Exercise walk-through

# 15.1

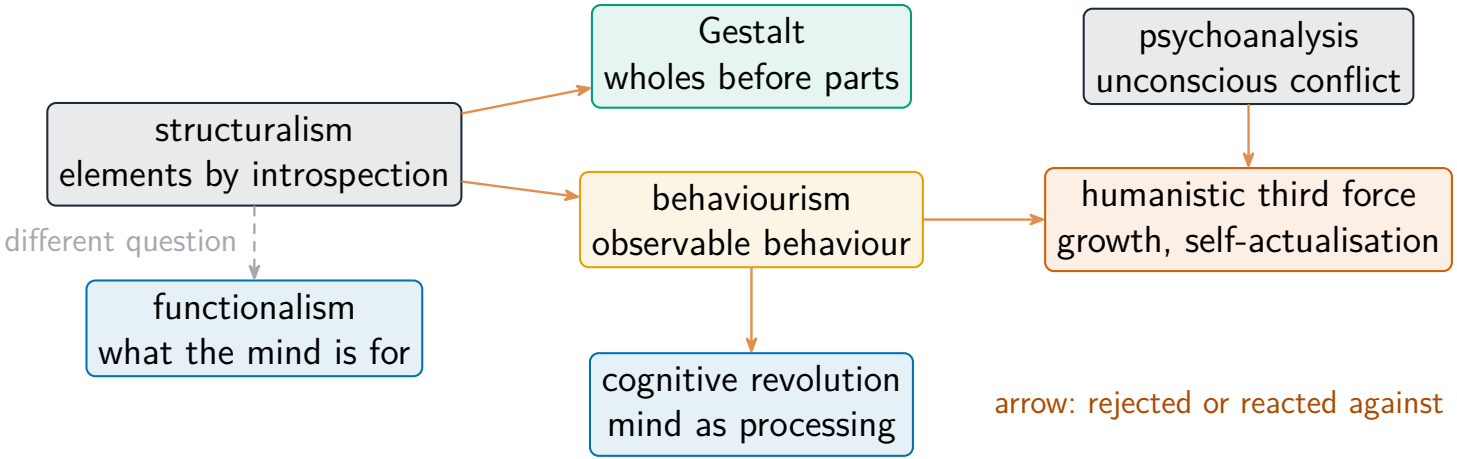
# Theorists, schools and their claims: evidence and transfer

GRE · GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

# Psychoanalysis and behaviourism

- Freud's psychoanalysis: unconscious conflict, early experience, defence mechanisms and psychosexual stages. Its evidence was clinical cases, and many of its claims are hard to test.
- Later analysts changed the emphasis: Horney stressed social relationships and coping by moving toward, against or away from people; Adler stressed striving to overcome inferiority.
- **Behaviourism** (Watson, 1913): psychology should study only observable behaviour, not consciousness. Skinner's radical behaviourism explained behaviour by its consequences.

# Figure: The third force and the cognitive revolution




- Each school defined itself against an earlier one.
- Read the axes and units first.

# Kinds of evidence

- Introspection: trained self-report. Observers often disagreed, and there was no way to settle disputes.
- Clinical case: rich detail about individuals, but no control group.
- Experiment: manipulates a variable and controls others, which allows causal claims.
- When classifying a theory, ask what mechanism it proposes and what evidence could test it.

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# Exercises 2.1·2.2

**2.1** Psychology's founding laboratories of the 1870s are credited to: [1]

A. Mary Calkins and Wilhelm Wundt B. Ernst Weber and Gustav Fechner C. Gustav Fechner and E. B. Titchener D. Wilhelm Wundt and William James E. William James and Sigmund Freud




**2.2** Analysing coping as moving toward, away from or against people is associated with: [1]

A. Aaron Beck B. Carl Rogers C. Karen Horney D. Erik Erikson E. Erich Fromm



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**2.1** Answer: D. Wundt (Leipzig, 1879) and James (Harvard) founded the 1870s laboratory tradition. The other options do not satisfy the stated defining conditions.

**2.2** Analysing coping as moving toward, away from or against people is associated with: [1]

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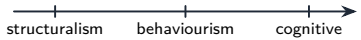

**2.2** Answer: C. The three movement patterns are Horney's; Beck is cognitive therapy, Rogers person-centred. Compare the exact process, design or evidence, rather than an associated keyword.

# Exercises 2.3·3.1

**2.3** Revisit the worked case. State one conclusion its evidence supports and one stronger conclusion it does not support. Explain the difference. [2]




**3.1** An answer names a famous theorist but gives no account of the observation. Rewrite it as an explanation that could be checked, using the reinforcement case. Give the interpretation, supporting reasoning, a relevant alternative or limitation, and an appropriate check. [4]



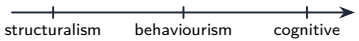
# Exercises 2.3·3.1

**2.3** Revisit the worked case. State one conclusion its evidence supports and one stronger conclusion it does not support. Explain the difference. [2]




**2.3** Use the worked case evidence to support a bounded claim and explain why a causal, universal or stronger claim needs additional evidence. The claim must fit the specific design and observed process.

**3.1** An answer names a famous theorist but gives no account of the observation. Rewrite it as an explanation that could be checked, using the reinforcement case. Give the interpretation, supporting reasoning, a relevant alternative or limitation, and an appropriate check. [4]




**3.1** If a consequence follows a target action and increases its later frequency, the account predicts more of that action under the contingency than without it. Define the action, consequence, schedule and observation period. A name alone provides no mechanism or discriminating prediction. Randomized ethical comparisons can strengthen inference. Award B1 each (authored) for the interpretation, its reasoning, a relevant limitation/alternative and an appropriate check, up to four points. Accept a different justified answer satisfying these demands.