Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The four goals of psychology are **description, explanation, prediction, control**
2. Study in which the subjects do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group. **Single-blind study.**
3. Identify all the components to the following study. Dr. Conklin wanted to test the effects of a new depression medication. The participants were divided into random groups and were blind to whether they received the medication or a placebo. Dr. Conklin was also blind to who received the placebo or the medication. Participants then reported their level of depression symptoms. However mid-way through the study, Dr. Conklin discovered that some of the participants were also receiving therapy. In this study the
	1. Medication/placebo is the **independent variable**
	2. Level of depressive symptoms is **dependent variable**
	3. Presence of therapy is a **confounding variable (extraneous variable is also acceptable)**
4. Case study that helped establish the frontal lobe as the location of personality and impulse control in the brain. **Phineas Gage**
5. A number between -1.0 and +1.0 that shows how closely related two variable are and in what direction. **Correlation coefficient**
6. The entire group of people or animals in which the researcher is interested is the **population**
7. A hypothesis is **a tentative explanation of a phenomenon based on observations.**
8. Results of a study are reported **whether they are supported or rejected.**
9. The **humanistic perspective** of psychology is called the third force in psychology.
10. **B.F. Skinner** developed operant conditioning.