

The Science of Psychology Chp.1

1. The science of _____ that focuses on observable _____ only. It must be directly seen and able to be measured.
2. Defined as to how the mind allows people to adapt, live, work, and play, it is called _____.
3. This type of psychology focused on structure or basic elements of the mind and is called _____.
4. The definition of _____ is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes
5. The four goals of psychology are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
6. The general explanation of a set of observations or facts is called _____.
7. _____ ideas are now part of the study of *cognitive psychology*, a field focusing not only on perception but also on learning, memory, thought processes, and problem solving.
8. _____ was the theory and therapy based on the work of Sigmund Freud.
9. _____ held the view that people have free will, the freedom to choose their own destiny.
10. The _____ perspective focuses on memory, intelligence, perception, problem solving, and learning.
11. A system of gathering data so that bias and error in measurement are reduced is called the _____.
12. A tentative explanation of a phenomenon based on observations is called a _____.
13. Watching animals or humans behave in their normal environment without interacting with them in any way is called _____.
14. A researcher will ask a series of questions about the topic under study in a method called _____.
15. When groups of psychologists or other professionals who look over each proposed research study and judge it according to its safety and consideration for the participants in the study they are interested in the _____ of the study.
16. A system of explaining human behavior that are not based on or consistent with scientific evidence is called _____.
17. The tendency of the experimenter's expectations for a study to unintentionally influence the results of the study is called the _____ effect.
18. A measure of the relationship between two variables is called a _____.
19. The _____ perspective focuses on the biological bases of universal mental characteristics that all humans share.
20. A _____ is a professional with an academic degree and specialized training in one or more areas of psychology.
21. The _____ perspective attributes human and animal behavior to biological events occurring in the body, such as genetic influences, hormones, and the activity of the nervous system.
22. A deliberate manipulation of a variable to see if corresponding changes in behavior result, allowing the determination of cause-and-effect relationships is called an _____.