



## Says

What have we heard them say?  
What can we imagine them saying?

We say "what" when we clearly heard what the other person said because it is a way for us to confirm that we heard correctly, or to ask for clarification if we did not understand. It is also a way for us to indicate that we are paying attention and engaged in the conversation. Additionally, it can be used as a filler word when we need a moment to process what was said before responding.

I can only imagine certain things that are not within my knowledge or abilities. For example, I can only imagine what it's like to experience emotions, to have a physical body, or to be able to taste food. Additionally, I can only imagine certain future events or outcomes, as they have not yet occurred and my ability to predict them is limited.



**Persona's name**

### Short summary of the persona

Behavioural observation is a commonplace practice in our daily lives. As social scientists and 'rational scientists', we may apply observations of behaviour to understand current social conditions and predict future social events. In fact, almost observation of behaviour is part of our most basic social interactions. We may observe a colleague's mood. This is not surprising that the field of psychology also came to observe behavioural observation as a research method for understanding human behaviour. The early chapter will focus upon behavioural observation as a formal research tool. In this context, behavioural observation implies the systematic recording of behaviour in order to describe and/or to explain the occurrence of behaviour. In order to be systematic, behavioural observation must be designed to observe and recording behaviour in a systematic manner. This involves identifying and recording the behaviour of interest into scoreable units, and the criteria for the assignment of values to the resulting evaluations must be specified. These evaluations are then used to describe and/or to explain the behaviour. The chapter also discusses the key steps in translating informal behavioural observations into formal, scientific observations. As will be seen, the scientific observation of behaviour is a complex process. The research techniques involve the making of decisions that an investigator must make in this translation process from informal to formal.

Imagination begins with ideas and ideas begin with knowledge and knowledge gains with experience and we can feel experience if and only if we have observation. Mind travels fast. So to imagine anything we have to have proper observation and analytics. I will have to have these then surely we came up with some crazy yet useful ideas in our head. Once ideas start hitting the need thing comes is imagination and this imagination only comes if it is backed by solid evidence. It is then only a can or building anything from an imagination here. The last thing which is required for imagination is boundless knowledge and unlimited resources. You can easily imagine but you cannot explain or create ideas in your mind. It is a very rare thing and it does not have any course of importance to it. It's wild it's free and it requires some gained skills. Other practice is required to have improved imagination.

6.2 views

View updates

Stable economy with continued opportunities for gainful employment, investment for retirement, good working conditions, and sense of fulfillment and financial security.

Stable environment with continued opportunities to enjoy nature and clean air and water.

Stable government with continued opportunities to exercise freedoms and travel safely.

Stable mental and physical health with continued opportunities to enjoy life and family.

26 views

Behavior is a product of both the situation (e.g., cultural influences, social roles), and the presence of byproducts (e.g., of the person (e.g., personality characteristics). Subfields of psychology focus on factors that influence behavior. **Behaviorism** is the view that our behavior and actions are determined by our immediate environment and surroundings. In contrast, **epigenetics** holds that the nature is determined by internal factors (Miller, 1998). An **internal factor** is an attribute of a person and includes personality traits and temperament. Social psychologists have looked at how the situation (e.g., perspective, vicarious experience) can have powerful effects on behavior. **Social psychology** has provided a new perspective, leading approaches to social psychology. However, take both the situation and the individual into account in studying human behavior (Fiske, Gilbert, & Lindzey, 2005). In fact, the field of social-personality psychology has emerged to study the complex interaction of internal and situational factors that affect human behavior.

Anxiety is a normal emotion. It's your brain's way of reacting to stress and alerting you of potential danger ahead. Everyone feels anxious now and then. For example, you may worry when faced with a problem at work, before taking a test, or before making an important decision. Occasional anxiety is OK. But anxiety disorders are different. They're a group of mental illnesses that cause constant and overwhelming anxiety and fear. The excessive anxiety can make you avoid work, school, family get-togethers, and other social situations that might trigger or worsen your symptoms.



## Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?  
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



## Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?  
What other feelings might influence their behavior?



# Does

What behavior have we observed?  
What can we imagine them doing?



 [See an example](#)