

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:

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Corrections

1-The title to the previous text : **Psychology's.History and Research methods.**

2- The explain the difficult words as follows:

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1. Emergence:

- **The beginning or development of something new.**
- **Example: The emergence of psychology as a separate field of study.**

2. Field:

- **A particular area of study or activity.**
- **Example: The field of psychology encompasses many different schools of thought and research methods.**

3. Lab:

- **A short form of "laboratory."**
- **A room or building equipped for scientific research or experimentation.**
- **Example: Wilhelm Wundt established the first experimental psychology lab in Leipzig, Germany.**

4. Thought:

- **The process of thinking or the product of that process.**
- **Example: Various schools of thought have formed to explain the human mind and behavior.**

5. Approaches:

- **Ways of dealing with or considering something.**
- **Example: Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis is one of many influential approaches to psychology.**

6. Memory:

- **The faculty of storing and recalling information.**
- **Example: Cognitive psychology investigates internal mental processes such as memory.**

7. Descriptive:

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- Involving or serving to describe something.
- Example: Descriptive research seeks to depict existing phenomena without manipulating variables.

8. Method:

- A particular way of doing something, especially a systematic way.
- Example: The historical method involves analyzing personal histories to understand behavior or development.

9. Case Study:

- An in-depth investigation of a single individual or small group.
- Example: Case studies are considered essential in various fields, with data collected through methods such as interviews and observations.

10. Phenomena:

- Observable facts or events, especially those that are unusual or inexplicable.
- Example: Clinical research methods (case studies) involve in-depth analysis of one or more individuals to understand social, medical, or psychological phenomena.

3- Extract five adjectives from the text

General:

- Early (referring to the beginnings of discussions)
- Separate (referring to psychology as a field)
- Independent (referring to psychology as a field)
- Various (referring to schools of thought)
- Dominant (referring to influential schools of thought)
- Initial (referring to the first schools of thought)
- Influential (referring to impactful approaches)
- Historical (referring to schools of thought developed throughout history)

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- Major (referring to important schools of thought)
- Causal (referring to research investigating cause-and-effect)
- Experimental (referring to research that involves manipulating variables)
- Descriptive (referring to research that describes existing phenomena)
- Clinical (referring to research methods used in clinical settings)

Specific to Psychology Schools:

- Unconscious (referring to the mind in psychoanalysis)
- Behavioral (referring to the school of thought focused on behavior)
- Humanistic (referring to the school of thought focused on personal growth)
- Cognitive (referring to the school of thought focused on mental processes)

Specific to Research Methods:

- Historical (referring to a research method that analyzes past events)

4-Present the general ideas of the text.

* Psychology's.History

*Research methods.

5-Translate the following sentences to the Arabic language:

نشأ علم النفس في بداياته من رحم كل من الفلسفة والبيولوجيا. ويمكننا تتبع مناقشات هذين الموضوعين إلى وقت مبكر يعود إلى المفكرين اليونانيين الأوائل، بما في ذلك أرسطو وسقراط.

يُعد إنشاء أول مختبر لعلم النفس التجريبي من قبل فيلهلم فونت في مدينة لايبزيغ بألمانيا عام 1879 بمثابة المحرك الحقيقي لظهور علم النفس كمجال مستقل بذاته منفصلاً عن الفلسفة والبيولوجيا.

على مدار تاريخ علم النفس، تشكلت مدارس فكرية متنوعة لشرح العقل والسلوك البشري. وفي بعض الحالات، سادت مدارس فكرية معينة وتربعت على عرش علم النفس لفترة من الزمن.

وفيما يلي بعض أهم المدارس الفكرية في علم النفس: