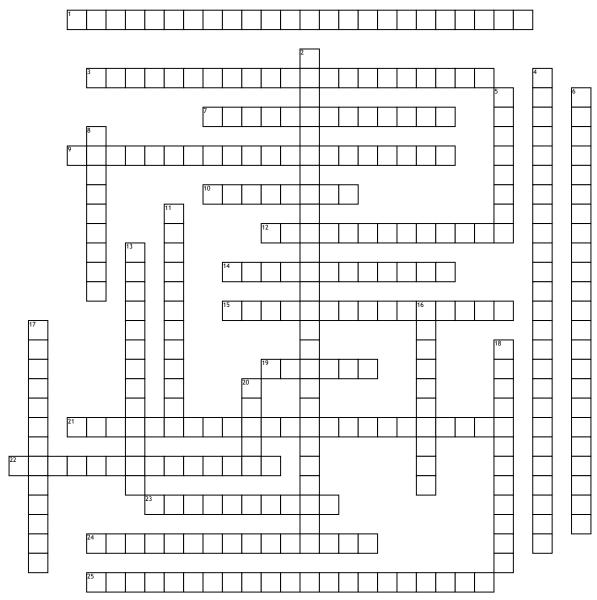
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## AP Psych Review



## **Across**

- 1. Behavior is controlled through unconscious mind and repressed memories
- 3. Behavior is a result of conditioning
- 7. Focuses on expanding the already existing scientific knowledge
- **9.** Behavior is due to the way we interpret things
- **10.** Anything an organism does that we can observe and record
- **12.** phenomenon in which individuals tend to overestimate their own ability to have predicted an outcome
- **14.** Functionalist who taught psychology at Harvard and taught Mary Calkins
- **15.** Focuses on trying to solve real-life problems
- **19.** A system of ideas intended to explain something

- **21.** Behavior is based on traits that were passed on because they allowed our ancestors to survive.
- **22.** The examination of one's own mental processes
- 23. A testable prediction
- **24.** Student of Wundt and introduced structuralism
- **25.** A recordable behavior used to represent another behavior.

## **Down**

- **2.** Behavior is the result of genes and neurotransmitters in the brain
- **4.** Behaviors vary based on the culture you are in
- **5.** Teacher of Plato, believed knowledge was innate
- **6.** Behavior is a result of a combination of out genes, unconscious mind, and society

- **8.** a person trained to give guidance on personal, social, or psychological problems
- 11. a medical practitioner specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness
- **13.** Early school of psychology that used introspection to explore the elemental structure of the human mind
- **16.** Idea that knowledge comes from expirience via the senses, and science flourishes through observation and expirament.
- **17.** Focused on how menatal and behavioral processes function
- **18.** Established first psychology lab in Leipzig Germany
- **20.** Teacher of Aristotle, believed knowledge was innate