins</i>    |                          |
| <i>Margaret Floy Washburn</i> |                          |

3. Complete the following chart with information about the developments in contemporary psychology from 1920 to the present.

| Psychologist          | Psychological Approach to Explaining Behavior & Mental Processes | Key Terms                                                       |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>John B. Watson</i> |                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little Albert</li> </ul> |
| <i>B.F. Skinner</i>   | You should observe & record people's behavior to understand them |                                                                 |
| <i>Sigmund Freud</i>  |                                                                  |                                                                 |
| <i>Abraham Maslow</i> |                                                                  |                                                                 |
| <i>Carl Rogers</i>    |                                                                  |                                                                 |

4. Define psychology - both the textbook definition and in your own words.

5. Differentiate between empiricism, structuralism, and functionalism. How are they different? How are they similar? Use the chart below.

|               |                |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Empiricism:   | Structuralism: | Functionalism: |
| Similarities: |                |                |
| Differences:  |                |                |

**Module 2 ~ Psychology's Big Issues & Approaches:**

1. List a few of your more prominent traits - physical, intellectual, personality, etc. that you feel either were inherited (nature) or arose from your environment (nurture).

| Nature    | Nurture         |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Eye Color | Being Organized |
|           |                 |
|           |                 |
|           |                 |

2. Using the trait of shyness, apply the seven perspectives to explain why a person might be shy. One is done for you as an example.

| Perspective            | This person is shy because....                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Behavioral</i>      | She learned that when she is quiet and avoids eye contact, other people leave her alone. She feels pleasure at being left alone to think her own thoughts and daydream, which is her reward for demonstrating the behavior of being shy. |
| <i>Biological</i>      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Cognitive</i>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Evolutionary</i>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Humanistic</i>      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Psychodynamic</i>   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <i>Social-Cultural</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

3. Complete the chart below by providing the focus of each of the subfields of psychology.

| <b>Subfield of Psychologists</b>   | <b>Focus</b> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Biological</i>                  |              |
| <i>Developmental</i>               |              |
| <i>Educational</i>                 |              |
| <i>Personality</i>                 |              |
| <i>Social</i>                      |              |
| <i>Industrial - Organizational</i> |              |
| <i>Personality</i>                 |              |
| <i>Counseling</i>                  |              |
| <i>Clinical</i>                    |              |
| <i>Psychiatrists</i>               |              |
| <i>Positive</i>                    |              |
| <i>Community</i>                   |              |

4. What is the difference between basic research and applied research?

5. How can you use psychology to help you learn & remember, and do better on the AP Exam? What is the testing effect? What other study tips will you use this school year?

**Module 3 ~ Careers in Psychology:**

1. Name & describe the subfields that focus on:
- a. People & their work environments
  - b. How people change over the lifespan
  - c. The human thinking involved in perceiving, remembering, speaking, and decision making
  - d. Diagnosing and treating psychological disorders

**Check Yourself:** Now that you have mastered the basics, apply your knowledge, work through the case study below to see if you can evaluate and analyze using basic material you have learned. You are not diagnosing the patient in the case, simply explaining her behavior through the lens of each major modern approach.

*Arianna is nervous around large crowds and often leaves social situations like school dances and parties because she feels like she might have a panic attack. Her father died when she was a young girl, but she still often has nightmares about his death. Arianna enjoys schools, and because she generally receives good grades, she appreciates the positive feedback from her teachers that encourages her to improve her academic skills.*

| Perspective     | Explanation of Arianna's Behavior |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Biological      |                                   |
| Behavioral      |                                   |
| Cognitive       |                                   |
| Evolutionary    |                                   |
| Humanistic      |                                   |
| Psychodynamic   |                                   |
| Social-Cultural |                                   |