



Homeschool Psych 2nd Edition

Student Workbook

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Homeschool Psych 2nd Edition: Preparing Christian Homeschool Students for Psychology 101 Student Workbook

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Introduction

Psychology is interesting. The wonders of the mind, the brain, and human behavior are testimony to the miracle of creation. Psychology class should strengthen your faith, not weaken it. It is crucial that you approach from a Christian worldview perspective. You need to recognize the worldview assumptions underlying modern psychology's theories, its schools-of-thought, and its presentation in academia and the culture.

The purpose of this workbook is to:

1. Learn the content for a CLEP level introductory psychology class.
2. Help you recognize and evaluate the worldview assumptions underlying modern psychology's theories and schools-of-thought.

Christians studying psychology must work a little harder than everyone else. You must think about psychology's content in the context of the Christian worldview. You must wrestle with complex abstract concepts from psychology and theology. Both Psychology and the Christian worldview are complex topics. In this class you need to prayerfully consider with how they relate to one another.

CRITICAL AND REFLECTIVE THINKING are crucial. You must learn to think critically. Throughout the course you should practice critical thinking skills by asking the following questions:

What is the claim?
What are you being asked to believe?
What does the Bible have to say?
What worldview assumptions underlie the claim?
What is the evidence?
Are there alternative ways of interpreting the evidence?
What additional evidence would be helpful in evaluating the claim?
What conclusions are most reasonable?

This is a survey course. As a survey course, we address the main topics generally covered in introductory psychology classes, but we do not delve very deeply into any one topic. There are many excellent resources for going deeper into Psychology's content. There are also many excellent resources for digging deep into the Christian worldview – beginning with the Bible. This course is special because it asks you to consider psychology vis-à-vis a Christian worldview.

This workbook is divided into two parts. ***Part Two has answer keys***, so no peeking. In Part One, each chapter corresponds to the textbook chapters. Each includes:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

KEY CONCEPTS AND PEOPLE

STUDY GUIDE For each chapter there are fill-in-the-blank statements intended for you to complete as you read the material. When completed, the study guide becomes -- a study guide -- to review before the quizzes.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS The short essay questions are an opportunity for students to demonstrate understanding at a deeper level. They are opportunities for students to demonstrate that they can write clearly, demonstrating the critical thinking skills that they've only recently acquired. They are intended to stretch their brains.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER STUDY There are countless resources for studying Psychology on the Internet. Many are included in this section.

TOPICS FOR DINNER-TIME CONVERSATION

Psychology class provides many opportunities to talk about important issues. Here are just a few. Psychology class should strengthen your faith.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ

This text is intended to be useful for students studying for the CLEP test, but it should not be your sole source for text preparation. Go to a used bookstore (especially in college towns) and pick up a used study guide with practice tests (I like the Barron's and Princeton Review versions) and a used copy of a Psychology 101 textbook by David G. Myers. Dr. Myers is a Christian who writes excellent college-level psychology texts. There's also an on-line dictionary of psychological terms at www.allpsych.com/dictionary/ and at <https://dictionary.apa.org/>.

Chapter 1 What is Psychology?

Psychology is often defined narrowly – the scientific study of the human brain and behavior. Some people think psychology is all about mental illness, counseling, and psychiatric medications. We need an expansive definition because psychology is so much more. It is the study of God’s grandest creation. You. Psychology is the study of your joys and your sorrows, your memories and your ambitions, your sense of personal identity and your free will. Psychology is the scientific study of every mental power and capacity you possess. But that is not all.

Learning Objectives

Discuss the importance of worldviews in defining psychology and describe how psychology’s definition has changed over time.

Describe the controversy among Christians about psychology.

Describe psychology’s influence in academia, the culture, and the Christian Church.

Describe a Christian approach to the study of psychology.

Describe psychology’s goals.

Describe psychology’s subfields and careers.

Describe modern psychology’s major approaches or schools of thought.

Identify possible career alternatives in psychology.

Describe areas of potential psychological research on topics of interest to Christians.

Key Concepts and People

Affect	Freedom	Philosophy
Behavior	Subjective	Agnosticism
Cognition	Objective	Atheism
Psyche	Freedom	Determinism
Dominion	Objective	Empiricism
Popular Psychology	Subjective	
Stigma	Modernism	

Study Guide Chapter 1

1. Many Christians see psychology as a harmless academic discipline, not at all _____ with a Christian worldview.
2. Many Christians have serious objections to psychology and claim that psychology is a _____.
3. In the Greek language the word psyche meant _____.
4. The concepts of the _____ are absent from most modern definitions of psychology.
5. Psychology is the scientific study of the ABCs _____.

6. Psychology and the Bible both deal with _____.
7. You need to recognize when worldview assumptions are _____ by sprinkling in a few Bible verses and mentioning Jesus.
8. You must evaluate psychology at the _____.
9. It is essential that Christians studying psychology respect the _____ of the Bible.
10. We must not underestimate the corrupting, distorting, and destructive influence of _____ on human thinking.
11. Christians studying and working in psychology _____.
12. Christians studying and working in psychology can also help reduce the Church's misunderstanding and fear of psychology and help remove the _____ of seeking help for emotional problems.
13. Christians studying psychology must have excellent preparation in _____.
14. in addition to exemplary scholarship, Christians in every field must strive to _____.
15. Our goal is to have the _____, so we must reclaim psychology for Christ.
16. Many Christians believe that there is a _____, similar to the Great Commission that requires Christians to reclaim the culture, education, and by extension, psychology.
17. The Church risks _____ if Christians ignore their responsibility to reclaim the whole culture (including psychology).
18. As we study psychology, we must also distinguish fact from _____.

Short essay questions

1. Define psychology in your own words.
2. Describe reasons that psychology is controversial among Christians today.
3. Discuss the influence of psychology's theories in the culture and on the Christian Church.
4. Discuss the statement "psychology is not a harmless discipline nor is it inherently anti-Christian?"
5. Describe the impact of Darwin's theory of evolution on the study of the psychology.
6. Name and describe five of psychology subfields.
7. What advice does the text offer about a Christian approach to Psychology?
8. The text named four things psychologists do? Name and describe them.
9. The text named five main approaches to psychology. Name and describe them.

For Further Study

1. Web: Review the Divisions of the American Psychological Association at <http://www.apa.org/about/division/>
2. and visit the homepage for a few of the divisions to explore the extent of psychological topics.
3. Find word #5590 (psuche) in Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible (available at <http://www.eliyah.com/lexicon.html>) Review usage of psuche, read verses containing the word, and compare and contrast meanings of psuche.
4. Video: The Discovering Psychology: Updated Edition <http://learner.org/resources/series138.html> is an instructional series on introductory psychology for college and high school classrooms and adult learners comprised of 26 half-hour video programs. The series features demonstrations, classic experiments and simulations, current research, documentary footage, and computer animation and provides students plenty of opportunity to discern the worldview perspectives embedded in Dr. Zimbardo's narration.
5. Read: Christ, the Lord of Psychology, by Eric L. Johnson from the Journal of Psychology and Theology at <https://journals.biola.edu/jpt/assets/9/25-011.pdf>
6. Read: Select articles from the Neuroscience & Christianity section of the American Scientific Affiliation at <http://www.asa3.org/ASA/topics/PsychologyNeuroscience/index.html> where there are a number of resources for further study on neuroscience and the Christian worldview.
7. Read: The End of Christian Psychology at www.psychoheresy-aware.org/endofcp.html by Martin & Deidre Bobgan
8. Read: All Truth God's Truth? At www.psychoheresy-aware.org/truth92.html by Martin & Deidre Bobgan.
9. Read: Christian Psychology - Part I by Dave Hunt at www.thebereancall.org/node/5949. Hunt describes psychology as a dangerous, and, at the same time, an appealing and popular form of modernism.
10. Read: Christian Psychology - Part II by Dave Hunt at www.thebereancall.org/node/5950. Hunt describes Christian psychology as cult-like and calls desperately for a return to biblical Christianity.
11. Read: Biola University's Journal of Psychology & Theology. Free articles at <http://journals.biola.edu/jpt/free-articles/>
12. Read: Psychology and Faith, by David G. Myers at www.davidmyers.org/davidmyers/assets/Psych.and.Faith.pdf.

Topics for dinner-time conversation

1. What does it mean to love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, and mind?
2. Why is it especially important to wear the full armor of God while studying psychology?
3. How could failing to recognize the worldview assumptions embedded in psychology's theories lead Christian students to inadvertently compromise their Christian worldview?
4. Why do many Christian students walk away from their faith after the first year of college?

Chapter 1 Quiz

- 1) Which is not a main purpose for psychological research?
 - a) Psychologists observe and describe psychological phenomena.
 - b) Psychologists test theories and hypotheses explaining the phenomena.
 - c) Psychologists attempt to identify ways to control people's thoughts and read their minds.
 - d) Psychologists develop and implement techniques to predict and change thoughts, feelings, and behavior.
- 2) Cognitive psychologists study:
 - a) the mental processes involved in perception, decision-making, problem solving, and the ways we construct meaning.
 - b) study the brain, how nerve cells communicate and transmit information, and the role of genetics in psychology.
 - c) unconscious mental activity
 - d) study the way that people interact with other people and in groups.
- 3) Neuroscientists _____
 - a) study the brain and the ways neurons communicate and transmit information.
 - b) measure and compare people according to personality characteristics.
 - c) develop strategies to improve teaching and learning.
 - d) study the way that people interact with other people and in groups.
- 4) Personality psychologists study:
 - a) study the causes of mental and behavioral disorders
 - b) the unique characteristics of people.
 - c) the brain, how nerve cells communicate and transmit information
 - d) the mental processes involved in sensation and perception, learning and memory, decision-making, and problem solving.
- 5) What psychology specialty studies changes in behavior and mental processes across the life span?
 - a) Social Psychology
 - b) Developmental psychology
 - c) Biologic psychology
 - d) Cognitive psychology
- 6) What psychology specialty studies the way that people interact with other people and in groups?
 - a) Social Psychology
 - b) Developmental psychology
 - c) Cognitive psychology
 - d) Biologic psychology
- 7) Which approach focuses on biological structures and electro-chemical processes?
 - a) Biologic approach
 - b) Cognitive approach
 - c) Behavioral approach
 - d) Developmental psychology
- 8) Which approach to psychology emphasizes the relationship between environmental influences and behavior?
 - a) Behavioral approach
 - b) Biologic approach
 - c) Cognitive approach
 - d) Humanistic approach
- 9) Which approach to psychology emphasizes thoughts, feelings, and innate human goodness and potential?
 - a) Humanistic approach
 - b) Psychodynamic approach
 - c) Behavioral approach
 - d) Behavioral approach
- 10) Which of psychology's perspectives/schools of thought sees all human behavior is determined by the environment in a closed cause and effect system?
 - a) Humanism
 - b) Behaviorism
 - c) Scientism
 - d) Mechanism

Answer Key Chapter 1

Chapter 1 Study Guide (Answers)

1. Many Christians see psychology as a harmless academic discipline, not at all **inconsistent** with a Christian worldview.
2. Many Christians have serious objections to psychology and claim that psychology is a **dangerous, idolatrous, and ungodly rival religion**.
3. In the Greek language the word psyche meant **soul and mind**.
4. The concepts of the **soul and mind** are absent from most modern definitions of psychology.
5. Psychology is the scientific study of the ABCs – **affect (emotions), behavior, and cognition (mental processes)**.
6. Psychology and the Bible both deal **with human nature and the human condition**.
7. You need to recognize when worldview assumptions are **Christianized** by sprinkling in a few Bible verses and mentioning Jesus.
8. You must evaluate psychology at the **worldview level**.
9. It is essential that Christians studying psychology respect the **inspiration and authority** of the Bible.
10. We must not underestimate the corrupting, distorting, and destructive influence of **sin** on human thinking.
11. Christians studying and working in psychology **must be faithful to Scripture, not compromise their Christian worldview assumptions, and must understand modern psychology's historical roots, philosophical assumptions, and empirical methods**.
12. Christians studying and working in psychology can also help reduce the Church's misunderstanding and fear of psychology and help remove the **stigma** of seeking help for emotional problems.
13. Christians studying psychology must have excellent preparation in **theology, biblical interpretation, and the principles of Christian discipleship**.
14. In addition to exemplary scholarship, Christians in every field must strive to **live exemplary lives**.
15. Our goal is to have the **mind of Christ**, so we must reclaim psychology for Christ.
16. Many Christians believe that there is a **cultural commission**, similar to the Great Commission that requires Christians to reclaim the culture, education, and by extension, psychology.
17. The Church risks **marginalization** if Christians ignore their responsibility to reclaim the whole culture (including psychology).
18. As we study psychology, we must also distinguish fact from **philosophy**.

Chapter 1 Short Essay Questions (Answers)

1. The scientific study of the brain and behavior. The science of human affect, behavior, and cognition. The study of the soul, the mind, and the relationship of mind to the brain and the body.
2. Some Christians see psychology as a harmless academic discipline and other Christians believe that psychology (especially counseling psychology) represents a secular, humanistic, and idolatrous replacement for Biblical anthropology and Biblical models of caring for problems of living.
3. Psychological theories influence sermons across the country. Some pastors leave the pulpit for jobs in pastoral counseling or social work. Christian authors and speakers sometimes take popular secular self-help books, theories, and speaker and "Christianize" them by mentioning the Bible and Jesus.
4. Modern psychology's worldview assumptions are not harmless, but they do not define or limit psychology.
5. Beginning with Charles Darwin's Origin of Species psychology, underwent a transformation. Data was interpreted in ways that excluded supernatural beliefs and assumptions. Psychology, once the study of the soul, became the study of the brain and behavior Darwinian macro-evolution is now imposing itself on the Christian understanding of Man (psychology) and trying to exclude anything Christian.
6. Cognitive psychologists study mental processes. Physiological psychologists study the brain, how nerve cells communicate and transmit information, and the role of genetics in mental disorders. Personality psychologists study the unique characteristics of people. Developmental psychologists study changes in behavior and mental processes across the life span. Counseling, clinical, and community psychologists study the causes of mental and behavioral disorders and devise techniques to help people recover from those problems. Educational psychologists study teaching and learning and develop strategies to improve teaching and learning. School psychologists testing for, diagnose, and treat learning and academic problems. Social psychologists study the way that people interact with other people and in groups.
7. Christians studying psychology must; Respect the inspiration and authority of the Bible. Not underestimate the distorting, and destructive influence of sin on human thinking. Remember that there will be no conflict between true psychology and a Christian worldview. Not compromise their Christian worldview assumptions
8. Psychologists observe and describe psychological phenomena. Psychologist test theories and hypotheses explaining the phenomena. Psychologists attempt to identify the factors that influence our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Psychologist develop and implement techniques to predict and change thoughts, feelings, behavior.

9. The biological approach views mental processes and behaviors in terms of biological structures and electro-chemical processes. The behavioral approach emphasizes the relationship between environmental influences and behavior. The cognitive approach emphasizes conscious thought processes. Cognition refers to perception, problem solving, memory, thinking, and any mental process that transforms sensory input. The psychoanalytic approach emphasizes unconscious processes. The humanistic approach emphasizes the influence of our thoughts, feelings, and experiences on the environment and emphasizes innate goodness and potential.

Chapter 1 Quiz Answers

1. Which is not a main purpose for psychological research? c) Psychologists attempt to identify ways to control people's thoughts and read their minds.
2. Cognitive psychologists study: a) the mental processes involved in perception, decision-making, problem solving, and the ways
3. Neuroscientists a) study the brain and the ways neurons communicate and transmit information.
4. Personality psychologists study: b) the unique characteristics of people.
5. What psychology specialty studies changes in behavior and mental processes across the life span? b) Developmental psychology
6. What psychology specialty studies the way that people interact with other people and in groups? a) Social Psychology
7. Which approach to psychology focuses on mental processes and behaviors in terms of biological structures and electro-chemical processes? a) Biologic approach
8. Which approach to psychology emphasizes the relationship between environmental influences and behavior? a) Behavioral approach
9. 9) Which approach to psychology emphasizes the influence of our thoughts, feelings, and experiences on the environment and innate human goodness and potential? a) Humanistic approach
10. 10) Which of psychology's perspectives/schools of thought sees all human behavior is determined by the environment in a closed cause and effect system? b) Behaviorism

Answer Key Chapter 2

Chapter 2 Study Guide (Answers)

1. Complicated mental processes like "thoughts" and "feelings" involve complex interactions between **the brain, the body, and the outside world**.
2. One's worldview is a complex system of core **attitudes, beliefs, and values**.
3. All human intellectual activities, including **scientific** research and **theories**, happen in a worldview context and are guided by one's worldview.
4. The Christian worldview begins with the Biblical account of **God, Creation, The Fall, and Redemption**.
5. The most basic piece of your worldview includes whether you believe **God** exists, what you believe about **His nature**, and the extent to which **He influences your life**.
6. A Christian view of Mankind is known as **biblical anthropology**.
7. **Dualism**, the traditional Christian belief, is that because God is spiritual (non-material), we must also have a non-material nature in order to have that relationship.
8. **Epistemology** is the study of the nature, sources, and limits of knowledge.
9. Many believe that the Bible has no place in science and that science is the Bible's enemy. In other words, they believe that there is a **faith/science dichotomy**.
10. The historical Christian approach to science was that faith and science were **complementary**.
11. A Christian worldview believes that God reveals things to us in two ways: general or **natural** revelation and **special** revelation.
12. **Natural revelation** refers to truths revealed through the world. We can learn truth by observing creation, by scientific experiments, by logic, and by the study of history.
13. **Special revelation** refers to biblical details about God's character, His purpose, our nature, His plan for us, and our relationship with Him.
14. God's natural and special revelation have **convergent validity**; they are parts of an overarching and non-contradictory whole.
15. A Christian worldview includes the understanding of the effect of sin on our behavior and our thinking called the **noetic effect** of sin.
16. Our **personal bias** and **depravity** should cause us to maintain a sense of humility and hold our conclusions tentatively.
17. A Christian worldview recognizes moral absolutes described **in the Bible** and **lived** by Jesus Christ.