

<b>Paradigm</b>	The position that variations between people are caused by variations in their developmental environments	<b>Nurture</b>	A predictive statement about the relationship between variables	<b>Hypothesis</b>	Those contributions to a person's development that come from their genes
<b>Heredity</b>	The view all behaviour is the effect of prior causes	<b>Determinism</b>	A class of theories that formulate laws that govern behaviour.	<b>Nomothetic</b>	The position that variations between people are caused by hereditary influences
<b>Nature</b>	The belief that free will is an illusion and all behaviour has knowable causes	<b>Hard determinism</b>	The process of checking predictions derived from theories against empirical observations	<b>Hypothesis testing</b>	The view that phenomena are best understood by considering them in their entirety
<b>Holism</b>	A complex set of inter-related statements that explain some phenomenon or process	<b>Theory</b>	A class of approaches to psychology that stress the study of individual uniqueness	<b>Ideographic</b>	The process of extrapolating from a sample to the population from which it was drawn
<b>Generalisation</b>	The set of psychological phenomena knowable only to the person that has them	<b>Subjective experience</b>	Those contributions to a person's development located outside them	<b>Environment</b>	A term that describes knowledge gathered through the senses
<b>Empirical</b>	The belief that all behaviour is caused but that internal and external causes must be distinguished	<b>Soft determinism</b>	The publicly accessible aspects of psychological processes	<b>Overt behaviour</b>	The process of repeating studies to establish whether findings are reliable
<b>Replication</b>	The view that phenomena are best understood by breaking them down into their component parts	<b>Reductionism</b>	The belief that choice is impossible because behaviour is caused by mental processes outside the actor's awareness	<b>Psychic determinism</b>	The belief that phenomena are best understood with reference to their basic components and the systemic interactions between these
<b>Interactionism (holism/reductionism)</b>	The belief that choice is impossible because nervous system and genetic processes cause behaviour	<b>Biological determinism</b>	The process by which scientific findings are scrutinised by the research community so that errors can be corrected	<b>Peer review</b>	The view that psychological characteristics are determined by the environment acting on genetic potentials
<b>Interactionism (nature nurture)</b>	The belief that behaviour is chosen by the actor	<b>Free will</b>	The belief that choice is impossible because behaviour is caused by influence outside the person	<b>Environmental determinism</b>	A 'meta theory' that unites scientists in their assumptions about how their field should be understood