**Approaches**

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| Key term – Origins of psychology | Definition |
| Psychology |  |
| Science |  |
| Introspection |  |

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| Key term -Behaviourism | Definition |
| Behaviourist approach |  |
| Classical conditioning |  |
| Operant conditioning |  |
| Reinforcement |  |

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| Key term – social learning theory | Definition |
| SLT |  |
| Imitation |  |
| Identification |  |
| Modelling |  |
| Vicarious reinforcementMediational processes |  |

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| Key term – the cognitive approach | Definition |
| Cognitive approach |  |
| Internal mental processes |  |
| Schema |  |
| Inference |  |
| Cognitive neuroscience |  |

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| Key term – the biological approach | Definition |
| Biological approach |  |
| Genes |  |
| Biological structure |  |
| Neurochemistry |  |
| Genotype |  |
| Phenotype |  |
| Evolution |  |

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| Key term – the psychodynamic approach | Definition  |
| Psychodynamic approach |  |
| The unconscious |  |
| Id |  |
| Ego |  |
| Superego |  |
| Defence mechanism |  |
| Psychosexual stages |  |

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| Key term – the humanistic approach | Definition |
| Humanistic approach |  |
| Free will |  |
| Self-actualisation |  |
| Hierarchy of needs |  |
| Self |  |
| Congruence |  |
| Conditions of worth |  |