

BUZZ WORDS FOR UNIT 1 PSYCHOLOGY

with sample questions for the dedicated swotter



Methods of carrying out research:

- case study, experiment, correlational study, survey, naturalistic observation
- qualitative data, quantitative data

Experiments:

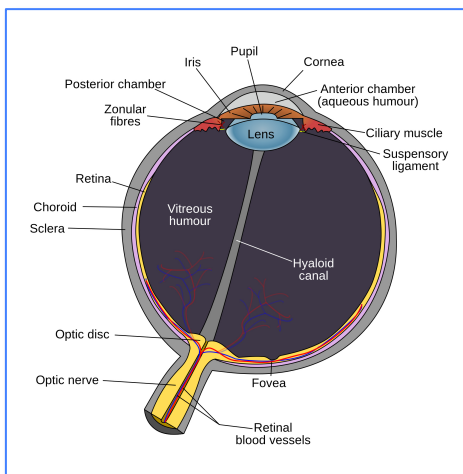
- population, sample, independent variable, dependent variable, random sample, convenience sample, random allocation to groups, control group, experimental group

Words referring to the scientific process

- research question, aim, hypothesis, design method, collection of data, analysis of data, interpretation of data or conclusion

Ethical considerations:

- participants' rights, confidentiality, informed consent, voluntary participation, withdrawal rights, beneficence, justice, participants' welfare, responsibilities of the experimenter

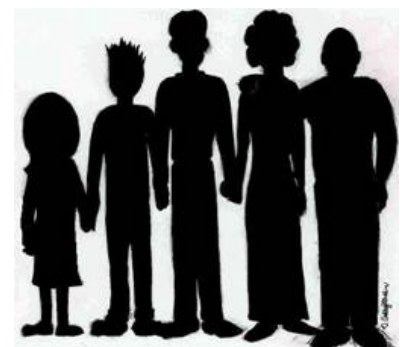


Visual perception

- visual sensation (reception, transduction, transmission), visual perception (organisation, interpretation), Gestalt principles (figure-ground, closure, similarity, proximity), depth principles (linear perspective, interposition/ overlap, texture gradient, relative size, height in the visual field), psychological factors (motivation, emotion, cultural background, prior experience, perceptual set/expectancy), illusion, ambiguous stimulus
- eye: optic nerve, cornea, pupil, iris, lens, photoreceptors, retina, optic nerve

Lifespan:

- **General:** cognitive, biological, sociocultural, environmental factors, genetic factors, nature-nurture debate
- **Piaget:** sensorimotor stage, goal-directed behaviour, object permanence; preoperational stage, egocentrism, animism, centration, irreversibility, symbolic thinking; concrete operational stage, conservation, decentration; formal operational stage, hypothetical thinking, logical thinking, abstract thinking
- **Kohlberg:** moral dilemma, pre-conventional level (obedience and punishment orientation; naively egotistical orientation), conventional level (good boy/nice girl orientation; law and social order maintaining orientation), post-conventional level (legalistic-social-contract orientation; universal-ethical orientation)
- **Erikson:** psychosocial crisis, trust versus mistrust, autonomy versus shame or doubt, initiative versus guilt, industry versus inferiority, identity versus identity confusion, intimacy versus isolation, generativity versus stagnation, integrity versus despair



Mental illness

- **Definition:** psychological dysfunction in thought, feeling and behaviour, distress, impaired functioning, culturally inappropriate behaviour, behaviour atypical of the person
- **General terms:** Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, psychotic, non-psychotic, stigma, risk factors, genetic predisposition, cognitive behaviour therapy
- **Mental disorders:**
 - Autism, autism spectrum disorder, Asperger's Syndrome
 - Schizophrenia, positive symptoms (hallucinations or distorted perceptions, false beliefs or delusions), negative symptoms (withdrawal, lack of interaction), disorganised thoughts, disorganised speech
 - Anxiety disorders, generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder
 - Anorexia nervosa, eating disorder, risk factors



Sample Questions

Multiple Choice

Use the chapter test multiple choice questions to test yourself.

Practice Kahoots are available here:

<http://psychologyrats.edublogs.org/2015/04/16/multiple-choice-with-others/>

Sample Short Answer Questions:

1. In a study of sleep deprivation, the control group sleeps as usual while the experimental group is awakened during each episode of REM sleep. The next day, each group is given a simple task requiring repetitive motor skills (hammering nails). They also undertake a challenging mental task that is also highly entertaining and engaging. The researchers find that the sleep-deprived group is equally capable in the challenging mental task, but significantly worse at the nail hammering task. Some even hit themselves and there are some first aid problems. What are the first six steps of research for this study? (pp. 43-47)

6 marks



2. A child of 4 watches his mother bake some biscuits and put them in a biscuit tin. She later moves them to a high shelf away from the normal location while the boy is watching her. She asks the boy whether his sister will know where the biscuits are now. He replies, "Yes, of course." With reference to Piaget's theory, identify the likely stage of development being demonstrated by the child. Which concept from Piaget's theory could be employed to account for the child's answer?

3 marks

3. With reference to the definition of mental illness provided in your textbook on pages 222-223, describe the anxiety disorder known as OCD. Identify how the symptoms of this disorder match the five elements that are employed to define a mental illness.

5 marks

4. A policewoman is out at a party with her husband when a man with a hood enters the venue and demands money from the barkeeper. After this event, the policewoman is able to report many aspects of the criminal's physique, clothing and gait to the detectives who come to the scene. Her husband, an English teacher, is surprised at her memory for visual details. With reference to 3 psychological factors that may have been influential, explain why her visual perception in this case was more impressive than her husband's.

4 marks