Concepts and contexts (Paper 1 Sections B and C)

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Psychology · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
depression	**Depression** is a mood disorder.
concepts /ˈkɒnsepts/	The course links **concepts** like bias and causality.
contexts /ˈkɒnteksts/	**Contexts** include health, learning and relationships.
bias /ˈbaɪəs/	**Bias** comes from a bad design; a bigger sample cannot fix it.
causality	Two things happening together does not prove **causality**.
change /tʃeɪndʒ/	Therapy aims to bring about **change** in behaviour.
measurement /ˈmeʒəmənt/	Repeat each **measurement** three times.
perspective /pəˈspektɪv/	Explain the problem from the shop owner's **perspective**.
responsibility /rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti/	Researchers have a **responsibility** to protect participants.
validity /væˈlɪdɪti/	A test has **validity** when it measures what it is intended to measure.
reliability /rɪˌlaɪəˈbɪlɪti/	Similar repeated test results indicate **reliability**.

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Word	Example
immune system /ɪˈmjuːn ˈsɪstəm/	HIV attacks the **immune system**, so the body cannot fight other infections. HIV
cognitive triad	Beck's **cognitive triad** is negative thoughts about the self, the world and the future.
vulnerability factors	Stress and poor sleep are **vulnerability factors** for depression.
diathesis–stress model	The **diathesis–stress model** says illness comes from a weakness plus stress.
cognitive behavioural therapy	**Cognitive behavioural therapy** helps people change negative thoughts.
diagnosis /ˌdaɪəgˈnəʊsɪs/	A blood test helps the doctor make a **diagnosis**.
theory of mind /ˈθɪəri ɒv maɪnd/	**Theory of mind** is knowing that others have their own thoughts.
attachment /əˈtætʃmənt/	**Attachment** is the close bond between a baby and a carer.
Strange Situation /streɪndʒ ˌsɪtʃuːˈeɪʃn/	The **Strange Situation** tests how babies react when their mother leaves.
bystander effect /ˈbaɪstændə ɪˈfekt/	The **bystander effect** means people are less likely to help in a crowd.
diffusion of responsibility /dɪˈfjuːʒn ɒv rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti/	**Diffusion of responsibility** means each person feels less responsible in a group.
superordinate goals /ˌsuːpəˈrɔːdɪnət gəʊlz/	**Superordinate goals** need two groups to work together.

Word	Example
classical conditioning /ˈklæsɪkl kənˈdɪʃənɪŋ/	In **classical conditioning**, a dog learns to link a bell with food.
operant conditioning /ˈɒpərənt kənˈdɪʃənɪŋ/	In **operant conditioning**, rewards make a behaviour more likely.
testing effect /ˈtestɪŋ ɪˈfekt/	The **testing effect** means practice tests help us remember.

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