

Trait theory or enduring

Psychology



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The approach does reject the idea of free will and believes behaviour is determined by the environment.

School of psychodynamic perspective will determine Robert's enduring behavior as having been determined by Robert's own unconscious mind as well as childhood behavior (Saul). This is because the psychodynamic approach assumes that childhood vents can significantly impact an adult's behavior. The approach also believes that individuals do have some little free will for making choices in life.

Humanism psychology will view Roberto's as connected to Roberto's inner feelings as well as self-image. It centers on a view that every human being is individual and unique, also possessing the free will to change whenever in their lives. Humanism will suggest that Roberto is responsible for own well being and happiness in life. Roberto has the innate capacity for self-actualization that is Roberto's unique desire for achieving the highest potential as a person.

Cognitive psychology will study Roberto's behavior y the use of laboratory experiments. The approach will be concerned with Roberto's mental functions for instance perception, attention, and memory among others. The approach will use many applications including cognitive therapy as well as eyewitness testimony.

The biological psychology school will vie Roberto's enduring behavior as having been inherited and that it has an evolutionary function (Saul). The approach preaches that biological factors like hormones, brain, and chromosomes all influence human behavior significantly, for instance, gender. Biological psychologists will explain behavior in neurological terms meaning the structure and psychology of brain as well as how it influences

behavior.

The trait theory will study Roberto's personality. Its interest will be to measure traits that can be called habitual patterns of emotion, behavior, and thought (Saul). According to trait perspective, traits over time are stable relatively, differ across individuals (for instance some individuals are shy and others outgoing) and influence behavior.

In conclusion, psychology has different approaches that explain dissimilar behaviors and give quite different angles. None of them can explain the rest. Some of them do sometimes contradict one another (nature-nature debate) do overlap with the other.