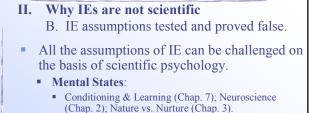


II. Why IEs are not scientific A. IEs violate scientific thinking.

- IEs fail the test of critical and scientific thinking as defined in the textbook.
 - Critical thinking: Thinking that precludes blindly accepting ideas by asking questions, defining terms, examining evidence, seeking falsification, avoiding emotions, not simplifying (*Myth Busters*)
 - Ask Questions: Be inquisitive and curious
 Are we really in conscious rational control of our behavior as assumed by IEs?
 - **Define Terms**: Identify the problem in clear concrete terms.
 - Mental states can not be objectively define

II. Why IEs are not scientific A. IEs violate scientific thinking.

- IE fails critical and scientific thinking:
 - Examine Evidence: Assess evidence for claims.
 Is there evidence for the idea that conscious mental states underlie our behavior?
 - Evaluate by Falsifying. Try to prove claims false.
 Can the assumption of mental states be proved false?
 - Avoid Emotions. Be unemotional about evaluation
 - Do we emotionally hold onto the belief that we are in conscious rational control of our behavior?
 - Don't oversimplify. Reject "either/or" thinking.
 - Do factors other than conscious mental states influence our behavior?



- Perfection Perception:
 - Sensation and Perception (Chap. 5)
- Awareness:
 - States of Consciousness (Chap. 6); Memory (Chap. 8), Emotions (Chap. 10); Motivation (Chap. 11)
- Rationality:
 - Thinking (Chap. 5); Social Psychology (Chap. 15)

II. Scientific Perspectives in Psychology A. Theoretical Perspectives

- The 7 theoretical perspectives in scientific psychology explain human behavior by making assumptions other than that behavior is under conscious and rational control.
 - A <u>theoretical perspective</u> is a general set of assumptions that are held by scientists who use similar methods and techniques to study a range of phenomena. A perspective in psychology may contain multiple related *theories*
 - A<u>theory</u> in psychology is the network of beliefs and concepts used to predict and explain specific phenomena.

II. Scientific Perspectives in Psychology B. Behavioral Perspective

- The Behavioral perspective rejects the assumption that people's behavior is explained by reference to mental states.
 - The Behavioral Perspective assumes that people are <u>designed</u> to learn from the environment
 - Indeed, all behavior (from simple emotional reactions to complex actions) can be explained by conditioning, with no reference to mental states.
 - The perspective has been influential in the areas of
 Clinical Psychology (treating phobias)
 - Educational Psychology (classroom management).

II. Scientific Perspectives in Psychology C. Neuroscience Perspective

- The Neuroscience perspective also rejects the assumption that people's behavior is explained by mental states.
 - The perspective holds that how our brain works explains our behavior, thereby employing a <u>physical</u> explanation of behavior.
 - The study of physical basis of behavior has been based on studies of brain damaged individuals and studies of normal brain function.
 - The perspective has been influential in the areas of
 Clinical Psychology (explanation of depression)
 - School Psychology (learning problems)

II. Scientific Perspectives in Psychology D. Cognitive Perspective

- The Cognitive perspective rejects the IE assumption that people's behavior is explained by mental states and that they are rational.
 - In the Cognitive Perspective, the mind is liken to a computer that is <u>designed</u> to process information.
 - People do not always process information rationally. They defy the rule of logic, sometimes demonstrating magical thinking.
 - The perspective has been influential in the areas of
 Clinical Psychology (cognitive therapy)
 - Educational Psychology (memory and learning)

II. Scientific Perspectives in Psychology E. Psychodynamic Perspective

- Psychodynamic or Psychoanalytic perspective rejects the IE assumption that behavior is under conscious and rational control.
 - Sigmund Freud, the father of the Psychoanalytic perspective, claimed that behavior is explained by unconscious and irrational processes. He assumed that people are <u>designed</u> with instinctual and unconscious desires that need to be controlled.
 - Psychoanalytic perspective has been influential in
 - Clinical Psychology (neurotic and psychotic behavior)
 - Personality Psychology (individual differences)
 - Developmental Psychology (stages of development)

II. Scientific Perspectives in Psychology F. Socio-Cultural Perspective

- The Socio-cultural perspective rejects IE's assumption of conscious control of behavior because we act, feel, think, and behave in part due to our socialization into a culture.
 - Behavior considered appropriate in a content (e.g., eye contact) varies according to culture. Cultures may be broad (e.g., Western Culture) or narrow (e.g., neighborhood).
 - We are <u>designed</u> to be part of a social collective
 - This approach has been very influential in
 Clinical (therapy)
 - Education (cultural context)

II. Scientific Perspectives in Psychology G. Genetic Perspective

- The Genetic perspective rejects IEs by assuming that we are **design** by our genes in interactions with the environment.
 - The Genetic Perspective includes theories of Behavioral Genetics and Evolutionary Psychology.
 - **Evolutionary Psychology** holds that we are <u>designed</u> to behave due to specific genes which we all share due to evolution (e.g., dating behavior).
 - Behavior Genetics holds that genetic differences between people may explain differences in intellectual abilities, personality traits, and social interactions
 - This perspective has influenced virtually all aspects and areas of psychology.

