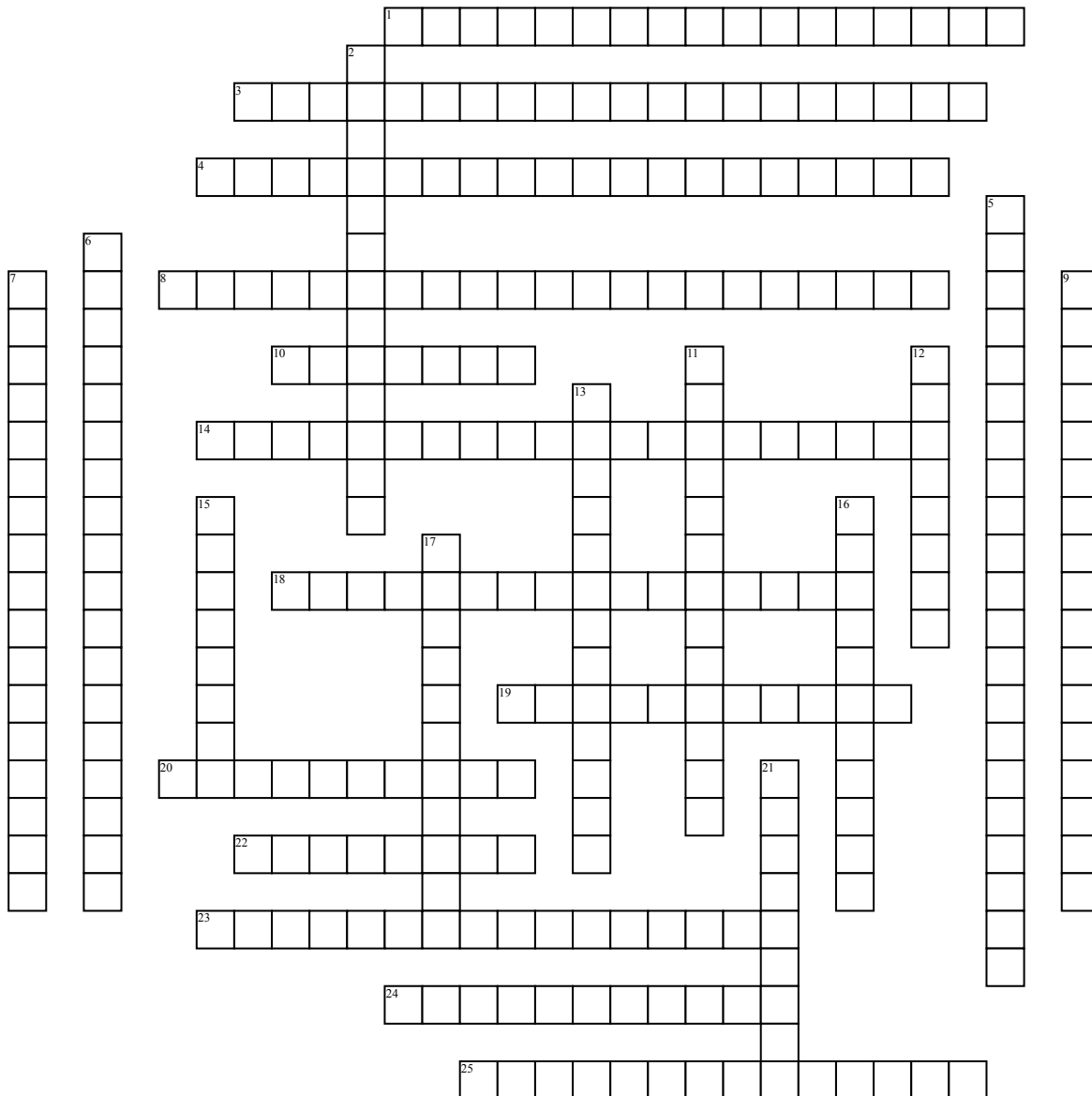


Chapter 2 Vocabulary



Across

1. The process of fully developing personal potentials.
3. A psychologist who specializes in the treatment of psychological and behavioral disturbances or who does research on such disturbances.
4. A tendency for females and female- related issues to be underrepresented in research, whether
8. Defining a scientific concept by stating the specific actions or procedures used to measure it. For example, hunger might be defined as the number of hours of food deprivation.
10. In psychology, altering conditions that influence behavior.
14. The part of the mind of which we are subjectively unaware and that is not open to introspection.
18. An old term describing the inability of introspectionists to become subjectively aware of some mental processes; an early term describing the cognitive unconscious.
19. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of a group.

20. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
 22. The ability to freely make choices that are not controlled by genetics, learning, or unconscious forces; the idea that human beings are capable of making choices or decisions themselves.
 23. The tendency to remember or notice information that fits one's expectations, while forgetting or ignoring discrepancies.
 24. In research, an animal whose behavior is studied to derive principles that may apply to human behavior.
 25. Information that is provided by participants about their own thoughts, emotions or behaviors, typically on a questionnaire or during an interview.
- Down**
2. In psychology, being able to state the causes of a behavior.
 5. The attempt to explain behavior in terms of underlying biological principles.
 6. The study of human strengths, virtues, and effective functioning.

7. Data that come from participants' physiological processes including measures of the brain and heart, muscles, and the production of hormones.
9. Data that come from watching participants and recording their behavior.
11. School of psychology that considers behaviors in terms of active adaptations.
12. Any muscular action, glandular activity, or other identifiable aspect of behavior.
13. Personal observation of your own thoughts, feelings, and behavior.
15. Any physical energy that an organism senses.
16. The idea that all behavior has prior causes that would completely explain one's choices and actions if all such causes were known.
17. School of thought in psychology that emphasizes study of observable actions over study of the mind.
21. A mental health professional who specializes in helping people with problems that do not involve serious mental disorders.