Escuela comercial de la ciudad de México.

**Guía de Psicología**

Profesor: **Andrés Méndez Escorza.**

Turno: **Matutino.**

1. - Complete definition of psychology.

Study of the human behaviour related with the mental health.

2. - Which the etymological definition of psychology is?

Study of the soul

3. - Give two behaviour examples.

Work or emotions, communication ways, mental processes.

4. - Give two examples of mental processes.

To know, to remember, to reason, to dream, to fantasize and to want.

5. - Starting from what moment the psychology transformed into science?

When it was carried out the first psychology laboratory in 1879

6. - What I follow scenario it was for the appearance of the first intents of adopting

methods to know the human behaviour?

The XIX century

7. - The initiator of the first psychology laboratory was?

It Was Wilhelm Wundt

8. - Why it would be difficult to consider that the mind can get sick?

Because it is not possible to give an exact location from where is the mind.

9. - Mention the differences among psychologist, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst.

The psychiatrist can prescribe.

The psychologist interviews and it cures the symptom

The analyst doesn't rely on the image you/he/she occupies a couch and is based on the transfer.

10. - At the moment what the man is?

It is life, work and language.

11. -Mention the name of two philosophers that carried out important contributions to the psychology

Socrates

Descartes

Locke

12.- Mention on what one of these philosophical contributions it consists.

Mayeutic, to answer by means of questions so that the pupil discovers notions that

were latent in him.

13. - Mention who was the founder of the conducts and the paradigm of the same

one.

It was Watson and their paradigm is: E-R

14.- If we base ourselves in that all behaviour is learned, therefore…

It is modifiable.

15. - Mention to the founder of the operating conditionament and their paradigm.

The founder was Skinner and his paradigm tells us: E-R-R

16.- On what it consists the classic conducts?

Stimulus in condition, answer in condition to mate with neuter stimulus to

generate the conditioned answer.

17.- In the instrumental conditionament the most important thing is?

The consequence.

18.- Mention a technique of behavioural modification.

Model: where the approach is reinforced that the individual has toward the

behaviour that he wants to modify.

Learning Vicario: to learn or to imitate seeing a behaviour.

19.- Mention to the creator of the psychoanalysis.

S. Freud.

20.- Mention the three concepts with those that the psychoanalysis works.

Resistance, transfer and desire

21.- On what it consists the transfer?

This is the motor of the analysis, they are the emotions that the patient deposits in

the analyst.

22.- On what it consists the cathartic method?

It is presently the reactivation of a last fact.

23.- What a lapses is?

It is to either change a word for another when speaking or when writing.

24.- How the dreams are divided for their interpretation?

Match up as latent content and apparent content.

25.- For the What a psychoanalysis the decisive thing is in the human being?

The psychic causation

26.- Which it is the topic that more got Freud's attention in their studies?

In the hysteria.