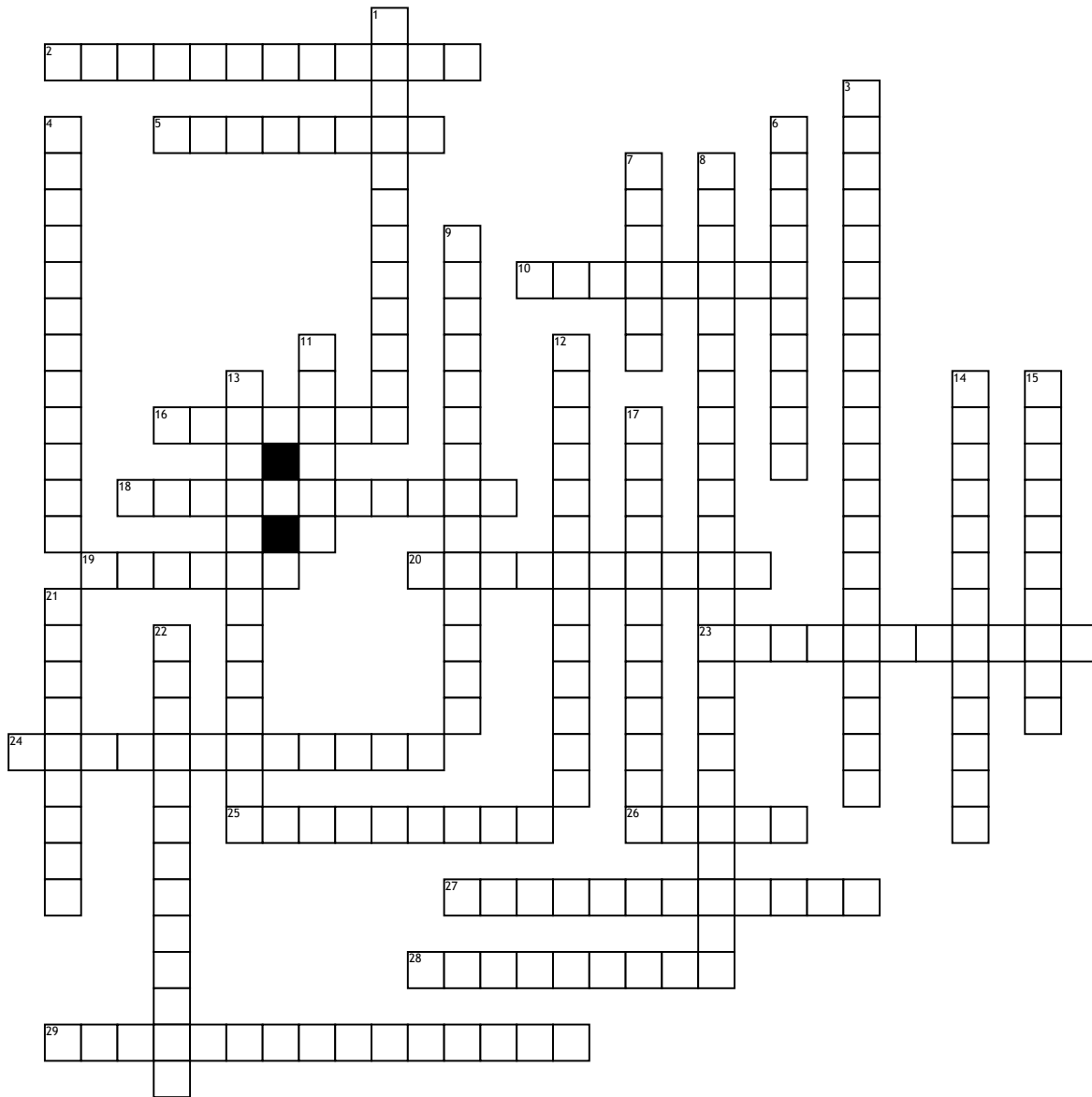


Chapter 1: Introducing Psychology



Across

2. The father of Psychoanalysis.
 5. Psychologists who seek to assess, understand and change abnormal behaviour.
 10. A field of psychology that focuses on people's positive experiences and characteristics, such as happiness, optimism and resilience.
 16. Max Wertheimer, along with Kurt Koffka and Wolfgang Köhler was the founder of _____ psychology.
 18. Psychologists who study methods by which instructors teach and students learn.
 19. Diagnosing students' academic problems is the role of a _____ psychologist.
 20. Psychologists who analyse the physiological factors influencing behaviour and mental processes.
 23. A field of psychology that study individuality and the characteristics that make individuals similar to or different from one another.
 24. In 1879 this person established the first formal psychology research laboratory at the University of Leipzig.
 25. Psychologists who study the mental processes underlying judgement, decision making and problem solving, etc.
 26. A psychologist who explores the relationship between athletic performance and psychological variables is known as a _____ psychologist.

27. An approach to psychology that emphasises the inherited, adapted aspects of behaviour and mental processes.
 28. These psychologists work with groups and individuals to prevent disorders by striving for change in social systems.
 29. An early advocate of Structuralism.
Down
 1. John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner researched this kind of psychology.
 3. Someone who assists in jury selection or evaluates defendants' mental competence to stand trial.
 4. The scientific study of all levels of the nervous system.
 6. The first research laboratory in psychology was established to study _____ processes.
 7. Psychologists who study how people influence one another's behaviour and mental processes, individually and in groups
 8. The study of the effects of the physical environment on behaviour and mental processes.
 9. These psychologists study ways to improve efficiency, productivity and satisfaction among workers.
 11. These psychologists study the effects of behaviour and mental processes on physical well-being.
 12. The awareness of external stimuli and our own mental activity.

13. An approach developed by Freud that emphasises interplay of unconscious mental processes in determining human thought, feelings and behaviour.
 14. Factors such as identity, gender, ethnicity, social class and culture.
 15. Emphasises individual potential for growth and the role of unique perceptions in guiding behaviour and mental processes.
 17. An early advocate of Functionalism.
 21. An approach to behaviour that emphasises how the brain takes in information, creates perceptions and forms and retrieves memories.
 22. Psychologists who seek to understand, describe and explore how behaviour and mental processes change over a lifetime.