

# [Psychology- chapter 1- defining psychology](https://assignbuster.com/psychology-chapter-1-defining-psychology/)

socioculturalThe \_\_\_\_ approach focuses on comparisons of behavior across countries as well as on the behavior of individuals from different ethnic and cultural groups within a country. cognitiveAccording to the \_\_\_\_ approach, human behavior is primarily controlled by an individual's mental processes. ONPSYCHOLOGY- CHAPTER 1- DEFINING PSYCHOLOGY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowhumanisticThe \_\_\_\_ approach emphasizes a person's positive qualities and capacity for positive growth. cognitiveWhich of the following schools of thought focuses on the unconscious aspects of human thought and behavior? behaviorism, humanistic, cognitive, psychoanalysisskinner\_\_\_\_ believed that psychology should be about what people do, and should not concern itself with what cannot be seen (e. g. , internal states such as thoughts, feelings, and goals). biologicalDr. Zimand is studying the association between the functioning of specific brain structures and depression. It is likely that Dr. Zimand specializes in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology. structuralism / functionalismWilhelm Wundt was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas William James was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. skepticism, critical thinking, curiosityThe heart of the scientific method is based on \_\_\_\_. Sigmund Freudbelieved that most of human behavior is caused by dark, unpleasant, unconscious impulses pressing for expression. Psychology\_\_\_\_ seeks to understand the truths of human life in all its dimensions, including people's best and worst experiences. philosophymyths gave way to THIS; The rational investigation of the underlying principles of being and knowledge. Western philosophy; thought and behavior; mind and the body\_\_\_\_\_ came of age in ancient Greece in the fourth and fifth centuries B. C. E. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and others debated the nature of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_, including the possible link between the \_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_separateLater philosophers, especially René Descartes, argued that the mind and body were completely \_\_\_\_\_, and they focused their attention on the mind. PsychologyTHIS grew out of this tradition of thinking about the mind and body. natural sciences of biology and physiologyIn addition to philosophy, psychology also has roots in theWilhelm Wundta German philosopher-physician, who put the pieces of the philosophy-natural science puzzle together to create the academic discipline of psychologyWilhelm Wundtperformed an experiment to measure the time lag between the instant a person heard a sound and when that person pressed a telegraph key to signal that he had heard it. Wilhelm WundtWHO'S study was about the workings of the brain: He was trying to measure the time it took the human brain and nervous system to translate information into action. At the heart of this experiment was the idea that mental processes could be measured. structuralismWundt and his collaborators concentrated on discovering the basic elements, or " structures," of mental processes. Their approach was calledstructuralismfocus on identifying the structures of the human mindintrospectionThe method wundt used in the study of mental structures wasJAMESFrom WHO's perspective, the key question for psychology is not so much what the mind is (that is, its structures) as what it is for (its purpose or function)functionalism. James's view was eventually namedfunctionalismprobed the functions and purposes of the mind and behavior in the individual's adaptation to the environment. structuralismlooking inside the mind and searching for its structures, functionalists focused on what was going on in human interactions with the outside world and trying to understand the purpose of thoughts. structuralism; functionalismIf \_\_\_\_\_ is about the " what" of the mind, \_\_\_\_ is about the " why." adaptivehow it makes an organism better able to surviveJAMESsaw the mind as flexible and fluid, characterized by constant change in response to a continuous flow of information from the world. stream of consciousnessJames called the natural flow of thought aevolutionfunctionalism fit well with the theory ofCharles Darwinnatural selection proposed by British naturalistCharles Darwinpublished his ideas in On the Origin of Speciesnatural selectionan evolutionary process in which organisms that are best adapted to their environment will survive and, importantly, produce offspring. Natural selectionDarwin noted that members of any species are often locked in competition for scarce resources such as food and shelter. the process by which the environment determines who wins that competition is called? subsequent generationsDarwin asserted that organisms with biological features that led to survival and reproduction would be better represented inby natural selectionOver many generations, organisms with survival and reproduction characteristics would constitute a larger percentage of the population. Eventually this process could change an entire species. If environmental conditions changed, however, other characteristics might become favored by \_\_\_\_\_, moving the process in a different direction. genetic mutation; adaptiveAccording to evolutionary theory, species change through random \_\_\_\_ That means that essentially by accident, some members of a species are born with genetic characteristics that make them different from other members. If these changes are \_\_\_ (for example, if they help those giraffes compete for food, survive, and reproduce), they become more common in members of the speciesobservationDarwin's theory continues to influence psychologists today because it is strongly supported by \_\_\_\_biological approachwhich is a focus on the body, especially the brain and nervous system. Neuroscienceis the scientific study of the structure, function, development, genetics, and biochemistry of the nervous system. Neuroscienceemphasizes that the brain and nervous system are central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotionNeuro\_\_\_\_\_scientists believe that thoughts and emotions have a physical basis in the brain. behavioral approachemphasizes the scientific study of observable behavioral responses and their environmental determinants. It focuses on an organism's visible interactions with the environment—that is, behaviors, not thoughts or feelingsbehavioristsThe psychologists who adopt behavioral approach are calledJohn B. Watson and B. F. SkinnerUnder the intellectual leadership of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ behaviorism dominated psychological research during the first half of the twentieth centuryB. F. Skinneremphasized that psychology should be about what people do—their actions and behaviors—and should not concern itself with things that cannot be seen, such as thoughts, feelings, and goals. He believed that rewards and punishments determine our behavior. cognitionnot every behaviorist today accepts the earlier behaviorists' rejection of thought processes, which are often calledpsychodynamic approachemphasizes unconscious thought, the conflict between biological drives (such as the drive for sex) and society's demands, and early childhood family experiences. psychodynamic approachPractitioners of WHICH approach believe that sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think, feel, and behave. FREUDthe founding father of the psychodynamic approach, theorized that early relationships with parents shape an individual's personality. FREUDwHO'S theory was the basis for the therapeutic technique that he called psychoanalysispsychoanalysisinvolves an analyst's unlocking a person's unconscious conflicts by talking with the individual about his or her childhood memories, dreams, thoughts, and feelingshumanistic approachemphasizes a person's positive qualities, the capacity for positive growth, and the freedom to choose one's destiny. humanisticWhy type of psychologists stress that people have the ability to control their lives and are not simply controlled by the environmenthumanisticThese psychologists theorize that rather than being driven by unconscious impulses (as the psychodynamic approach dictates) or by external rewards (as the behavioral approach emphasizes), people can choose to live by higher human values such as altruism and free willaltruismunselfish concern for other people's well-beinghumanisticMany aspects of WHICH optimistic approach appear in research on motivation, emotion, and personality psychologycognitive psychologistsAccording to THIS type of psychologist, your brain houses a " mind" whose mental processes allow you to remember, make decisions, plan, set goals, and be creativecognitive approachemphasizes the mental processes involved in knowing: how we direct our attention, perceive, remember, think, and solve problemscognitiveWhich psychologists view the mind as an active and aware problem-solving systemcognitiveThis view contrasts with the behavioral view, which portrays behavior as controlled by external environmental forces; this views, an individual's mental processes are in control of behavior through memories, perceptions, images, and thinking. Evolutionary Approachuses evolutionary ideas such as adaptation, reproduction, and natural selection as the basis for explaining specific human behaviors. EvolutionaryThis type of psychologists argue, the way we adapt is traceable to problems early humans faced in adapting to their environmentsEvolutionaryThese psychologists believe that their approach provides an umbrella that unifies the diverse fields of psychologySociocultural Approachexamines the ways in which social and cultural environments influence behaviorSocioculturalistsThis type of psychologist argue that understanding a person's behavior requires knowing about the cultural context in which the behavior occursSociocultural Approachfocuses not only on comparisons of behavior across countries but also on the behavior of individuals from different ethnic and cultural groups within a countryWilhelm Wundtfounded the academic discipline of psychology. Structuralismwas first studied by Wundt and his collaboratorsStructuralismfocused on the basic elements or structures of mental processesIntrospectionwas the method used to study these mental structures. Individuals were asked to think about what was occurring mentally as events were taking place. These studies focused mainly on sensation and perception, because those were the aspects that could be broken down into component parts. Functionalismtheory concerned with the functions and purposes of the mind in individuals' adaptation to the environmentFunctionalismtheory that meshed well with another intellectual development, Charles Darwin's principle of natural selection. Structuralism, Functionalism\_\_\_\_\_ were looking inside the mind, while \_\_\_\_\_\_ were focusing on how humans interacted with the outside worldbiological approachemphasizes the study of the body, especially the brain and the nervous system. Neuroscienceis the scientific study of the structure, function, development, genetics, and biochemistry of the nervous system. Neuroscience/biological approachstudy that emphasizes that the brain and nervous system are central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion. behavioral approachemphasizes the scientific study of observable behavioral responses and their environmental determinants. John B. Watson and B. F. Skinnerthe first behavioristspsychodynamic approachemphasizes unconscious thought, the conflict between biological instincts and society's demands, and early family experiences. Sigmund Freudthe founder of the psychodynamic approachSigmund Freudbelieved that a person's early interactions with his or her parents were the major factor that shaped an individual's personality. humanistic approachemphasizes a person's positive qualities, his or her capacity for positive growth, and the freedom to choose any destiny. humanistic approachthe approach that psychologists stress that people have the ability to control their lives and avoid being manipulated by the environment. cognitive approachemphasizes the mental processes involved in knowing: how we direct our attention, how we perceive, how we remember, and how we think and solve problems. evolutionary approachuses ideas such as adaptation, reproduction, and the concept of the survival of the fittest as the basis for explaining specific human behaviorsevolutionary approachpsychologists believe that THIS approach provides an umbrella that unifies the diverse fields of psychologysociocultural approachemphasizes the ways in which the social and cultural environments influence behavior. Psychologythe scientific study of behavior and mental processesBehavioreverything that a person does that can be directly observedMental processesthe internal thoughts, feelings, and motives that cannot be directly observed. Behavioris everything we do that can be directly observed—two people kissing, a baby crying, a college student riding a motorcycle to campus. Mental processesare the thoughts, feelings, and motives that each of us experiences privately but that cannot be observed directlyCritical thinkingis the process of thinking deeply and actively, asking questions, and evaluating the evidenceCRITICAL THINKINGTHIS means asking ourselves how we know something, question and test what some people say are facts, examine research to see how soundly it supports an idea, reduces the likelihood that conclusions will be based on unreliable personal beliefs, opinions, and emotions. objectivepracticing science means beingempirical methodsScientists believe that one of the best ways to be objective is to use \_\_\_ to learn about the worldempirical methodUsing the \_\_\_\_\_ means gaining knowledge through observation of events and logical reasoningobjectiveBeing THIS involves trying to see things as they really are, not just as we would like them to be; means waiting to see what the evidence tells us rather than going with our hunches and knowing that we have to have sound evidence before answering that question.