

Assignment

Cognitive Psychology Practical

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Submitted to:

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Question 01: Give at least 3 definitions of cognitive psychology

definition according to medical:

A branch of **psychology** concerned with mental processes (as perception, thinking, learning, and memory) especially with respect to the internal events occurring between sensory stimulation and the overt expression of behavior.

Definition according to American Psychological Association (APA):

Cognitive psychology is the “study of higher mental processes such as attention, language use, memory, perception, problem solving, and thinking.”

Another definition

Cognitive psychology is the branch of psychology that focuses on the way people process information. In other words, cognitive psychology is interested in what is happening within our minds that links stimulus (input) and response (output).

Question 02: Mention names of at least 5 contributors in the history of cognitive psychology?

Famous Psychologists & their contributions:

- Bruner, Jerome - cognitive development of children
- Piaget, Jean – cognitive development

- Watson, John – classical conditioning within behaviorism
- Wundt, Wilhelm – structuralism, founder of experimental psychology
- Erikson, Erik - Theory of Psychosocial Development

Question 03: Discuss scope/ applications of cognitive psychology?

As psychology has evolved as a science, its fields of specialization have multiplied and its educational and training requirements have become formalized. Psychologists work in a variety of fields in academic and professional settings.

Psychologist can be classified in one of the three categories:

Practitioners:

Psychologists who use their knowledge of psychology to aid individuals or groups by providing certain services, often in form of therapy or Counselling.

Academicians:

They are employed in colleges and university and typically engaged in teaching and research.

Researcher:

They are employed in agencies industries where they examine diverse such as effect of toxic environmental substances on process of learn

Research Specialties:

Experimental Psychology:

This branch aims at understanding the fundamental causes of behaviour.

Physiological Psychology:

The branch of psychology that studies the connection between the nervous and endocrine system and behaviour.

Developmental Psychology:

Concerns itself with the study of human behaviour in all its aspects of growth and development
Also known as Genetic Psychology Involves the development of an individual in terms of stages.

Personality Psychology:

It is study of individual differences in behaviour, the sources the consequences of such differences, and the degree of consistency of characteristics within the individual across situation and overtime.

Cognitive Psychology:

It investigated all aspects of cognition-memory, thinking, reasoning, language, decision making and so on.

Social Psychology:

Study of the behavior of groups of individuals in their relationship to other groups.

Educational Psychology:

A field of specialization that deals with learning, motivation, and other subjects in the actual educational process together with the practical application of psychological principles to education

Abnormal Psychology:

Scientific study of human and the etiology or cause of personal defects, or human's behavior which deviates from the average reaction, hence abnormal.

Military Psychology:

It deals with war and other allied problems

School Psychology:

Work with children to evaluate learning & Emotional problems. Look to psychological principles and techniques for help in answering questions pertaining to how children learn better with classmates of about the same level of ability.

Clinical Psychology:

Apply psychological principles to the diagnosis and treatment of emotional & behavioral problems.

People often mean to say personality, thoughts, behavior, thinking, issues, motives, needs, etc. when they talk about psychology. And sometimes, *vice-versa*. As you you've seen the scope of psychology is huge and it is now related to many allied fields.

I'd like to point out the following key aspects of psychology: It is a scientific investigation. That means, there are experiments, there are numbers, there is data, there is sampling, there is a rigorous use of psychological tools, description, prediction, logical criticism, systematic observation, and beyond all, it is evidence-based.

Psychology looks at all kinds of people and social groups, animals included. It is the study of the mind and behavior