

Module : Terminology

Level : 1st year

Teacher: Dr.Kharkhache Asma

Lecture 4: Psychology02

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Early psychology evolved out of both philosophy and biology. Discussions of these two subjects date as far back as the early Greek thinkers, including Aristotle and Socrates. The emergence of psychology as a separate and independent field of study truly came about when Wilhelm Wundt established the first experimental psychology lab in Leipzig, Germany in 1879. Throughout psychology's history, various schools of thought have formed to explain the human mind and behavior. In some cases, certain schools of thought rose to dominate the field of psychology for a period of time. The following are some of the major schools of thought in psychology:

- **Psychoanalysis:** Soon, these initial schools of thought gave way to several dominant and influential approaches to psychology. Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis centered on how the unconscious mind impacted human behavior.
- **Behaviorism:** The behavioral school of thought turned away from looking at internal influences on behavior and sought to make psychology the study of observable behaviors.
- **Humanistic psychology:** Later, the humanistic approach centered on the importance of personal growth and self-actualization.
- **Cognitive psychology:** By the 1960s and 1970s, the cognitive revolution spurred the investigation of internal mental processes such as thinking, decision-making, language development, and memory.

Psychological research can be categorized into four main types: causal or experimental research, descriptive method, historical method, and clinical research method (case study).

Causal or Experimental Research Method: This type of research investigates cause-and-effect relationships by manipulating variables and observing outcomes. For example, companies may use this method to assess the effectiveness of advertisement campaigns by comparing sales data before and after the release of a commercial.

Descriptive Method: Descriptive research seeks to depict existing phenomena without manipulating variables. An example of this would be conducting an opinion poll to determine public voting intentions for upcoming elections.

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Historical Method: This technique involves analyzing personal histories to understand behavior or development. For instance, Jean Piaget used naturalistic observation of his own children to develop charts of children's development.

Clinical Research Method (Case Study): Case studies involve in-depth analysis of one or more individuals to understand social, medical, or psychological phenomena. They are considered essential in various fields, with data collected through methods such as interviews and observations.

Questions

1-Give a title to the previous text:

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

The emergence, field, lab ,thought, approaches ,memory, descriptive, method ,case study, phenomena .

3- Extract five adjectives from the text

4-Present the general ideas of the text.

5-Translate the following sentences:

Early psychology evolved out of both philosophy and biology. Discussions of these two subjects date as far back as the early Greek thinkers, including Aristotle and Socrates. The emergence of psychology as a separate and independent field of study truly came about when Wilhelm Wundt established the first experimental psychology lab in Leipzig, Germany in 1879. Throughout psychology's history, various schools of thought have formed to explain the human mind and behavior. In some cases, certain schools of thought rose to dominate the field of psychology for a period of time. The following are some of the major schools of thought in psychology: