

Psychology Research and Careers

Vocabulary

Complete the definitions with the appropriate vocabulary words as shown in the video:
(Definitions from the American Psychology Association and King University)

Major Branches of Psychology

_____ : The branch of psychology that explores the operation of mental processes related to perceiving, attending, thinking, language, and memory, mainly through inferences from behavior.

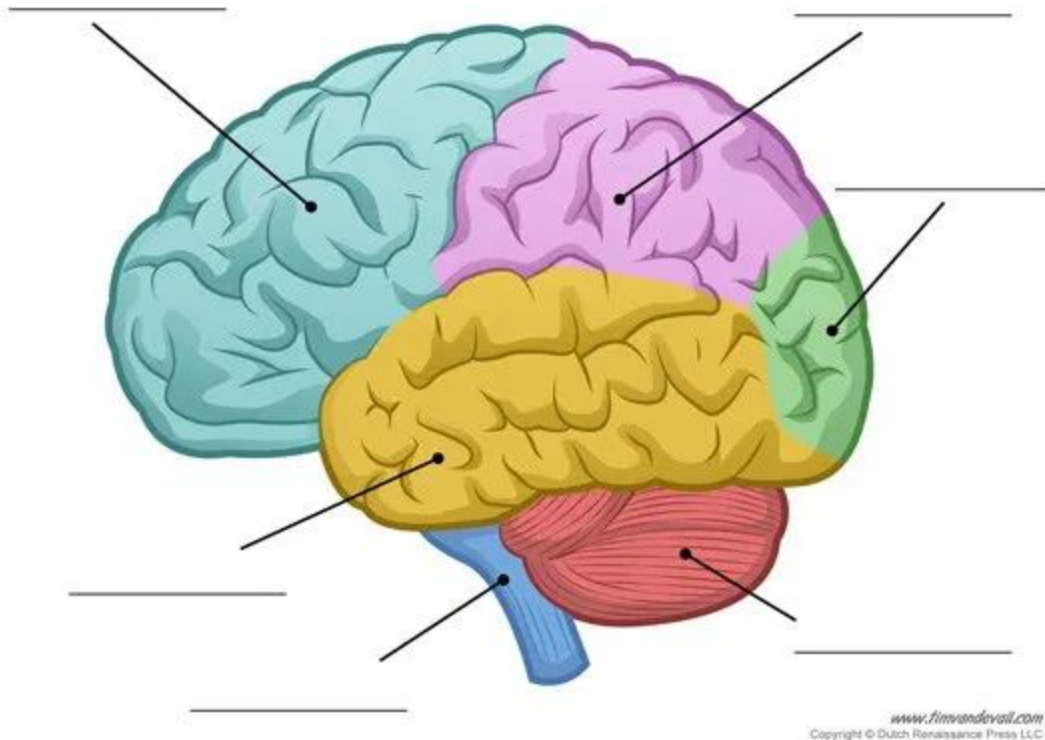
_____ : The study of how an individual's thoughts, feelings, and actions are affected by the actual, imagined, or symbolically represented presence of other people.

_____ : The branch of psychology that studies the changes -- physical, mental, and behavioral -- that occur from conception to old age and investigates factors that affect development.

_____ : The branch of psychology that specializes in the research, assessment, diagnosis, evaluation, prevention, and treatment of emotional and behavioral disorders.

Parts of the Brain

Complete the diagram with the correct parts of the brain, using the definitions and terms below for reference



Frontal Lobe : The part of each hemisphere of the brain located behind the forehead. Associated with concentration, planning, problem solving, motor control, speech, smell, and reasoning.

Parietal Lobe : The middle division of each cerebral hemisphere. Associated with touch and pressure, taste, body awareness, and pain.

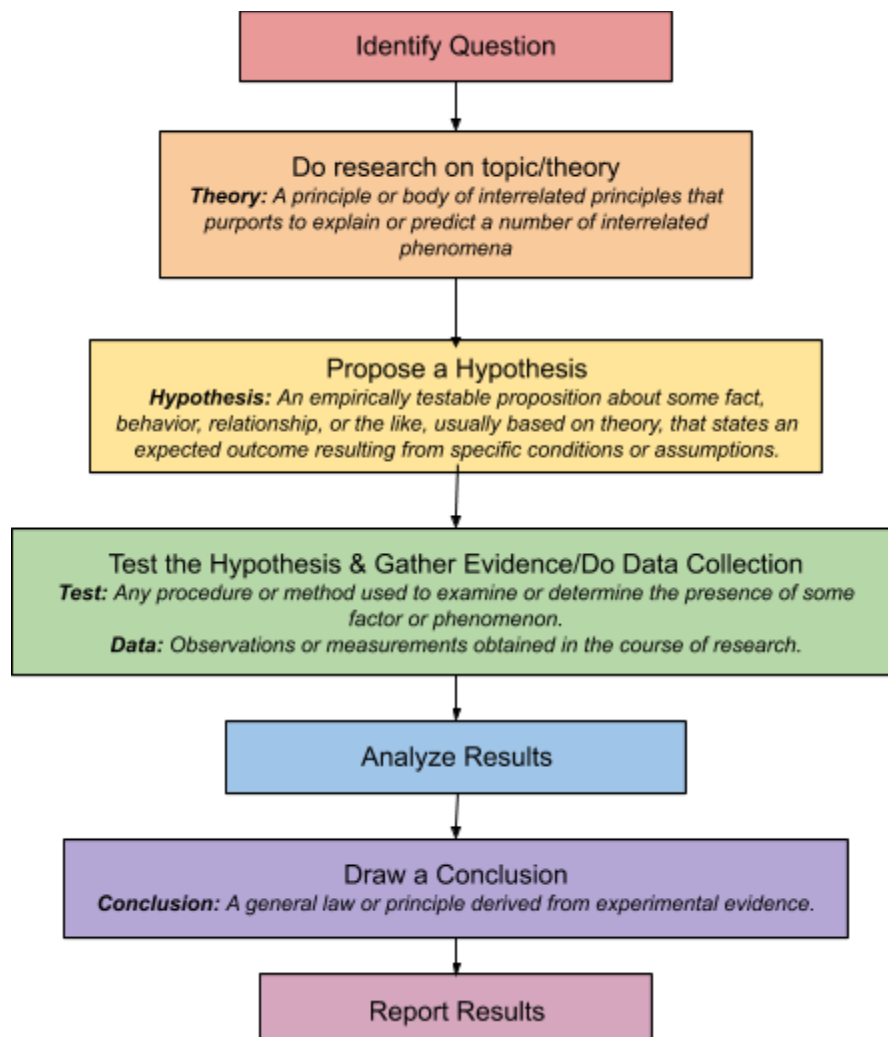
Temporal Lobe : Each of the paired lobes of the brain lying beneath the temples. Associated with speech, hearing, and facial recognition.

Occipital Lobe : The rearmost lobe in each central hemisphere of the brain. Associated with vision and sight.

Cerebellum : The portion of the brain in the back of the head between the cerebrum and the brain stem. Associated with coordination, balance, and other complex motor functions.

Brainstem : The area at the base of the brain between the cerebellum and spinal cord. Serves a critical role in regulating certain involuntary actions of the body including the heartbeat, swallowing, blinking, and breathing.

Scientific Process



Methods of Data Collection

*Complete the definitions with the appropriate vocabulary words as shown in the video:
(Definitions from the American Psychology Association)*

_____ : A directed conversation in which the interviewer asks an individual questions for research.

_____ : The careful, close examination of an object, process, or other phenomenon for the purpose of collecting data about it or drawing conclusions.

_____ : A set of questions or other prompts used to obtain information from a respondent about a topic of interest.

_____ : A study in which a group or participants is selected from a population and data about or opinions from those participants are collected, measured, and analyzed. Information typically is gathered by interview or self-report questionnaire.

_____ : An in-depth investigation of a single individual, family, event, or other entity. Multiple types of data (psychological, physiological, biographical, environmental) are assembled, for example, to understand an individual's background, relationships, and behavior.

Psychological Experiments

Below are videos of famous psychology experiments. We'll watch the videos together, but use the links to review the videos later on as needed.

Marshmallow Test: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QX_oy9614HQ

Bobo Doll Experiment: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dmBqwWIJg8U>

Smoke Filled Room Test: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KE5YwN4NW5o>

The Piano Stairs Test: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SByymar3bds>



UI/UX Researcher

Stands for User Interface/User Experience. Someone who does research on consumer behaviorism and motivation and finds out what consumers need from the company to develop new things.

Avg. Salary: \$86,679



Psychiatrist

A physician who specializes in the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and study of mental, behavior, and personality disorders.

Avg. Salary: \$211,842



Social Worker

Someone who helps individuals, families, and other groups deal with personal and practical problems within the larger context of the community of which they're a part.

Avg. Salary: \$61,230



School Psychologist

Engaged in the delivery of comprehensive psychological services to children, adolescents and families in schools and other applied settings.

Avg. Salary: \$57,040



Developmental Psychologist

Study the psychological development of the human being that takes place throughout life.

Avg. Salary: \$70,950



Therapist

An individual who helps patients deal with mental/emotional issues.

Avg. Salary: \$45,722



Advertising Agents

People who research to help develop persuasive advertisements for a target audience.

Avg. Salary: \$52,266



Professor of Psychology

Teaches university students about topics related to psychology.

Avg. Salary: \$88,977



Human Resources Representative

Someone who works with new and current employees and deals with recruiting, training, and appraising employees and with any issues relating to their welfare.

Avg. Salary: \$51,090

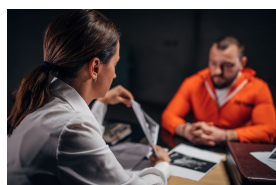


Clinical Psychologist

Assess and treat mental, emotional and behavioral disorders.

Ranging from short-term crises to more severe chronic conditions.

Avg. Salary: \$70,580



Forensic Psychologist

Apply psychological principles to legal issues. They can evaluate a defendant's mental competence to stand trial or conduct research on jury behavior or eyewitness testimony.

Median Avg. \$79,010



Community Psychologist

Work to strengthen the abilities of communities, settings, organizations and broader social systems to meet people's needs.

Avg. Salary: \$101,790

Exit Activity

Crossword Puzzle activity on psychology careers learned during class

Psychology

t a o t s i p y a c b a m s y x n u s x u f c s z
i s g m u q o s g b o f f x j z t x a l n l g k h
j x c m g a u u o o t g w v y j e t c l i f n m h
o c q u q c c m v g l s n o u v s u d n a r v u k
g x r s f r u j m k y o y i w g t y i w q n d l r
e j u q j x x f y m m t h s t g k c o p x a x l f
l a t n e m p o l e v e d c s i a r o r t l d e o
c o n c l u s i o n p k k i y l v q c a w l y b b
l a t e i r a p o q t s s q l s l e c m c e f e r
l p t x k l w s c x p e f q d i p t i b g e b r r
u q u q a l w t g f h p v i t t i f p e i x o e c
d k l i s x o w o t g r a e o l n i i f m c d c u
g l c a h t b b o c m b q c n e d i t v j i u o e
b o f l r h z p e c c k k t v q p o a g z g y k z
s c y d z o y y m q b t v k x i b z l h u e t g o
z a i s s h p i z h p e n b q k y k w a j q u r l
j v a e g l w m t h e o r y v v c w j z s g v b i
z d w y b d l u e c v j l c w c v r l t t e e d j
m i u g p o l j z t l z s s p a m a x j p i e k l
h c q u w i g k b a s n f b f k c j x t q z i y a
g z f z b z k e o l h r p y d m m r c r i i t u t
s g d q o p j e k c g s n s o j v w y w r r w i n
x o x o j z h n n u p z g e u p e o n w v g s w o
m o c u x g l v p w u q d t v m u d v g m j o d r
w m q y t e w p s r h u b g y x w s f h k g j r f

cerebellum
clinical
cognitive
conclusion
data
developmental
frontal
hypothesis
lobe
occipital
parietal
psychology
social
temporal
test
theory