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| **Analysis**  |  breaking up an event or fact into smaller pieces to study it more closely  |
| **Experimental psychologist**  |  a psychologist who studies behavior in a lab setting  |
| **Developmental psychologist**  | a psychologist who studies changes in humans as they grow  |
| **Clinical Psychologist**  | help individuals understand themselves better |
| **Behavioral Science**  |  the study of human behavior |
| **Nurture**  |  ​refers to traits and qualities that are learned by organisms as they grow |
| **Nature**  | refers to traits and characteristics that are inherited or genetic in origin |
| **Personality**  | the combination of experience and hereditary patterns that make every human unique - The “inner you” |
| **Psychology**  | the scientific study of behavior and mental processes |
| **Adaptation**  | a change in behavior to meet the needs of a changing environment |
| **Heredity**  | the passing of characteristics from parents to children through the process of reproduction |
| **Environment**  | a person’s surroundings, including people, places, and things |
| **Psychologist**  | a person who studies the behavior of human beings |
| **Observation**  | watching human behavior and writing down what is seen |
| **Social psychologist**  | a psychologist who studies how individuals behave in groups |
| **Extrovert**  | an outgoing, overtly expressive person |
| **Stereotype**  | a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing |
| **Optimist**  | a person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future or the success of something |
| **Pessimist**  | a person who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen |
| **Introvert**  | a shy, reticent (not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily) person |
| **Perception**  | the process of taking in information from the environment through the senses  |