

Based on descriptions, identify the following schools of thought in psychology:

Behaviorism  
Cognitive psychology  
Humanism  
Functionalism  
Psychoanalysis  
Structuralism

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the school of psychology that concentrates on the mind, especially the unconscious mind and the emotions and thoughts that are not in our awareness.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the school of psychology that focuses not on the mind or instincts, but on the actions of animals and people that can be seen and observed.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the school of psychology that attempts to get at the structure of the mind and how it operates. It used the method of introspection to do so. Introspection can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the school of psychology that stressed that people strove toward goals and were not just driven by forces in the environment or sexual and aggressive instincts.
5. Rather than focusing on the structure of the mind, \_\_\_\_\_ is the school of psychology that focuses on how we use our minds to adapt and survive in an ever-changing world.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the school that focuses on how people's beliefs, ideas, and perceptions influence their feelings and behaviors. The focusing of psychology on mental content became important again because of the development of the \_\_\_\_\_ which served as a model for how the mind might process information.

Match the individual with the philosophy or learning method:

5 H Q Descartes  
John Locke  
Ivan Pavlov  
B. F. Skinner  
John Watson

Operant conditioning \_\_\_\_\_

Empiricism \_\_\_\_\_

Classical conditioning \_\_\_\_\_

Dualism \_\_\_\_\_

Individuals and animals may avoid food that previously sickened them. This avoidance can take place quickly, often after just one unpleasant experience with the food. This process is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior or knowledge that takes place as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

Classical conditioning may be described as learning by \_\_\_\_\_.

Operant conditioning is believed to occur as a result of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the responses or actions that one makes.

Reinforcement, whether positive or negative, refers to consequences that result in the possibility that behaviors will \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

Punishment, whether positive or negative, refers to consequences that result in the possibility that behaviors will \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

1. Carl pays his bills on time so that he does not have to listen to calls from his creditors. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tina pushed her baby brother. Her parents want her to stop this behavior and so they do not permit her to play video games for one week. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Antoine helps his mother with his little sister's birthday party. He is promised a meal at his favorite restaurant later in the week for doing so. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Paulette sassied her mother when she came home from school. Her mother made her do the dishes because of her behavior, even though it was Paulette's sister's night to do them. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

Describe three possible drawbacks to the use of punishment in attempting to decrease or stop negative behaviors.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify the schedule of reinforcement that would be the most resistant to extinction (in other words, the schedule of reinforcement that is likely to result in a continuation of behavior even if the individual or animal is no longer rewarded for it).

- 1) fixed ratio, 2) variable ratio, 3) fixed interval, or 4) variable interval