

## Human Behaviour Exam Notes

### Textbook definitions

<b>Applied Research</b> Is designed to solve specific, practical problems.	<b>British empiricism</b> Which held that all ideas and knowledge are gained empirically- that is, through the senses.
<b>Basic Research</b> Which reflects the quest for knowledge for its own sake.	<b>Clinical psychology</b> The study and treatment of mental disorders.
<b>Behavioural neuroscience (also known as physiological psychology)</b> Examines brain processes and other physiological functions that underlie our behaviour, sensory experiences, emotions and thoughts.	<b>Cognitive behaviourism</b> Which proposes that learning experiences and the environment influence our expectations and other thoughts and, in turn, that our thoughts influences how we behave.
<b>Behavioural perspective</b> Focuses on the role of the external environment in governing our actions.	<b>Cognitive neuroscience</b> Which uses sophisticated electrical recording and brain-imaging techniques to examine brain activity while people engage in cognitive tasks.
<b>Behaviour genetics</b> The study of how behavioural tendencies are influenced by genetic factor.	<b>Cognitive psychology</b> Specialised in the study of mental processes, especially from a model that views the mind as an information processor.
<b>Behaviourism</b> A school of thought that emphasises environmental control of behaviour though learning.	<b>Cultural (cross-cultural) psychology</b> Explores how culture is transmitted to its members and examines psychological similarities and differences among people from diverse cultures.
<b>Biological perspective</b> Examines how brain process and other bodily functions regulate behaviour.	<b>Developmental psychology</b> Examines human physical, psychological and social development across the life span.
<b>Biopsychology or behavioural neuroscience</b> Focuses on the biological underpinnings of behaviour.	<b>Evolutionary psychology</b> Seeks to explain how evolution shaped modern human behaviour.

<p><b>Experimental psychology</b> Focuses on basic processes such as learning, sensory systems (e.g. vision, hearing), perception and motivational states (e.g. sexual motivation, hunger, thirst).</p>	<p><b>Personality psychology</b> Focuses on the study of human personality.</p>
<p><b>Functionalism</b> Which held that psychology should study the functions of consciousness rather than its elements.</p>	<p><b>Positive psychology movement</b> Which emphasises the study of human strengths, fulfilments and optimal living.</p>
<p><b>Humanistic perspective (humanism)</b> Emphasised free will, personal growth and the attempts to find meaning in one's existence.</p>	<p><b>Psychoanalysis</b> The analysis of internal and primarily unconscious psychological forces.</p>
<p><b>Industrial-organisational (I/O) psychology</b> Examines people's behaviour in the workplace.</p>	<p><b>Psychodynamic perspective</b> Searches for the cause of behaviour within the inner workings of our</p>
<p><b>Interaction</b> The way in which one factor influences behaviour depends on the presence of another factor.</p>	<p><b>Psychology</b> Is the scientific study of behaviour and the mind.</p>
<p><b>Natural Selection</b> If an inherited trait gives certain members an advantage over others.</p>	<p><b>Social psychology</b> Examines people's thoughts, feelings and behaviour pertaining to the social world.</p>
<p><b>Neurotransmitters</b> Are chemicals released by nerve cells that allow them to communicate with one another.</p>	<p><b>Sociocultural perspective</b> Examines how the social environment and cultural learning influence our behaviour, thoughts and feelings.</p>
<p><b>Norms</b> 1- Which are rules (often unwritten) that specify what behaviour is acceptable and expected for members</p>	<p><b>Structuralism</b> The analysis of the mind in terms of its basic elements.</p>

2- Test scores derived from a large sample that represents particular age segments of the population.	
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