

Lecture 3: Psychology 01

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The word "psychology" is derived from the Greek word psyche, literally meaning "life" or "breath." Derived meanings of the word include "soul" or "self."

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior, with the aim of understanding mental processes and components of personality and emotions. It encompasses the biological influences, social pressures, and environmental factors that affect how people think, act, and feel. Gaining a richer and deeper understanding of psychology can help people achieve insights into their own actions as well as a better understanding of other people.

There are different types of psychology that serve different purposes. There is no fixed way of classifying them, but here are some common types.

- Clinical psychology is focused on the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders.
- Cognitive psychology is the study of human thought processes including attention, memory, perception, decision-making, problem-solving, and language acquisition.
- Comparative psychology is the branch of psychology concerned with the study of animal behavior.
- Developmental psychology is an area that looks at human growth and development over the lifespan including cognitive abilities, morality, social functioning, identity, and other life areas.
- Neuropsychology looks at the structure and function of the brain in relation to behaviors and psychological processes. A neuropsychology may be involved if a condition involves lesions in the brain, and assessments that involve recording electrical activity in the brain.
- Biological psychology (biopsychology) studies how biological processes influence the mind and behavior. This area is closely linked to neuroscience and

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utilizes tools such as MRI and PET scans to look at brain injury or brain abnormalities.

- Forensic psychology is an applied field focused on using psychological research and principles in the legal and criminal justice system.
- Social psychology focuses on group behavior, social influences on individual behavior, attitudes, prejudice, conformity, aggression, and related topics.

Referance :<https://www.studocu.com/enus/document/elonuniversity/introductory-sociology/what-is-sociology/37486878>

Questions

1-Give a title to the previous text: Types of psychology

2- Using the dictionary, explain the difficult words as follows:

behavior- processes- emotion- encompasses- feel- Gaining purposes- attention- perception- lifespan- abilities- prejudice.

3-Identifie the nature gramatical for the words in the following sentence:

Comparative psychology is the branch of psychology concerned with the study of animal behavior.

4-Present the general ideas of the text.

5-Translate the following sentences:

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior, with the aim of understanding mental processes and components of personality and emotions. It encompasses the biological influences, social pressures, and environmental factors that affect how people think, act, and feel. Gaining a richer and deeper understanding of psychology can help people achieve insights into their own actions as well as a better understanding of other people.

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Corrections

1-The title to the previous text :

2- The explain the difficult words as follows:

- **Behavior:** The way a person or animal acts in response to a situation or stimulus. (verb: behave)
- **Processes:** A series of actions or steps taken in a certain order to achieve a particular result. (verb: process)
- **Emotion:** A feeling such as joy, sadness, anger, or fear. (adjective: emotional)
- **Encompasses:** To include or contain something within a larger whole. (verb)
- **Feel:** To experience a physical sensation or an emotion. (verb)
- **Gaining purposes:** This is a phrasal verb meaning to achieve or obtain a desired outcome. (verb phrase)
- **Attention:** The act of concentrating your mind on something, either deliberately or because you find it interesting.
- **Perception:** The way in which someone interprets the world around them through their senses. (noun)
- **Lifespan:** The entire period of a person's life. (noun)
- **Abilities:** The skills or qualities that a person has. (noun, plural)
- **Prejudice:** An unreasonable preconceived opinion about a person or group of people. (noun)

3-Identifie the nature gramatical for the words in the following sentence:

- **omparative:** Adjective (descriptive word modifying "psychology")
- **psychology:** Noun (the subject of the sentence)
- **is:** Verb (linking verb connecting "psychology" to the phrase following)
- **the:** Determiner (definite article specifying "branch")
- **branch:** Noun (object of the prepositional phrase "of psychology")
- **of:** Preposition (showing the relationship between "branch" and "psychology")

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- **concerned:** Adjective (participial form used adjectivally to describe "branch")
- **with:** Preposition (showing the relationship between "concerned" and "the study")
- **the:** Determiner (definite article specifying "study")
- **study:** Noun (object of the prepositional phrase "with the study")
- **of:** Preposition (showing the relationship between "study" and "animal behavior")
- **animal:** Adjective (modifying "behavior")
- **behavior:** Noun (object of the prepositional phrase "of animal behavior")

4-Present the general ideas of the text.

* definition of psychology

* different types of psychology

5-Translate the following sentences:

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior, with the aim of understanding mental processes and components of personality and emotions. It encompasses the biological influences, social pressures, and environmental factors that affect how people think, act, and feel. Gaining a richer and deeper understanding of psychology can help people achieve insights into their own actions as well as a better understanding of other people.

**علم النفس هو الدراسة العلمية للسلوك، بهدف فهم العمليات العقلية ومكونات الشخصية والعواطف. يشمل علم النفس التأثيرات البيولوجية والضعوط الاجتماعية والعوامل البيئية التي تؤثر على تفكير الناس وأفعالهم ومشاعرهم. إن اكتساب فهم أعمق لعلم النفس يمكن أن يساعد الناس على تحقيق نظرة ثاقبة في أفعالهم الخاصة وكذلك فهم أفضل للآخرين

**علم النفس هو دراسة علمية للسلوك، تهدف إلى فهم العمليات العقلية ومكونات الشخصية والعواطف. يشمل التأثيرات البيولوجية والاجتماعية والبيئية التي تؤثر على تفكير الناس وأفعالهم ومشاعرهم. اكتساب فهم أعمق لعلم النفس يساعد الأشخاص على تحليل أفعالهم وفهم الآخرين بشكل أفضل.