

AP Psychology: Summer Assignment 2017- 2018

1. Complete index cards (3" X 5" OR 5" X 7") for the psychologists listed below. Cards should be setup as follows...

Front Side: Psychologist's Name
 Year Born – Year Died

Back Side: Match the description provided with the correct psychologist. **HAND WRITE** the description on back side of card.

Good sources of information...

http://www.psychologistanywhereanytime.com/famous_psychologist_and_psychologists/

<http://www.goodtherapy.org/list-of-influential-psychologists-and-psychotherapists.html>

List of Psychologists (35 total)

Alfred Adler	William James
Mary Ainsworth	Carl Jung
Gordon Allport	Lawrence Kohlberg
Solomon Asch	Elizabeth Loftus
Albert Bandura	Abraham Maslow
Aaron Beck	Stanley Milgram
Paul Broca	Ivan Pavlov
Raymond Cattell	Jean Piaget
Noam Chomsky	Carl Rogers
Hermann Ebbinghaus	Stanley Schachter
Albert Ellis	Martin Seligman
Erik Erikson	B.F. Skinner
Hans Eysenck	John Watson
Leon Festinger	Carl Wernicke
Sigmund Freud	Wilhelm Wundt
Harry Harlow	Lev Vygotsky
Karen Horney	Philip Zimbardo
Clark Hull	

Neo-Freudian psychologist who believed that children experience “feelings of inferiority” and also that birth order affects one’s personality.

Social psychologist who conducted one of psychology’s most famous experiments, studying obedience to authority.

Neuroscientist who has a region of the brain responsible for producing speech named after him.

Studied the impact of culture on intellectual and language development.

Studied attachment in rhesus monkeys, and concluded that physical contact is an important aspect of parenting.

Father of modern psychology and developer of psychoanalytic theory; considered to be the most influential psychologist of the first half of the 20th century.

Developmental psychologist that proposed the “8 Stages of Psychosocial Development” tracing human development from infancy to old age.

Considered to be the founder of Positive Psychology and known for his work on “learned helplessness”.

Early American psychologist who founded Functionalism, the precursor of behaviorism, and developed one of the 3 most often cited theories of emotion.

Social psychologist who developed the idea of “cognitive dissonance”, an incompatibility of one’s thoughts and behavior.

Social psychologist known for his work in attitude formation; conducted the famous “Stanford Prison Experiment”.

Early American psychologist who founded behaviorism and studied classical conditioning.

Cognitive psychologist who studied depression and developed a scale for measuring depression.

Famous cognitive psychologist of the early 20th century who studied cognitive development in children and is famous for his stage theory of cognitive development.

Early psychologist who “discovered” classical conditioning while doing work on salivation in dogs.

Social learning theorist famous for his “Bobo doll experiment” and conclusions that much of learning is accomplished through observing others.

Followed the work of Harry Harlow, studying attachment in children, and developed the “strange situation” experimental design; described secure and insecure attachment.

Neuroscientist who has a region of the brain responsible for understanding language named after him.

Neo-Freudian psychologist who developed the idea of archetypes and the collective unconscious; famous for his work on dream interpretation as well.

Cognitive psychologist who studied how children develop morals and developed a stage theory of moral development.

Famous behaviorist who developed operant conditioning, which elaborated on the "Law of Effect".

Modern psychologist who studied long term memory, in particular the fallibility of eyewitness testimony.

Humanistic psychologist famous for his "Hierarchy of Needs" theory of motivation.

Social psychologist who studied conformity; famous for his "line length" experiment.

Studied the development of language and believes that language development is innate and cannot be fully explained with learning theory alone.

Humanistic psychologist famous for his "person centered theory" and "client centered therapy".

The father of psychology who developed the first psychology lab and studied the mind; developed the ideas that led to structuralism.

Early personality theorist who developed a long list of personality characteristics he called traits; also developed the idea of self-esteem.

Cognitive behavioral therapist who developed Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy.

Early psychologist who developed "drive reduction theory" of motivation, focusing on physiological needs and drives.

Developed the "two factor theory of emotions", one of the most influential emotion theories; famous for his experiment with Singer.

Neo-Freudian psychologist known for her feminine perspective on psychoanalytic theory and "womb envy".

Famous for his work on the structure of personality and his attacks on psychotherapy; also his position on genetic influence on intelligence.

Trait theorist in personality theory who developed the "16 Personality Factors" and 16PF personality measurement instrument.

Worked in the area of human memory and developed the "forgetting curve"; studied the effect of practice on memory.

Here's the first card....

FRONT: **Alfred Adler (1870 - 1937)**

BACK: **Neo-Freudian psychologist who believed that children experience "feelings of inferiority" and also that birth order affects one's personality.**

2. Complete index cards for the approaches to psychology listed below. Cards should be set up as follows...

FRONT: Approach and Name of psychologist(s) most associated with the approach

BACK: Match the description provided with the approach. HAND WRITE the description on back side of card.

Structuralism

Humanism

Functionalism

Evolutionary

Psychodynamic

Neuroscientific

Behaviorism

Approach that emphasizes the influence of unconscious processes on behavior and emotions, and focused on early childhood experiences on personality development.

Early approach that emphasized the purpose of consciousness and behavior; also focused on systematic study of behavior.

Earliest approach that emphasized the basic components of consciousness, utilizing a process called introspection.

Modern approach that emphasizes the effects of natural selection on behavior, thoughts, and emotions.

Approach that emphasizes that psychology should only study observable behavior, and that referring to mental and other internal processes was not necessary or productive.

Emphasizes the influence of the brain, endocrine system, and heredity on behavior, thoughts, and emotion.

Emphasizes the whole person, personal growth, and self-concept; opposed to behaviorism and psychodynamic approaches.