

# Intellectually stimulating events

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Assignment is due: Intellectually stimulating events The activity predisposed to instigate in me a different view towards humanity. Things really appeared to me unreal as I usually perceive them by my own senses. Our perceptual abilities may not at all time give a definite answer to what really life is about but a blurred image of the things that our minds are able to conceptualize. Therefore, it can be deduced that human beings have certain powers of choosing patterns and forms. Every human being is born with a preference to certain viewing. The main premise here is that humans get adapted to viewing ideas that only make sense in their minds. Similarly, despite human beings having systematic differences, the underlying principle is that we perceive what our minds can conceptualize both from choice to form especially regarding the need to conformity towards certain ideas. The point of view one takes in every situation is what breeds personal identity since the prejudgments already exist in the minds. Human nature would be described to include ways of thinking, responding to issues and even feelings. The two events rather present routine engagements in our day to day life. It is worth noting that diverse situations present varied issues for consideration in making life's judgments. Thus different people will behave differently when confounded in certain situations. This may be in regard to perception, past memories or real-time emotions towards happenings. It would be particularly be wrong for anyone to allude that two different beings will act the same in regard to particular happenings (McDougall 89). It is in this particular regard that I would be in accordance with Mischel's evaluation of human personality. The Eysenck dimension may be truly limited to the extent that the situational analysis may be insignificant. However, a more multidimensional viewpoint would resolve the reasoning in human behavior <https://assignbuster.com/intellectually-stimulating-events/>

since the factors in play at any given moment may be numerous. A multi-faceted factor analysis would thus be the best way to assess individual behaviors in human beings. Psychologists may argue about that we are born with a certain predilection of viewing human faces. In my opinion, this may not be true as construed in the first event. The two-month baby was said to have looked at the human face twice as much as it did at the bulls-eye in the experiment. Moreover, the factors of age and level of abstracting ideas were not factored in in the experiment. By this fact, I tend to find it rather shallow to take on the suggestion since human development occurs in stages and the viewpoint at every level may not be similar for each and every individual. A more factual point may be the intended end result being the same but the precise action, time and way of doing a particular action may not be the same. The case for a proper psychoanalysis would be a procedure that evaluates each individual separately with references to given aspects to arrive at such psychotic belief. New born babies are acculturated into doing the things that their mothers tend to be doing. They do not have independent insights as to why their mothers carry out those activities. However, curiosity as to what is happening in their surrounding would make them try to figure out the newer things that are coming within their vicinity. The mind of a grown-up also behaves similarly, creating newer considerations and contemplations (McDougall 102). In reality, the prospects for our actions, the potentials to fulfill a meaning, are exaggerated by the irreversible nature of our lives. The extent to which the three psychologists engaged their minds are also quite fascinating. Most of human beings would tend to look at the world with a naked eye that oversimplifies issues for them. This broad view of at no time brings forward the true meanings of <https://assignbuster.com/intellectually-stimulating-events/>

happenings that exist from the interactions of nature. This then describes what psychology needs to deal with, and in essence explore the out of sight meaning that life hides from our daily thinking and imaginations. It is in this context that we realize that things really are not as we perceive them to be. The reality is at times far from the convictions in our minds: A reality that sometimes even psychological assessments cannot solve. Mankind is thus said to uphold information beneficial only to his/her survival in the face of the earth. Most of the information about life and its existence are entirely based on what our thoughts can possibly decipher as being the truth. Therefore, the visual images and interpretations that our minds come up with are what make our personality and way of doing things (McDougall 167). In conclusion, I would infer that these events really gave me a dissimilar dimension of perceiving the fullness of life and humanity as a whole. Opening up my mind into the composite nature of the way in which humans view life. Nature follows its course and mankind is caught in between the unfolding events trying to make meaning of every step to be taken. Through this, human beings find themselves in unintentional blindness and thus, the need to unlock the door heading towards perception. After perceiving the thought, then we can assess the wholesomeness that life is and the true meaning of humanity. The reason as to why different people behave differently will not be a matter of concern but an appreciation of the diversity that life presents. Work cited McDougall, William. An Introduction to social psychology. 14th ed. Kitchener, Ont.: Batoche, 2001. Print.