

Vocabulary Chapter 1

Key vocabulary

analyze	hypnotic	project
behaviour	identity	psychiatrist
clinical	image	psychoanalysis
cognitive	inhibition	psychotic
conditioning	mind	reinforce
conscience	narcissism	scientific
conscious	neurobiology	sensory
construct	neurosis	stereotype
emotional	operant	stimulus
experiment	organism	subconscious
extrasensory	overstimulate	therapy
forensic	parapsychology	unconscious
framework	phobia	
hallucination	physiological	

2.2 Question B

Branch	Activity in the picture	Other activities	Approach(es)
educational/ developmental	testing a child	write tests, diagnose learning difficulties and challenging behaviour, advise education authorities on learning programmes, research	process/person
occupational/ organizational	job interview	design advertising surveys, advise on advertising campaigns, advise on organizational issues, interview job candidates, designs and applies psychometric tests	process/person
biopsychological/ comparative	researching into animal behaviour	research into human behaviour in experimental conditions	process
forensic	interviewing a prisoner	profile criminal behaviour from evidence, serve as expert witness in court, devise rehabilitation programmes	person

2.2 Question E 1,2 and 3

Possible answers:

- 1 Science, approach, theory, field.
- 2 The following is a reasonable prediction:

As psychology is such a wide discipline, it can be classified in a variety of ways.	1
When its main function is to research basic principles, psychology is regarded as a pure science.	1
Although psychology may be classed as a pure science, it can also be an applied science	2
As well as being classified as a science, psychology can also be divided into two main approaches: <i>process</i> and <i>person</i> .	2
An alternative method of classifying psychology is by its major theories.	2
Psychology can also be divided into its applied fields.	3

- 3 Answers depend on the students. Discuss.

2.3 Question A

Answers

Possible answers

Phrase	Noun or verb phrase?	Meaning
wide discipline	noun phrase	a field of study or instruction that includes a variety of specialist subjects
pure science	noun phrase	science concerned with theory
theoretical principles	noun phrase	rules based on abstract ideas
lays the foundations (for further research)	verb phrase	to establish as a basis; set up
external influences	noun phrase	external factors that affect behaviour
mental processes	noun phrase	the construction of understanding and knowledge
took the view	verb phrase	personal opinion/attitude about something
humanistic theory	noun phrase	the theory that individual free will is central to human experience
socio-historic context	noun phrase	the social and historical background of an event or theory
affective development	noun phrase	a person's emotional growth

2.3 Question B

Answers

Model answers:

Word	Base word	Affix and meaning
classified (adj)	classify (v)	<i>ied</i> = verb → past participle = but in this case, the past participle is used as an adjective, the state that results from the action of the verb
practical (adj)	practice (v)	<i>al</i> = verb → adjective, having the nature of, belonging to
deprivation (n)	deprive (v)	<i>tion</i> = verb → noun, the state or condition that results from the action of the verb
subjective (adj)	subject (n)	<i>ive</i> = noun → adjective, being like, having a tendency or function
validity (n)	valid (adj)	<i>ity</i> = adj → noun
unconscious (adj)	conscious (adj)	<i>un</i> = negation (not), reverse an action, remove a condition
determinism (n)	determine (v)	<i>ism</i> = verb → noun, state or condition, practice, characteristic

2.3 Question c

Suggestion of content from topic sentence and paraphrasing

Topic sentence	Possible paragraph content	Supporting information/example(s)
As psychology is such a wide discipline, it can be classified in a variety of ways.	branches of psychology, ways of categorizing psychology	pure/applied science, theoretical principles, specialist fields
When its main function is to research basic principles, psychology is regarded as a pure science.	definition of pure science, theoretical research	conditions for scientific research, examples: biopsychology and neuropsychology
Although psychology may be classed as a pure science, it can also be an applied science.	contrast between pure and applied science	psychology for practical purposes, professional practice or applied research
As well as being classified as a science, psychology can also be divided into two main approaches: <i>process</i> and <i>person</i> .	process and person approaches	process = biological and cognitive analysis person = interaction between people
An alternative method of classifying psychology is by its major theories.	principal theories	behaviourism, cognitivism, Freud, unconscious, Maslow, humanism, Gergen, social-constructivism
Psychology can also be divided into its applied fields.	fields of practice and different approaches	educational/developmental = person and process approach, testing learning difficulties

Intro 2.4 word pair solutions

clinical	psychology
learning	difficulties
animal	behaviour
applied	science
basic	principles
social	constructivist
sleep	deprivation
cognitive	tests

2.4 Question A

Answers

1	Classification criteria	Divisions
	science	pure, applied
	approach	process, person
	theory	behaviourist, cognitive, psychodynamic, humanistic, social constructivist
2	Fields	biopsychology, neuropsychology, social, developmental/educational, forensic, organizational/occupational, clinical

2.4 Question B

Answers

Possible answers:

- 1 The *process* approach is concerned with the objective analysis of mental processes. The *person* approach is concerned with analyzing subjective information reported by individuals.
- 2 Questions such as: *Which approach is more scientific? Which approach is more practical? When would one approach be better than another? Why?*
- 3 See Unit 1 *Skills bank*. A mind map or spidergram would be an appropriate form of notes.

2.4 Question C

Answers

Possible answers:

2

Topic sentence	Possible paragraph content
Which approach to human behaviour is more relevant to current professional practice: <i>process</i> or a <i>person</i> ?	introduce different approaches and outline the reason for the debate
The <i>process</i> approach to psychology focuses on the analysis of the internal mental mechanisms which, scientists claim, can only be accessed through observable behaviour.	background and definition of the <i>process</i> approach; arguments in favour of <i>process</i>
In the late 19 th century, John Dewey highlighted another limitation of the stimulus-response theory (Benjafield, 1996).	John Dewey's criticism of why <i>process</i> approach limited
The <i>person</i> approach emphasizes the importance of individual experience as a means of understanding mental processes, and of the effect of social interaction on behaviour.	description of the <i>person</i> approach and human behaviour in social context (social constructivism)
An examination of two cases will illustrate the relevance of each approach in practice.	case studies to support argument
In conclusion, whilst the <i>process</i> approach is scientifically valid, the <i>person</i> approach provides a wealth of information not available from objective observation.	summary of arguments

3 The appropriate paragraphs to read depend on the research questions you and your students decide on.