Psychology

Psychology	Study of Mind and Behavior

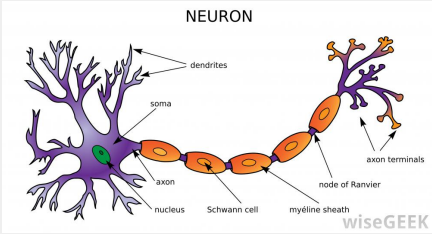
Central Tendency

Mean	Average Score
Median	Value in the Middle
Mode	Occurs Most Frequently

Skew Distributiion

Positive (+) - Graph: line goes up	same mean, median, mode
Negative (-) - Graph lines goes down	different mean, median, mode

Neuron



Neuro

Neurotransmitters	are chemicals of various kinds that travel across the synaptic gap to the next neuron, allowing the cells to talk
Neuroscience	studies the relationship between mental/brain activity
Behavioral Neuroscience	approach to psyc links psychological processes activities in nervous systems & other bodily processes
Synapse	the junction or region between the axon of one neuron and the dendrites or cell body of another
Three Ways Neurotransmitters Cleared from a Synapse	1) Via Auto Receptors
	2) Reuptake
	3) Enzyme Deactivation

Neuro (cont)

Action Potential	electrical signal that travels the length of an axon to a synapse
Resting Potential	the diff. in electrical charge between the inside of a neuron's cell membrane
Stimulus	sensory input from the environment
Reaction Time	amt of time to response to a specifc stimulus
Myelin	a type of fatty tissue, covers sections of the axons of some neurons, assisting in the rapid transmission of signals through the axon

Terms

Reliable	if an instrument can attain the same measurement repeatedly when measuring the same thing
Validity	the degree to which an external even reflects a concept or idea
PNS: Peripheral Nervous System	1) Somatic Nervous System - comm. info. between voluntary muscles&CNS involved in coordinating beh.
	2) Autonomic Nervous System - comm. info automatically to blood vessels, organs, and glands
Ions	charges particles
Self-Selection	problem occurs when anything about a person determines inclusion in a group
Representing Data	1) Graphic Representation - picturing
	2) Descriptive Stats - discussing

Terms (cont)

Measures of Variability	1) Range: largest value - smallest value = range
	2) Standard Deviation: how much an avg. the scores differ from the mean
Variables	Independent - being manipulated
	Dependent - measured
Third Variable Problem	2 variables are correlated only bc each is casually related to a 3rd variable
Groups	Experimental - exposed to manipulation
	Control - not exposed
Experimental Tools	1) Manipulation - changing a variable to determine its casual power
	2) Random Assignment - away of eliminating biases or uneven levels of third variables in the experimental and control groups
Double Blind	neither observer nor participate knows the true nature of the study
Demand Characteristics	can keep people from behaving naturally in an observational setting
Before we measure something ...	we must define it.
To the degree that an instrument can detect minute variation in magnitude that instrument has	power

Visual Cortex

Subdivisions of the Brain

ForeBrain	* Supports high-order cognition & emotion
	2 Main Divisions:
	1) Cerebral Cortex - outer area of the brain
	2) Subcortical Structures - housed under the cortex at the center of the brain
HindBrain	* Coordinates info entering&exiting the spinal cord
	* Controls basic functions of life: respiration, alertness, motor skills
	* Composed of sections: the medulla, reticular formation, cerebellum, and the pons
MidBrain	* Relatively small in humans
	* Consisting of 2 mains parts - Tectum & Tegmentum: both orient you to stimuli in environment

Brain

Pituitary	Master Hormone Gland
Amygdala	Deals with Emotion & Emotional Memories
Motor Cortex	Front Lobe
Somatosensory Cortex	Parietal Lobe
Corpus Callosum	Thick band nerve fibers connects large areas of cerebral cortex
Hypothalamus	Regulate body temp., hunger, thirst, and sexual behavior
Hippocampus	Help create new memories and sends them to other parts of the cortex
Thalamus	Takes in info. from all the major senses - except smell

Brain Imaging Equipment

Structional	Functional
1) Computerized Axial Tomography (CT)	1) Position Emission Tomography (PET)
2) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	2) functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)
	3) Trans-cranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)

Mind Theories (Psyc)	
Mind	the private inner experience of perceptions, thoughts, memories, feelings
Cultural Psyc	the study of how cultures reflect&shape the psyc processes of their members
Social Psyc	the study of the causes&consequences of sociality
Evolutionary Psyc	a psyc approach that explains minds&beh. in terms of adaptive value of abilities that are preserved over time by natural selection
Cognitive Psyc	computer & human mind ---> register, store, retrieve info. ---> parallel/similar
Physiology	the study of biological processes
Behaviorism	observable actions of human beings & animals
Clinical Psyc	came out of medicine
	- Most PhDs in Psyc
Idealism	objects perceived existences dependent upon the activity of a mind
Realism	matter as the objects of perception is basic & exists independent of the perceiver
Hysteria	physical ailments w/out apparent cause

People		
Humanistic Psyc-gist	1) Abraham Maslow	2) Carl Roger
Marie Flourens	1794-1867	removed areas from the brains of various animals & realized that their beh. differed from those of unaltered animals
Rene Decrates	12th century Frenchman	Dualism - mind/brain fundamentally diff. substances
Donald BroadBent		1st to study attention

People (cont)		
Kurt Lewin	early 20th century	recognized the stimulus response model wasn't enough
		personal view/experience the response of a stimulus
Karl Lashley	20th century	recorded how rats learned to run mazes and then removed parts of their brain and tested them against to see of they could still run the maze
Wundt	Introspection	subjective observation of one's own experience
	Structuralism	analysis of basic elements that constitute the mind
William James	philosopher	human beh. can teach us about the human mind
	Functionalism	Consciousness - subjective experience of world&mind
Greek Thinkings	Phil. Position	Plato: Nativism - innate traits
		Aristotle: Empiricism - knowledge through experience
Thomas Hobbs	17th Century Brit	mind is what brain does
G. Stanley Hall		studied education&human development
Helmholtz	physicist & physiologist	measured stimulus & response time
		studied speed of nerves in frogs

People (cont)		
Gestalt Psyc		emphasizes how the mind takes pieces of an experiences&integrates them into a single, or unified form
John Watson	1st to really work out the LIMITS OF BEHAVIOR	Animal behaviorist
		Humans don't have mind
BF Skinner	writer ---> psychologist	Skinner Boxes -> Rats -> Food (Reinforcements) -> results (training)
Ebbinghaus		nonsense syllabus -> storage device -> no connection to life experience
Sigmund Freud	medical Dr. associated w/	Psychoanalysis - a process to uncover unconscious problems that might drive conscious beh.
Noam Chomsky	behaviorist model could NOT account for language in children	shows the blinding effect of human stubbornness
Ivan Pavlov	19th Century Physiologist	noticed in his study of canine digestion, that dogs salivated not only when they saw their food, but eventually at the sight of their master who would feed them.
Paul Broca	19th century French Surgeon	Localization of Function - specific functions linked to specific brain areas

People (cont)		
Franz Gall	18th & 19th century	Phrenology - defunct theory: memory - happiness, localized areas of the brain

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