

# Cyber Psych Links for

## GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY: WITH SPOTLIGHTS ON DIVERSITY

### Chapter 1

#### GENERAL SITES

<http://www.psywww.com>

This site, “Psych Web,” hosted by Russell Dewey of Georgia Southern University, is very well known among all instructors of psychology. In that regard, it is nearly a “famous” website—if there is such a thing. It is maintained “for students and teachers of psychology.” It includes just about anything you might want: writing style manuals, full-length classic books, brochures, pamphlets, self-tests, and scores of links to other psychology websites. I would even suggest that no matter what your need, you would do well to begin your search here.

<http://www.psych-central.com>

“Psychology Online Resource Central” is a huge mega-site, also designed for “psychology students and their professors.” It is no-nonsense, cut-and-dry, but provides *hundreds* of links to psychology websites.

<http://www.psychology.org>

With a web address like that, you would expect something basic and something useful. The site calls itself “The Encyclopedia of Psychology,” and the name is apt. It is a rich source of links to other websites. It is hosted by Professor William Palya of the Department of Psychology, Jacksonville State University.

<http://inst.santafe.cc.fl.us/~mwehr/>

Yes, this address is a bit strange. It does not include the standard www, and it has to be entered carefully. But when you reach this site, hosted by folks at Santa Fe Community College in Gainesville, Florida, you will be well rewarded. It is filled with tons of great stuff, mostly for students. It admits right on its opening page a prejudice for the approach of “Positive Psychology,” but that prejudice remains well hidden. The site contains study guides, an excellent section on “Psychology Laboratory” exercises, including a piece on “developing Internet search skills”!

<http://www.psychology.net>

Here is another general website with a general-sounding address. This one, however, is different from the others listed so far. This site provides a *daily* compilation of psychology-related items gleaned from a wide range of public media. It even includes advertisements. It is administered by Randy Padawer, PhD, a clinical psychologist. The major foci, reflecting the popular media, are mental health, depression, addictions, and parenting.

<http://www.psychologytoday.com>

This is the website for the popular magazine, *Psychology Today*. As a commercial site, it may be expected to include pop-up ads and a good bit of material of little use for serious students of psychology. On the other hand, it is very professionally done and does provide useful links. As does the magazine, it focuses on therapy/counseling issues.

<http://psychology.about.com>

This is another site that is clearly nonacademic. It is part of the “About.com” series, and is aimed at the general population, not just college students. But, college students are part of the general population, and if you can overlook the advertising and some of the silly pieces, you will see that there are several very rich links at this site, including one called “Academic Resources.”

<http://epsych.msstate.edu>

When you have a few minutes to spare, you ought to check out this website. It was assembled by college professors for college students, and one of its major goals is to have fun while being instructive. Even though getting signed on may take some patience and moving around some of the activities seems slow indeed, the effort is often worth it. Mississippi State University professor Gary Bradshaw is the author/administer.

<http://www.apa.org>

Includes descriptions of the APA divisions, and thus provides a summary of “what psychologists do”—a sort of operational definition of psychology.

<http://www.psychologicalscience.org>

Includes a link “About APS” and one for students—where you will find an extensive series of additional links to other psychology-related websites.

<http://psychology.about.com/library/weekly/aa010100a.htm>

A simple site, with aggravating pop-ups, but a good essay on definitions.

<http://www.lhup.edu/~dsimanek/scimeth.htm>

An engaging essay on the misperception of “the scientific method” by a physicist.

<http://www.punaridge.org/doc/teacher/method/default.htm>

Actually a site for children about the scientific method, but well worth a look.

## **APPROACHES TO PSYCHOLOGY, PAST AND PRESENT**

In this regard, a careful look at the history of the science of psychology can be helpful. The websites for the APA and APS provide information related to the section of Chapter 1, “Contemporary Approaches to Psychology.” Here are some good sites on psychologists from both perspectives.

<http://www.psych.yorku.ca/orgs/resource.htm>

A site called History and Philosophy of Psychology Web Resources.

<http://psychclassics.yorku.ca>

Please do visit this site; but beware, you might be entranced.

<http://shp.yorku.ca>

The homepage of the Society for the History of Psychology—from here you get anywhere.

<http://psychology.about.com/library/weekly/aa021503.htm>

Simplified listing/description of subfields or areas in psychology.

<http://www.apa.org/students/brochure/brochurenew.pdf>

A 40-page brochure from the APA, “Careers for the Twenty-first Century.”

## **RESEARCH METHODS: MAKING OBSERVATIONS (pp. 22-24) AND RESEARCH METHODS: LOOKING FOR RELATIONSHIPS (pp. 22-27)**

Under “SURVEYS” there are several websites that offer to help you construct a survey for Internet use. To see what I mean, you can safely view the following websites:

<http://www.statpac.com/surveys>

Provides a 20-page “tutorial” on “Designing Surveys and Questionnaires” for you to download.

<http://psychology.about.com/library/weekly/aa051502.htm>

The site starts with a piece on correlation and causality and goes through all the research methods.

[http://www.psychology.org/links/Resources/Doing\\_Research](http://www.psychology.org/links/Resources/Doing_Research)

A site of 17 links to other sites on doing research—from the Encyclopedia of Psychology.

## **RESEARCH METHODS: DOING EXPERIMENTS**

Here are a few sites that provide more information on doing experiments.

<http://allpsych.com/psychology101/experiment.html>

An annoyingly commercial site, but worth the visit if you stay focused.

<http://psych.fullerton.edu/mbirnbaum/web/IntroWeb.htm>

A wonderful piece on “Psychological Experiments on the Internet,” including several examples and many links.

<http://psych.hanover.edu/Research/exponnet.html>

THE website on experiments on the Internet—maintained by John Krantz, PhD, of Hanover College in Indiana.

<http://psy1.clarion.edu/mm/General/Methods/Methods.html>

One of the best summaries of scientific methods in psychology.

## **ETHICS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH (pp. 33-35)**

A few websites on ethics in research follow.

<http://www.apa.org/ethics/code2002.html>

The full text of the “Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct.”

<http://www.ahrp.org>

Focused on medical research mostly, this is the homepage for the “Alliance for Human Research Protection.”

<http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/obas>

A booklet from the National Academy of Sciences, “On Being a Scientist: Responsible Conduct in Research.”

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/ethics_en.html)

Several links on ethics from the Science and Society in Europe website.

<http://www.grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/olaw.htm>

The homepage of the National Institutes of Health’s Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare.