

Psychology Study Guide Answers

Sport psychology Sport psychology is defined as the study of the psychological basis, processes, and effects of sport. One definition of sport sees it as "any physical activity for the purposes of competition, recreation, education or health"

Clinical psychology scientific application of clinical psychology began. By the second half of the 1800s, the scientific study of psychology was becoming well established in Clinical psychology is an integration of human science, behavioral science, theory, and clinical knowledge aimed at understanding, preventing, and relieving psychological distress or dysfunction as well as promoting well-being and personal growth. Central to its practice are psychological assessment, diagnosis, clinical formulation, and psychotherapy; although clinical psychologists also engage in research, teaching, consultation, forensic testimony, and program development and administration. In many countries, clinical psychology is a regulated mental health profession

"Personality" is a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by an individual that uniquely influences their environment, cognition, emotions, motivations, and behaviors in various situations. The word personality originates from the Latin persona, which means "mask". As Richard Shweder, one of the major proponents of the field, writes... Explaining the mental processes of personality and how they affect functioning

Experimental psychology Experimental psychologists Experimental psychology is the work done by those who apply experimental methods to psychological study and the underlying processes. Experimental psychology is the work done by those who apply experimental methods to psychological study and the underlying processes. Experimental psychologists employ human participants and animal subjects to study a great many topics, including (among others) sensation, perception, memory, cognition, learning, motivation, emotion; developmental processes, social psychology, and the neural substrates of all of these

Personality psychology Allport (1937) described two major ways to study personality: the nomothetic and the idiographic. Nomothetic psychology seeks general laws that can be applied Personality psychology is a branch of psychology that examines personality and its variation among individuals. It aims to show how people are individually different due to psychological forces. Its areas of focus include:

Psychology of religion The various methods and frameworks can be summarized according to the classic distinction between the natural-scientific and human-scientific approaches. In contrast, the human-scientific approach accesses the human world of experience using qualitative, phenomenological, and interpretive methods. Psychology of religion consists of the application of psychological methods and interpretive frameworks to the diverse contents of religious traditions Psychology of religion consists of the application of psychological methods and interpretive frameworks to the diverse contents of religious traditions as well as to both religious and irreligious individuals. The first cluster amounts to objective, quantitative, and preferably experimental procedures for testing hypotheses about causal connections among the objects of one's study. This approach aims to discern meaningful, rather than causal, connections among the phenomena one seeks to understand

Psychology Its subject matter includes the behavior of humans and nonhumans, both conscious and unconscious Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. As social scientists, psychologists aim to understand the behavior of individuals and groups. Its subject matter includes the behavior of humans and nonhumans, both conscious and unconscious phenomena, and mental processes such as thoughts, feelings, and motives. Psychology is an academic discipline of immense scope, crossing the boundaries between the natural and social sciences. Biological psychologists seek an understanding of the emergent properties of brains, linking the discipline to neuroscience

The field is generally considered to have begun in 1896 with the opening of the first psychological clinic at the University of Pennsylvania by Lightner Witmer. In the first half of the 20th century, clinical psychology was...

Forensic psychology Forensic psychology includes research on various psychology-law topics, such as: jury selection, reducing systemic racism in criminal law between humans, eyewitness testimony, evaluating competency to stand trial, or assessing military veterans for service-connected disability compensation. The American Psychological Association's Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists reference several psychology sub-disciplines, such as: social, clinical, experimental, counseling, and neuropsychology. Forensic psychology is the application of scientific

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knowledge and methods (in relation to psychology) to assist in answering legal questions that may arise in criminal, civil, contractual, or other judicial proceedings

Cultural psychology aims to define culture, its nature, and its function concerning psychological phenomena. Gerd Baumann argues: "Culture is not a real thing, but an abstract analytical notion. In itself, it does not cause behavior but abstracts from it. It is thus neither normative nor predictive but a heuristic means towards explaining how people understand and act upon the world." It is based on the premise that the mind and culture are inseparable and mutually constitutive. The concept involves two propositions: firstly, that people are shaped by their culture, and secondly, that culture is shaped by its people. Personality also pertains to the pattern of thoughts, feelings, social adjustments, and behaviors... Describing what personality is

Health psychology The discipline is concerned with understanding Health psychology is the study of psychological and behavioral processes in health, illness, and healthcare. For example, certain behaviors can, over time, harm (smoking or consuming excessive amounts of alcohol) or enhance (engaging in exercise) health. Health psychology is the study of psychological and behavioral processes in health, illness, and healthcare. Behavioral factors can also affect a person's health. For example, chronically occurring environmental stressors affecting the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, cumulatively, can harm health. The discipline is concerned with understanding how psychological, behavioral, and cultural factors contribute to physical health and illness. Psychological factors can affect health directly. Health psychologists take a biopsychosocial approach. In other words, health psychologists understand health to be the product not only of biological processes

A professional practitioner or researcher involved in the discipline is called a psychologist. Some psychologists can also be classified as behavioral or cognitive scientists. Some psychologists attempt to understand the role of mental... A sport psychologist does not focus solely on athletes. This type of professional also helps... Sport psychology is recognized as an interdisciplinary science that draws on knowledge from many related fields including biomechanics, physiology, kinesiology and psychology. It involves the study of how psychological factors affect performance and how participation in sport and exercise affects psychological, social, and physical factors. Sport psychologists may teach cognitive and behavioral strategies to athletes in order to improve their experience and performance in sports.

Cultural psychology Cultural psychology is the study of how cultures reflect and shape their members' psychological processes. It is based on the premise that the mind and Cultural psychology is the study of how cultures reflect and shape their members' psychological processes

Providing a framework for understanding individuals

Social psychology Social psychology is the methodical study of how thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others Social psychology is the methodical study of how thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others. Although studying many of the same substantive topics as its counterpart in the field of sociology, psychological social psychology places more emphasis on the individual, rather than society; the influence of social structure and culture on individual outcomes, such as personality, behavior, and one's position in social hierarchies. Social psychologists typically explain human behavior as a result of the relationship between mental states and social situations, studying the social conditions under which thoughts, feelings, and behaviors occur, and how these variables influence social interactions

Documenting how personalities develop

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