

AP PSYCHOLOGY: INFORMATION & SUMMER ASSIGNMENT ~ 2021

Instructor:

Mrs. Wilson

Contact Information

Email: ashley.wilson@socialcircleschools.org & Remind 101: Text the message [@psychschs](https://www.remind101.com/) to the number **81010**.

Classroom Resources

Google Classroom – Enrollment Code – [x2rxuuv](#)

Follow [@ash_wilson](#) on Twitter for updates

Dear Student:

Congratulations on your course selection of Advanced Placement Psychology. You have made a wise yet demanding choice. You will have the opportunity to find out what makes people tick and have a better understanding of yourself as well. I have high expectations for this class and demand students who are willing to put in the required effort necessary to succeed. **My goal is for every student enrolled in the class to take the AP Exam in May, giving you the chance to earn college credit. That requires dedication, enthusiasm, and hard work on both our parts.** Also, in order to receive the extra 10 points to your average at the end of the year, you must take the AP exam.

AP Psychology is a year-long course comprised of nine extensive units which will introduce you to the systematic and scientific study of human behavior and mental processes. The *ultimate goal* of this course is for you to perform well on the AP Psychology Exam administered by the College Board of Review. Therefore, it is the expectation that all students will be taking the AP Exam in May to earn college credit.

Topics we will study include:

1. Scientific Foundations of Psychology
2. Biological Bases of Behavior
3. Sensation and Perception
4. Learning
5. Cognition (Memory, Thinking, Problem Solving, Creativity and Language)
6. Developmental Psychology
7. Motivation, Emotion, and Personality
8. Clinical Psychology
9. Social Psychology

Here is what you can expect in this course...

- ✓ A lot of independent reading from the text and selected primary sources
- ✓ A great deal of class discussion, lecture, and interactive demonstrations/labs
- ✓ Practice tests that will prepare you for the May exam
- ✓ Projects (group and individual) that will help you apply course material
- ✓ Quizzes & Exams. You will find these very helpful when it comes to how well you are taking your notes. If you don't read, and re-read, you will not do well on the quizzes/tests
- ✓ I promise that I will do MY best to prepare you in the best way I know!

By the end of the year you will be better critical thinkers and will have mastered the content of Introductory Psychology at the college level!

Good luck,
Mrs. Wilson

Remind 101

Text the message [@psychschs](#) to the number **81010**.

Google Classroom

Enroll in my Google Classroom. If you do not have a Google Classroom account, see the attached handout for instructions on how to create an account and enroll in my class.

AP Psychology Class Code – [x2rxuuv](#)

*** Be sure to sign up for all the above platforms to get updated announcements, reminders, and various resources that will be helpful to you.**

Summer Assignment

- Part I: Film Assignment. Watch the film and write a SHORT paper – films can be found on Amazon. Due on Google Classroom on July 28 (one week before school begins).
- Part II: Read Modules 1-8 of the textbook (pg. 1-66) – **Obtain your textbook from Mrs. Wilson before the end of the year (or retrieve from online copy of chapter)**. Complete the Reading Guide – a copy can be found in this document and Google Classroom. **MUST** be done by HAND. Due August 6, 2021 (first Friday of school).

Psychology in Film Summer Assignment
AP Psychology – Social Circle High School

PART I:

For this assignment, you will watch a movie and comment on the psychological principles found in the film. You must choose one of the five films listed below for this assignment.

Choose one of the films below

(You can watch more than one, but you only need to report on one of them)

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest (1975)

Rain Man (1988)

Good Will Hunting (1997)

A Beautiful Mind (2001)

Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind (2004)

After viewing, you will write a 2-page paper. The 2-page paper has 3 parts.

Part 1: Write a plot summary of the film in 1-2 paragraphs. Include the main characters, their motivations, and the events of the film.

Part 2: Define the psychological terms for your chosen film (These are listed below). This can be done in a list format.

Part 3: Relate the psychological terms from Part 2 to the film. Describe how each term relates to the film: a character, a scene, or a situation from the film. You should write 1-2 sentences for each term.

Terms for each video for Part 3

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest- clinical psychology, mental institution, personality disorders, mood disorders, psychotherapy, electroshock therapy, abnormal psychology, authoritarian leadership

Rain Man- autism spectrum disorder, neuropsychology, savant syndrome, developmental psychology, sibling relationships, mental institution, clinical psychology, recall and recognition (memory)

Good Will Hunting- social psychology, conformity, giftedness, talk therapy, clinical psychology, aggression, attitude

A Beautiful Mind- abnormal psychology, schizophrenia, clinical psychology, psychotherapy, intelligence, genius, intelligence quotient, antipsychotic medication

Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind (2004)- long-term memory, sympathetic nervous system, introvert, extrovert, hippocampus, amygdala, lacunar amnesia, episodic memory

This paper will be collected July 28, 2021 (one week before the first day). Please email Mrs. Wilson at ashley.wilson@socialcircleschools.org with any questions or concerns.

Name:

Mrs. Wilson

AP Psychology

Date: Due August 6, 2021

Assignment: Summer Assignment Part II - Unit 1 Guided Notes

Directions: While reading unit 1 complete the reading guide below. HAND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS. THIS IS AN INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT. YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO WORK WITH ANYONE OR SHARE ANSWERS. ALSO ANSWERS SHOULD BE IN YOUR OWN WORDS AND NOT COPIED FROM ANYONE OR THE INTERNET.

Unit 1: Scientific Foundations of Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. This course examines the history of psychology and psychological theories, contemporary perspectives on psychology, and how psychological research is conducted. As scientists, psychologists collect data and make observations about the ways in which humans and animals behave and think in order to understand behavior and mental processes. Psychologists use a variety of research methods and designs to conduct their research. These tools help them develop psychological theories about behavior and mental processes. To ensure that their results are valid and reliable, psychologists' research must adhere to strict ethical and procedural guidelines. Historical research is the foundation of the field of psychology and has become the basis for the many subfields within psychology that exist today.

Learning Targets (Mark the box when you read about this target):

- 1.A- Recognize how philosophical and physiological perspectives shaped the development of psychological thought.
- 1.B- Identify major historical figures in psychology (e.g., Mary Whiton Calkins, Charles Darwin, Dorothea Dix, Sigmund Freud, G. Stanley Hall, William James, Ivan Pavlov, Jean Piaget, Carl Rogers, B. F. Skinner, Margaret Floy Washburn, John B. Watson, Wilhelm Wundt).
- 1.C- Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior (structuralism, functionalism, early behaviorism, Gestalt, psychoanalytic/psychodynamic, humanistic, evolutionary, biological, cognitive, biopsychosocial, and sociocultural).
- 1.D- Recognize the strengths and limitations of applying theories to explain behavior.
- 1.E- Distinguish the different domains of psychology (e.g., biological, clinical, cognitive, counseling, developmental, educational, experimental, industrial–organizational, personality, psychometric, social, positive).
- 1.F- Differentiate types of research with regard to purpose, strengths, and weaknesses (e.g., experiments, correlational studies, survey research, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, cross-sectional studies).
- 1.G- Discuss the value of reliance on operational definitions and measurement in behavioral research.
- 1.H- Identify independent, dependent, confounding, and control variables in experimental designs.
- 1.I- Describe how research design drives the reasonable conclusions that can be drawn (e.g., experiments are useful for determining cause and effect; the use of experimental controls reduces alternative explanations, random assignment is needed to demonstrate cause and effect, correlational research can indicate if there is a relationship or association between two variables but cannot demonstrate cause and effect).

Scientific Foundations of Psychology

10-14%

- 1.J- Distinguish between random assignment of participants to conditions in experiments and random selection of participants, primarily in correlational studies and surveys.
- 1.K- Predict the validity of behavioral explanations based on the quality of research design (e.g., confounding variables limit confidence in research conclusions).
- 1.L- Apply basic descriptive statistical concepts, including interpreting and constructing graphs and calculating simple descriptive statistics (e.g., measures of central tendency, variation {range, standard deviation}, correlational coefficient, frequency distribution {normal, bimodal, positive skew, negative skew}).
- 1.M- Distinguish the purposes of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.
- 1.N- Identify how ethical issues inform and constrain research practices.
- 1.O- Describe how ethical and legal guidelines protect research participants and promote sound ethical practice (those provided by the American Psychological Association, federal regulations, local Institutional Review Board {IRB}, and Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee {IACUC}).

History of Psychology

How did psychology develop into what it is today?

Psychology:	
Psychology's 1 st laboratory	
Wilhelm Wundt	
How have different perspectives influenced the development of psychology as a science?	
Psychology's 1 st schools of thought	
Structuralism:	
Introspection:	
Edward Titchener & structuralism <i>What were some critiques of structuralism?</i>	
<i>Why is introspection not a valid measurement?</i>	
Functionalism:	
William James & functionalism <i>What two main things is William James known for in psychology?</i>	

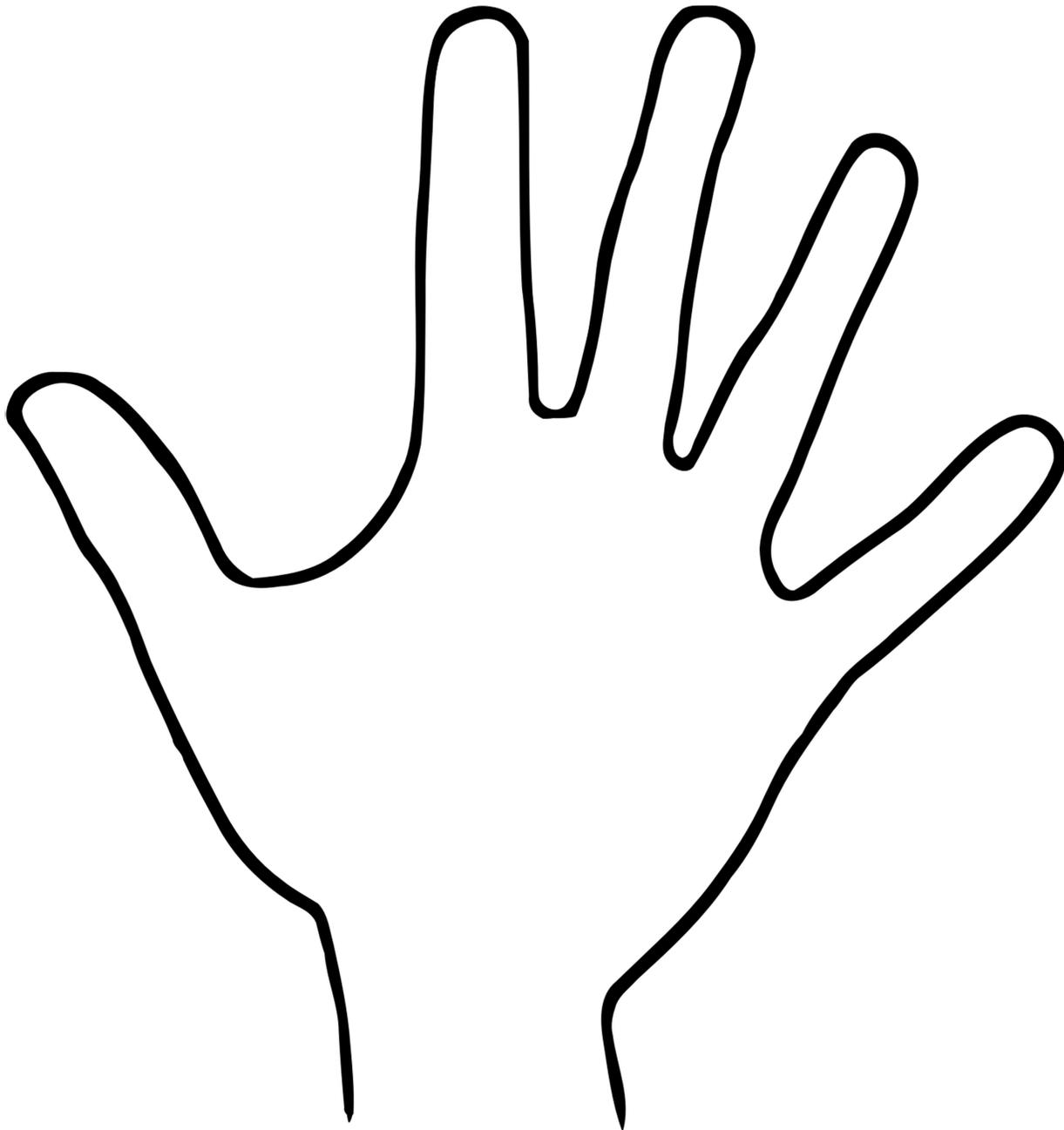
<p>The Salt Metaphor</p> <p><i>How does this relate to the two perspectives?</i></p>	
<p>Psychology's 1st Women</p>	
<p>Mary Whiton Calkins (Mary Was Cheated)</p>	
<p>Margaret Floy Washburn</p>	
<p>How has psychology changed throughout time?</p>	
<p>Psychological Science Develops</p>	
<p>Freudian (Psychoanalytic) Psychology</p>	
<p>Freudian (Psychoanalytic) Psychology:</p>	
<p>Sigmund Freud</p>	
<p>Behaviorism</p>	
<p>Behaviorism:</p>	
<p>John B. Watson</p>	
<p>B.F. Skinner</p>	
<p>Humanistic Psychology</p>	
<p>Humanistic Psychology:</p>	
<p>Abraham Maslow</p> <p><i>Draw, label, and explain Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs</i></p>	
<p>Carl Rogers</p>	

Psychological Perspectives

How have different perspectives influenced the development of psychology as a science?

Nature:	Nurture:
The Nature vs. Nurture Debate	
Three Levels of Analysis	
Bio-	
-psycho-	
-social	
Perspectives of Ψ	
Over-the-Hill	
Psychoanalytic (Psychodynamic)	
Humanistic	
Behavioral	
Currently Dominant	
Biological	
Cognitive <i>What is cognitive neuroscience?</i>	
Rising Stars	
Evolutionary <i>What is behavior genetics?</i>	
Social-cultural <i>What are cross-cultural and gender psychology?</i>	
Positive Psychology <i>Which perspective did it stem from and how is it different?</i>	

Psychology's Perspectives



Subfields of Psychology

How is psychology utilized in its career fields?

Ψ's subfields

Basic Research:

Biological

Developmental

Cognitive

Educational

Personality

Psychometrics

Social

Applied Research:

Industrial-Organizational

Human Factors

Helping Professions:

Counseling

Clinical

How is clinical psychology changing?

Psychiatry is not Ψ

How is psychiatry different from clinical psychology?

Psychological Science and the Scientific Method

How does the methodology of the research affect the outcome of a study?

Errors in Judgment

Hindsight Bias:

Overconfidence:

Perceiving order in random events:

The Scientific Attitude and Critical Thinking

The Scientific Attitude

Theory:

Hypothesis:

Theory

Hypothesis

Operational Definition:

Operationalize the following:

Stress

Loneliness

Happiness

Why is it important to operationalize within a study?

Outcomes

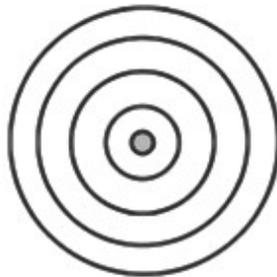
Reliability:

Validity:

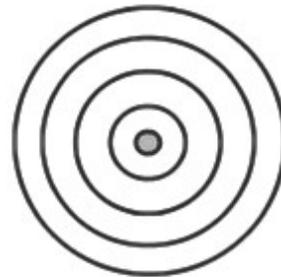
Give an example of how something can be reliable without being valid.



Reliable, but not valid



Unreliable and hence not valid



Reliable and valid

Replication:

Why is replication important?

Descriptive Research

Which methods of research are appropriate for the study of different behaviors?

Case Study

Case Study:

Pros

Cons

Survey

Survey:

Pros

Cons

Wording Effects:

What is an example of wording effects?

Sampling:

Population

Sample

Why is it so important to have a representative sample?

Naturalistic Observation

Naturalistic Observation:

Hawthorne Effect:

Pros

Cons

Longitudinal Study

Longitudinal Study:

Draw a visual representation of a longitudinal study.

Pros

Cons

Cross-Sectional Study

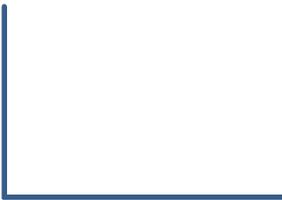
Cross-sectional Study:

Draw a visual representation of a cross-sectional study.

Pros

Cons

Correlation

Correlation:	
Positive Correlation	Negative Correlation
No Correlation	
	
	
<i>What is the name for these graphs that demonstrate correlation?</i>	
Correlational Coefficient:	
<i>Simply stated, what does a correlational coefficient tell us?</i>	
<i>What range does a correlational coefficient have?</i>	
<i>What letter is used to represent correlational coefficient?</i>	
Which correlational coefficient has a stronger relationship within the given sets?	
-.70 or +.65	+.08 or +.33
+.62 or -.89	-.54 or +.21
<i>The first thing to look at to determine the value of a correlational coefficient & why:</i>	
<i>The second thing to look at to determine the value of a correlational coefficient & why:</i>	

Correlation ≠ Causation:	
<i>Explain an example of correlation ≠ causation that you find most memorable:</i>	
Illusory Correlation:	
<i>What's an example of an illusory correlation?</i>	
Regression Toward the Mean:	
<i>What's an example of regression toward the mean?</i>	

Experimentation

Elements of Experimentation

Experimental Group:	
Control Group:	
Experimental Group	Control Group
Placebo:	
<i>What is a placebo?</i>	
<i>Why would an experiment need to use a placebo?</i>	
Random Sample/Selection:	
Random Assignment:	
Random Sample/Selection	Random Assignment
	
<i>What is the purpose of using either of these methods and how do they help?</i>	
<i>When is it appropriate to use these methods within an experiment?</i>	
<i>Are these only used in the experimental method?</i>	

Independent Variable:

Dependent Variable:

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable

Issues in Experimentation

Confounding Variable:

<i>What are some examples of confounding variables?</i>	
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Participant Bias:

<i>What are some examples of participant bias?</i>	
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Researcher Bias:

<i>What are some examples of researcher bias?</i>	
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Placebo Effect:

<i>What negative effects can a placebo have?</i>	
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Reducing Bias

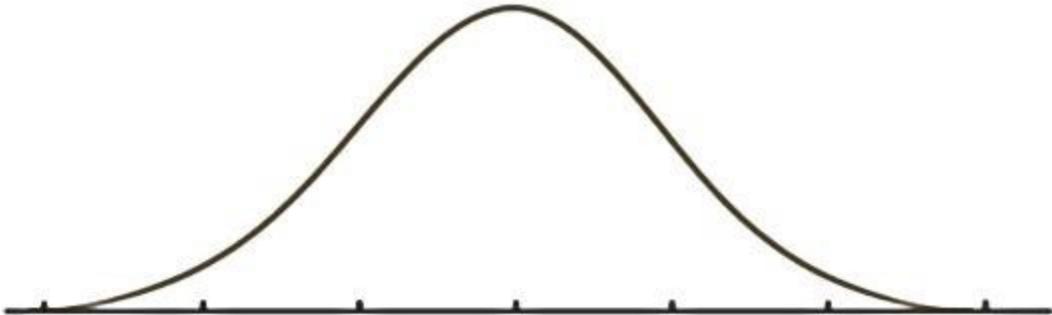
Single Blind:

Double Blind:

<i>When is it appropriate to use one or the other?</i>	
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What sets the experimental method apart from the other types of research methods?

Statistical Reasoning

Descriptive Statistics	
Descriptive Statistics:	
Measures of Central Tendency	
Measures of Central Tendency:	
Mean:	
Median:	
Mode:	
<i>Which measure of central tendency is most impacted by outliers?</i>	
Measures of Variation	
Range:	
Standard Deviation:	
Bell Curve:	
	
Inferential Statistics	
Inferential Statistics:	
Statistical Significance:	
<i>What does statistical significance mean?</i>	

p-value:

What does p-value mean?

Visual Representation of Data

Histogram



Bar Graph



Bell Curve- Negative Skew



Bell Curve- Positive Skew

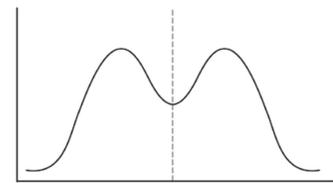


What should you be paying attention to when deciding what type of skew it is?

While we might tend to think these names are swapped, why do these names actually make sense in reference to the data?

Bimodal Distribution

Bimodal Distribution:



Give an example of a bimodal distribution.

Ethics in Research

How do ethical guidelines impact psychological research?

The Laboratory Setting

Pros

Cons

How has psychology been shaped by values?

What impact does psychological science have?

What governing bodies set and regulate guidelines for the ethical treatment of research subjects?

Animal Research

What ethical principles must be followed for animal research?

Human Research Informed consent

Safety from harm & discomfort

Confidentiality

Debriefing