

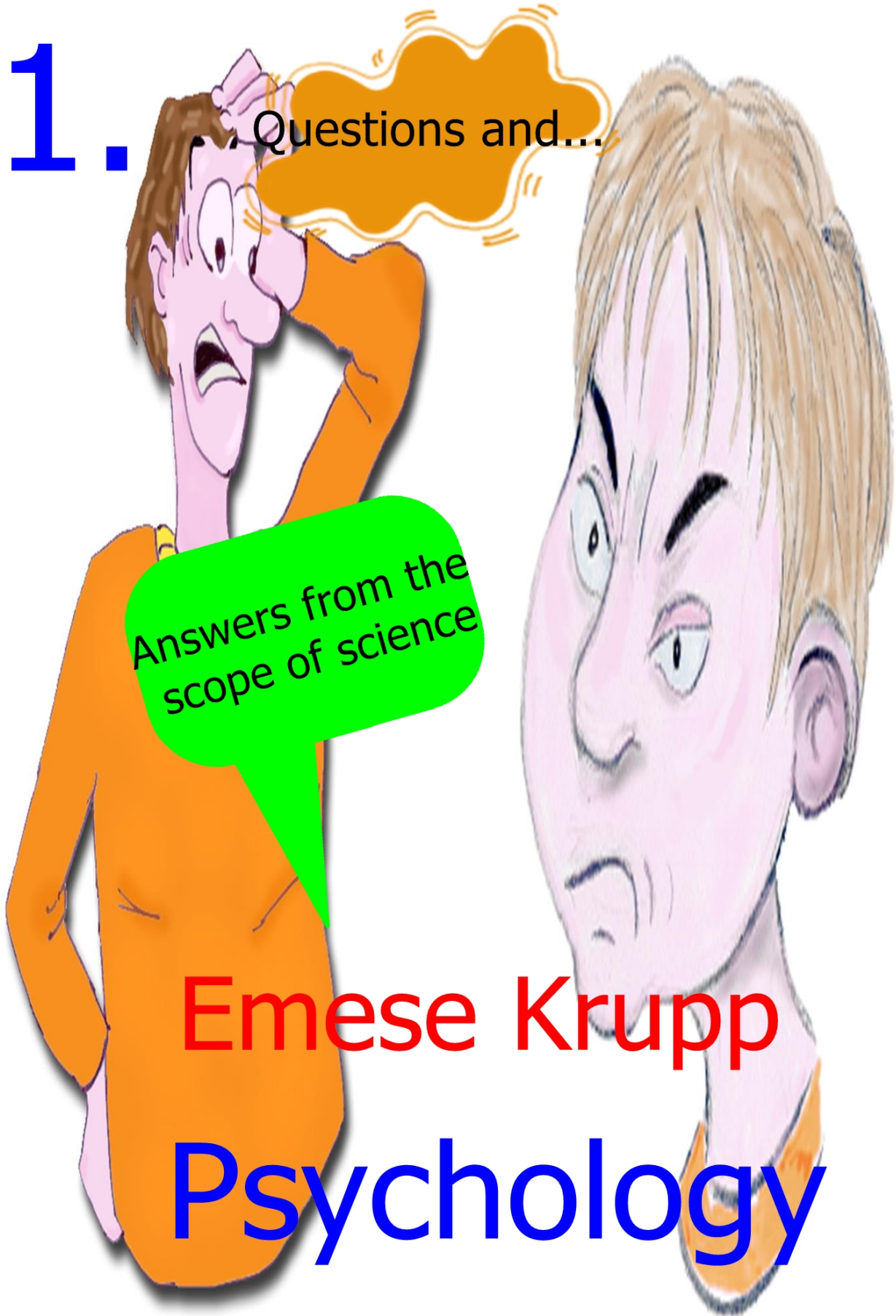
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Questions and...

Answers from the
scope of science

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Psychology



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1) What is the meaning and psychology do?

The composition of the Greek psycho (mind) words and logos (science). Literal translation: the science of the soul. A variety of psychological phenomena deals. The emotional, intellectual, volitional and behavioral processes are examined .

2) What is personality ?

Behavior that interferes with an individual's functioning in daily life, environment, or internal tension and difficulties .

3) What are the types ?

The DSM IV. according to the table:

Group A (odd, eccentric): paranoid, schizoid, skizotip.

Group B (dramatic): borderline, histrionic, narcissistic, antisocial.

Group C (anxious): avoidance, dependent, obsessive -compulsiv.

MNO : depressive, passive - aggressive.

4) Who was the first psychologist ?

The psychology has its roots in the ancient Greek philosophers (Plato, Socrates, Aristotle) can be traced back who set out several questions and possible responses to the nature of the human soul. The enactment of the psychology term Gocleniusnak Rudolph, a German scholastic philosopher attributed (1590). The word is spreading also played a crucial role in the German philosopher Christian Wolf, who has **will address also works on the structure of the sou .**

5) What is Gestalt psychology ?

The trend established in the early twentieth century. The cognitive processes, primarily focused on the perception and thinking. The man in the whole perception still perceive the shapes of the pattern.

6) The concept of behaviorism ?

Tan behavior. The United States emerged in the early twentieth century. In 1913, John Broadus Watson psychologist believed psychology, focusing on explaining the behavior should be performed. The science of psychology to environmental stimuli and behavioral responses given to them talk.

7) What is cognitive psychology ?

A school of thought that emphasizes mental processes in the study of behavior and mental processes. Noam Chomsky coined. Founded in 1950. The mental processes are related to knowledge. The cognitive psychology of behavioral skills to support our knowledge of mental representations to explain.

8) What are the characteristics of antisocial person?

The antisocial personality disorder means to social inclusion serious difficulties. Also known as a sociopath. They do not know themselves to empathize with a variety of emotional situations, it is usually successful. Monotonous work can not

be carried out for a long time. They lie, manipulate others, no remorse, callous. Calm, trusted, they have no sense of shame, ego, irresponsible.

9) What is the difference between a psychopath and a sociopath ?

Both are the same feature: lack of conscience, zero empathy, emotionally immature, there is no sense of responsibility, self-centered. The difference is that sociopaths are less inclined to crime, can easily be controlled by a dominant man. A psychopath is completely uninhibited, if you feel prevented from achieving its objectives, aggressiveness comes to the fore.

10) What is profiling ?

The profiling as a method of investigation gave rise to the recognition that it is a science to be involved in the investigation and exploitation such as psychology, sociology. More science also helps in profiling: this is primarily a behavioral science that looks at the human personality and the development of behavioral patterns, potential disruption of personality development, all through one's social relationships. The criminal conduct two major areas of applied sciences scene analysis, and analysis of the victim. Therefore, the victimology is an important contribution to the profiling.

11) What is the term psychoanalysis ?

This psychological tendency Sigmund Freud gave birth. It includes a basic idea of the structure and functioning of the human soul. It contains a theory Main stages of psychosexual development of the individual. Part of a theory of the mechanism of the formation of mental disorders. However, in practice , applied psychology, is a psychotherapeutic process.

12) What is a tabula rasa ?

A blank page. The term is used in the sense that one 's birth comes as a blank page, who was environment, upbringing, and experience is (according to the empiricists) can be converted into anything.

13) What does the applied psychology ?

One important area of applied psychology to predict what will be the performance of individuals (eg, at work, during their studies, or in a specialized area). These predictions are based on the results of standardized tests make psychologists that have previously been developed based on extensive studies of samples. Improving quality of life, cognitive skills, improving the efficiency of learning, reduce workplace stress and the functions of applied psychology, in which changes are needed to achieve that result.