

AP Psychology Summer Assignments

Boca Ciega High School

Ms. Vandewalle

Congratulations on your course selection of AP Psychology! You have made a wise yet demanding choice. Please note that AP Psychology is an elective, college-level course with higher student expectations than most courses taken by high school students. Psychology is a required course for most majors in college. Students should understand that we are reading a **college textbook** and it requires effort and thought.

AP Psychology also deals with course materials and content at the “college” level, which at times may require maturity from students beyond which is typically expected at the high school level.

Like a college-level course, AP Psychology is “self-guided” and requires a great deal of self-discipline regarding study habits. Your success is based on the effort you as a student put into the class. AP Psychology is not a hard course – if you do the work!

Successful students have the following behaviors and attitudes:

- They **attend class every day** and have a study buddy to call if they do miss a class.
- They **complete reading assignments**, as opposed to cramming the night before a test.
- Their **desire to learn** is evident in their out-of-class preparation and in-class participation.
- Their positive mindset that keeps all things possible when effort is given

Students who come into the course with a background in some of the psychological concepts discussed during the year will have an academic advantage in the class. Prior knowledge allows students to speak intelligently on concepts and topics and have the potential for more success on the AP Psychology exam in the spring.

Therefore, you will be required to complete a summer project.

This summer project will be 10% of your overall grade thus it will not be possible to get an A in the class in the first grading period without completing these assignments.

My goal is for every student enrolled in this class to pass the AP Exam in May and earn college credit. This requires dedication, enthusiasm, and hard work on both our parts. I will do my job and I expect you to do yours. Because of the short amount of time before the AP Exam and the extensive material we must cover, the work begins now.

I am looking forward to outstanding year with you.

Assignment #1: Introductory E-mail – DUE July 18th

This assignment is DUE during the summer.

Your first assignment due on or before 7/18 via email is an introduction email. Send this from an address you will check often over the summer.

Draft an e-mail using the following rules:

1. Use well-written, complete sentences! Do not abbreviate words. Use spell check. This is a professional communication similar to what you would use with a college professor or boss.
2. Address it to vandewallec@pcsb.org.
3. Make the subject: “AP Psychology: Introduction to <Your Name Here>”
4. Begin your e-mail with Ms. Vandewalle or Dear Ms. Vandewalle.
5. Introduce yourself and tell me a little about yourself, like:
 - What do you like to do (hobbies, music, sports, instruments, other interests)?
 - Do you have a job? What is it? Do you like it, or do you have your sights set on other things in the future?
 - What are your goals/plans for post-high school?
 - Are you taking any other AP classes? Are you active in extracurricular activities in school or otherwise? What are they? How are you involved?
 - How do you think you will prioritize your time throughout this upcoming school year?
 - Why are you taking this class? What are you looking forward to in this class? What areas of psychology interest you?
 - What else should I know about you so that I have insight into you as a person before the next school year begins?
6. End your e-mail with a formal closing: “Cordially”, “Sincerely”, “With regards”, “Your student”, etc., and add your name as you would if you signed a letter.

If you enroll in this course later than July 18th, please send me your introductory e-mail as soon as possible.

Assignment #2 – Cornell notes for Unit 1 – Psychology’s History and Approaches

Fill out the Cornell notes using the PDF of the textbook. Use this site to access the first chapter: <http://www.hohschools.org/cms/lib07/NY01913703/Centricity/Domain/359/Myers%20APPsych1-2.pdf>

Assignment #3 – Vocabulary Chart for Unit 1 – Psychology’s History and Approaches

Complete a vocabulary chart for Unit 1. Much of this class focuses on your understanding of the vocabulary and terminology used. Be sure to complete the application section. Follow the examples given.

Please print assignments #2 and #3 and bring them to class on the first day.

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| Cornell Notes Lecture, reading/chapter/novel/article during class, power point, movies (if need to collect info.) | Name: _____ |
| Topic: Unit 1: Psychology's History and Approches Modules 1 – 3, Pages 1 – 24 | Class: AP Psychology Period: _____ Date: _____ |
| Essential Question: Describe how psychology developed from its prescientific roots in early understandings of mind and body to the beginnings of modern science. | |
| Questions/Main Ideas: | Notes: |
| Behavior and Mental Processes | Define Psychology: The word “Psychology” comes from the Greek <i>Psyche</i> meaning and <i>logos</i> meaning Science |
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| | Behavior |
| | |
| | Mental Processes |
| | |
| What are the goals of Psychology? | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| | |
| What are the origins of Psychology? | Ancient Greece: Socrates and Plato |
| | |
| | Aristotle |
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| | Modern Science: Descartes |
| | Francis Bacon |
| | John Locke |
| | Tabula Rasa |
| | Empiricism |
| Summary: | |
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| Cornell Notes Lecture, reading/chapter/novel/article during class, power point, movies (if need to collect info.) | Name: _____ |
| Topic: Psychological Science is born | Class: AP Psychology Period: _____ Date: _____ |
| Essential Question: Describe some important milestones in psychology's early development | |
| Questions/Main Ideas: | Notes: |
| Who is Wilhelm Wundt? | Structuralism |
| What was his classic experiment? | |
| | |
| | |
| Who is Edward Titchner? | |
| What is introspection? | |
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| | |
| Who is William James? | |
| Who were James' influences? | |
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| What is functionalism? | |
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| How did psychology continue to develop from the 1920s through today? | Freud and Psychoanalytic |
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| | Watson and Behaviorism |
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| Summary: | |
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| Cornell Notes Lecture, reading/chapter/novel/article during class, power point, movies (if need to collect info.) Topic: Psychology Develops | Name: _____ Class: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____ |
| Essential Question: Essential Question: Describe and compare different theoretical approaches in explaining behavior | |
| Questions/Main Ideas: | Notes: |
| <u>What is humanistic psychology?</u> | |
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| <u>What is psychology's historic big issue?</u> | |
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| Cornell Notes Lecture, reading/chapter/novel/article during class, power point, movies (if need to collect info.) | Name: _____ |
| Topic: Psychology's subfields | Class: _____ Period: _____ Date: |
| Essential Question: Distinguish the different domains of psychology (e.g., biological, clinical, cognitive, counseling, developmental, educational, experimental, human factors, industrial-organizational, personality, psychometric, social). | |
| Questions/Main Ideas: | Notes: |
| What are psychology's main subfields? | Biological |
| | Clinical |
| | Cognitive |
| | Educational |
| | Personality |
| | Social |
| | Industrial-organizational |
| | Human Factors |
| | Counseling |
| | Clinical |
| | Psychiatrist |
| Summary: | |
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Vocabulary Chart

List each term in the first column. Be sure to define the italicized words that are new to you as well. Give the definition in the second column. Think of an application of that terms for the third column. The application can be written in words or illustrated.

| Term: Please number the terms. | Definition: in your own words | Application: connection/ sentence/ picture/ key word/ etc. |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Empiricism(p3) | The view that knowledge begins with experience and science should use observation and experimentation | Doing is learning, science labs |
| 2. Structuralism(p4) | Early school of thought, used looking inward (self-reflection) to explore the structural elements of the human mind | Titchener, self-reporting feelings, looking inward |
| introspection (p4) | Looking at one's own conscious thoughts and feelings, self-observation of own mental state | Looking inward |
| 3. Functionalism(p5) | School of thought, looks at how our mental and behavioral processes function – how do they help us adapt, survive and flourish | Purposes of thoughts and behaviors for living |
| Adaptive (p5) | Changing to meet a need | An adaptive behavior makes life easier |
| 4. Experimental psychology(p6) | The study of behavior using the experimental method, exploring and thinking with experiments, | Pavlov and the dogs, Watson – Little Albert |
| 7. Behaviorism | | |
| 8.Humanistic Psychology | | |
| 9. Cognitive neuroscience | | |
| 10. | | |

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| 11. | | |
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Pg 2

| Term | Definition | Application |
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| 12. | | |
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| 22. | | |
| Term | Definition | Application |
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