

Homework assignment

Psychology



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Professor Name

Institution, course number

Date

Home assignment

1. The primary topic of study in psychology is mind and behavior.
2. Psychology is a scientific branch which studies human brain and behavior by means of the controlled experiments. Fundamental branches of psychology are of general importance in the study of psychic phenomena. This is the basis which unites all branches of psychology, and serves as the ground for their development. Most experts agree that nowadays psychology is a collection of various facts, theories, assumptions, methodologies and objectives.
 - 2A. As it reflects the major functions of psychology and determines the areas of its application as a science.
3. Experiments, comparison, observations.
4. Experimental studies.
5. Stimulus is the phenomenon which causes the psychological response.
6. Stimulus is the impulse of mind, which defines its further functions, requiring the psychological and physiological answer for its emergence. Stimulus provokes a change in the external or internal environment that affects the nerve cells or receptors of the object and produces a reflex reaction. During the long-term preservation of the stimulus, the response of the receptor weakens, leading to the sensory adaptation. The reaction of stimuli is not the same in relation to different people. Therefore stimuli themselves are not absolute values or sense, if people do not respond to them.

7. Question number 5 defines the essence of stimulus in mind, while question number 6 represents the spheres of their interconnection.
8. Intelligence and volition.
9. Investigation of values, feelings representation, establishment of communication.
10. By means of the methods of personality investigation. Any knowledge can be acquired only with the help of methodological analysis.
11. Active: analysis, comprehension, summarizing; passive: association.
12. Reasonable analysis and stimulus.
13. The loss of identity, violation of the natural processes, destruction of the basic environmental laws.
14. The internal and external contradictions, separation of objects, the absence of progressive activities.
15. Mind responds for the survival and proper functioning of the object. Thus, it distributes the objects into groups according to the inherent properties.
16. The properties of mind are examined by means of the effective scientific methods in order to reveal the abilities of the object. The mind represents the cognitive and analytical abilities of the person. The connection of mind and emotions is quite variable. The function of mental activity is to delay the emotions and allow the object to combine new perception with memories of previous experience and develop a systematic and expedient response.
17. By means of complex analysis and number of experiments.
18. The 1st one is thinking (verb, mechanical). The 2nd one is memory, recollection or remembrance.
19. The absence of activity, the lack of attention, inability to perform the general functions such as the comprehensive one.

20. Failure of mental representation, violations in brain process information, inappropriate biological organization.

21. “ Mental properties are not causally relevant because they are not law like” (Monism, A., 2012). Mind inherent properties deal with the processes of thinking and analyzing, which are revealed through the person’s intelligence. Intelligence is the quality of psyche, consisting of the ability to adapt to new situations and learn from the previous experience as well as understanding and application of abstract concepts and using this knowledge for environmental management. It is a general ability of the person to solve problems that unites all human cognitive properties: sensation, perception, memory, representation, thinking, imagination.

Works Cited

Monism, A. Mental properties and casual relevance, 2012. Retrieved from: <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/anomalous-monism/mental-properties.html>