

## Chapter 1

- Definition of psychology
- The levels of analyses and psychology
- Four goals of psychology (not in book)
- Multiple determination
- Individual differences
- What makes psychology distinctive (the five challenges)
- Why is psychology not just common sense? Naïve realism
- How is psychology a science?
  - Empiricism
  - Theory
  - Hypothesis
  - Confirmation bias
  - Belief perseverance
- Pseudoscience-
  - Definition/how it is different from psychology
  - 3 most important warning signs
  - Why are people drawn to pseudoscience
  - Key logical fallacies
- Scientific Skepticism
- Scientific thinking- six principles
- History of psychology/ Great Theoretical Frameworks of Psychology:
  - Wundt and Structuralism
  - Functionalism
  - Behaviorism
  - Cognitivism
  - Psychoanalysis
- Subfields of psychology
- Locations that psychologists work
- Key issues/controversies
  - Nature vs. nurture
  - Free will vs. determinism

## Chapter 2

- Intuitive and analytical thinking
- Heuristic
- Naturalistic Observation, Case Studies, Correlational design, and Experimental research
  - Definitions
  - Comparisons
  - Key methods
  - Advantages/disadvantages
- Reliability
- Validity
- Correlational coefficients
- Illusory correlation
- Correlation and causation
- The two components that make a study an experiment/Causation and experiments
- Experiments- Key Definitions (IV, DV, operational definition, experimental vs control groups)
- Confounds
- Experimenter bias
- Placebo effect and Nocebo effect
- Blind and double-blind studies
- Experimenter expectancy effect; Demand characteristics
- Ethics/Guidelines/safeguards established by APA
- Random selection vs random assignment
- Descriptive vs. inferential statistics
- Measures of central tendency(mean, median, mode) and measures of variability
- Identifying flaws in research