Due Date: The summer assignment is due on the SECOND day of class.

Purpose: The assignment will give us a head start on background information of the study of mental processes and behavior.

Grade: It will be worth 50 points and there will be a quiz on the information the second day of class.

Assignment:
1. Join the AP Psychology google classroom by doing the following.
   a. Go to classroom.google.com
   b. Click the + symbol and click join class
   c. Type in the class code which is: r5nxeh
2. Read and outline the summer reading. It is the pdf file on the google classroom site entitled Summer Reading. We will give you an online textbook code for the entire book in the fall. We are only using this pdf for the summer. Outline the informational areas, not the review materials. Although, the review pages are a good way to check your comprehension of the information. The outline must be handwritten.

   How to Outline:
   - Skim over the chapter. Read the headings, charts, and illustrations. Now you are ready to begin outlining.
   - As you read, write ALL headings, and summarize what you have read under each heading.
   - An example of how to outline is on back.
3. Create a study tool for all vocabulary from the reading. Some suggestions are handwritten flashcards, a quizlet, a crossword puzzle, Cornell-style vocabulary, or a hyperdoc with pictures.
4. The assignment should be completed thoroughly and should reflect an advanced placement level/effort. Be sure that you give yourself plenty of time to complete it.

Thank you for taking AP Psychology. We look forward to getting to know you in the fall! If you have questions, contact either Ms. Alison or Ms. Pruitt on the school website.
Here is an example of outlining. Try not to write too much or too little. You will get better at it as the year goes on. The idea is to help you retain the information for the tests. First, you read it, then you write it, next you come to class and talk about it and finally you study it. As you will learn in Psychology a key to learning is repetition. Repetition helps you store the information. If you do this work, you should be successful in this class and this method can be used in other classes and college. Please do not simply copy this page. Read and outline for yourself.

**Unit 1**

**Psychology’s History and Approaches**

**Psychology and Its History**

- Exploring our inner world. How we think, feel emotions and act.

**Psychology Is a Science**

- Modern science is based on curiosity, thinking with skepticism (not cynical), but NOT being gullible (believing everything). It is also being humble and accepting that we were wrong when science doesn’t prove our theory.
- James Randi is a magician who has tested and debunked many who claim to have psychic abilities.

**Critical Thinking**

- **Critical thinking** – thinking that does not blindly accept arguments ad conclusions. Rather, it examines assumptions, appraises the source, discerns hidden biases, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions.
- No matter what we are reading or being told, we should always question the authenticity of the information. There is a lot of information out there based on anecdotes or a hunch. i.e. When put to the test, the following were found to be inaccurate. Sleepwalkers are acting out the dreams (NOT TRUE); Opposites attract (NOT TRUE)

**Prescientific Psychology**

- Early approaches to psychology were philosophical and physiological.
- Socrates and Plato (469 – 348 BCE): the mind is separate from the body and continues after death. Knowledge is innate.
- Aristotle(384 – 322 BCE): believed differently, like data and observation (more like today’s scientists). Knowledge is not preexisting; instead, it grows from stored experiences.
- Rene Descartes (1595 – 1650): agreed with Socrates and Plato regarding the mind being separate from the body. He dissected animals and concluded the fluid in the brain cavity contains “animal spirits”. He was onto something with nerve pathways and how they enable reflexes.
- Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626): British…one of founders of modern science. His influence is in experiments of today. Fascinated with the human mind and its failings.
- John Locke (1632 – 1704): He wrote that the mind at birth is a “tabula rasa” or blank slate on which experience writes. Formed modern empiricism, what we know comes from experience and experimentation and observation enable scientific knowledge. He along with Bacon helped to form modern empiricism.
- **Empiricism** – the idea that knowledge comes from experience, and that observation and experimentation enable scientific knowledge.