




I/O Psychology ch 1

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Chapter 1 Introduction

- Definition
 - Psychology
- Goals of psychology
- Historical background and major perspectives
 - ▼ 1. Schools of thought
 - ▼ A. Early schools of thought
 - I. Structuralism
 - II. Functionalism
 - III. Gestalt Psychology
 - IV. Behaviorism
 - V. Psychoanalysis
 - ▼ B. Modern School of thought
 - I. Psychodynamic perspective
 - II. Behavioral perspective
 - III. Humanistic perspective
 - IV. Cognitive perspective
 - V. Biological perspective

VI. Socio-cultural perspective

- Branches / Subfields of psychology

Chapter 1 QB

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1. What is psychology?
2. What are the 3 segments of the definition of psychology? Explain how they define psychology.
3. What does covert activities and overt actions mean?
4. What is behavior?
5. Can covert behaviors be considered as mental processes?
6. Explain the d/ces b/n covert & overt, conscience & unconscious, simple & complex, rational & irrational, voluntary & involuntary behaviours.
7. What are the 4 goals of psychology? Explain them in detail.
8. What are the 2 aspects of control in goals of psychology?
9. What is theory? ↓
10. What are the differences and r/ships between the 4 goals? Explain using the freshman girl's scenario.
11. How did psychology get started as a science? ↓
12. Define school of thought. ↓
13. What are the 2 major schools of thought in psychology? ↓
14. What are the 3 ways in which the early schools of thought differ from each other? ↓
15. What are the 5 types of the old schools of thought in psychology? ↓
16. What are the goals, methods, central ideas, and the psychologists associated with the 5 early schools of thought?
17. What are the 3 basic mental elements according to Structuralism? ↓
18. Why did functionalism school of thought emerge? ↓
19. Why did Gestalt's psychology emerge?

- 20. Why did behaviorism emerge?
- ▶ 21. What were the 3 important characteristics of behaviorism to Watson? ↓
- 22. Compare and contrast the 5 early schools of thought of psychology in terms of object, goal, and methods of study.
- ▶ 23. What's hysteria? ↓
- 24. What are the 6 types of modern psychology?
- 25. _____perspective tries to dig below the surface of a person's behavior to get into unconscious motives.
- 26. The_____ perspective is sometimes called the "black box" approach in psychology because it treats the mind as less useful in understanding human behavior, and focus on what goes in to and out of the box, but not on the processes that take place inside.
- 27. Explain the 6 modern schools of psychology (perspectives) in detail.
- 28. What are the 3 things the psychodynamic perspective emphasize?
- 29. Draw and explain the Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
- ▶ 30. What are the 2 major categories of psychology under which the 11 branches are categorized? ↓
- 31. What are the 10 branches or subfields of psychology?
- 32. What's the d/c b/n Health psychology, clinical psychology, counseling psychology, and psychiatry?