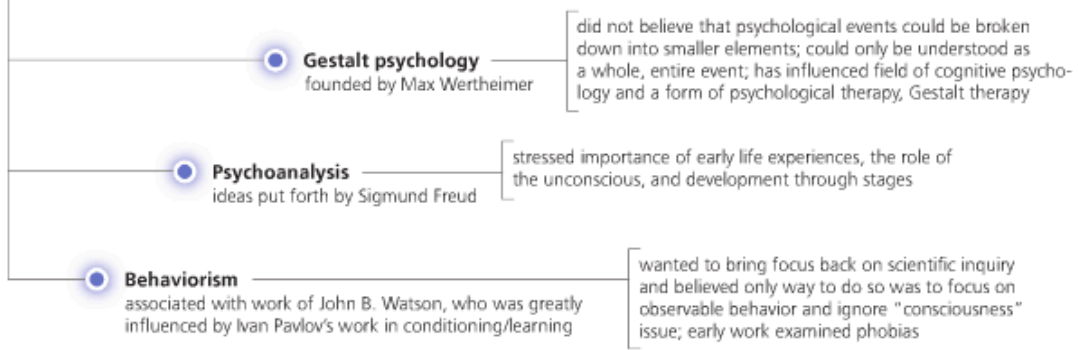
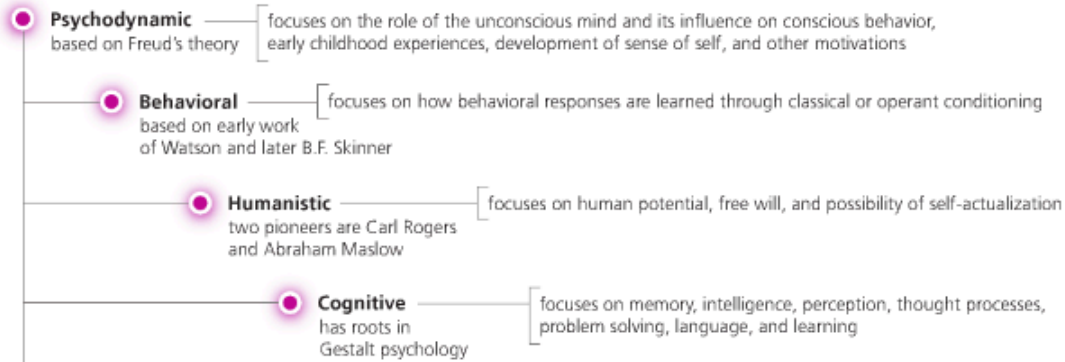


Psychology Then: The History of Psychology

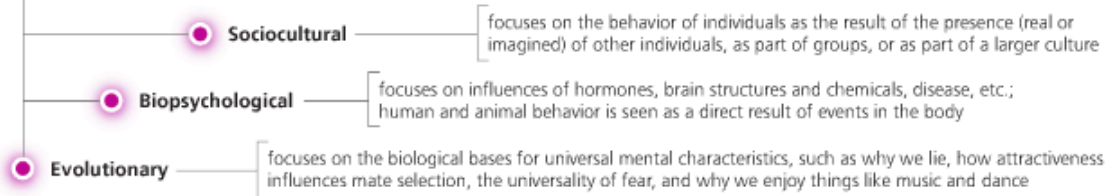
(has roots in several disciplines, including philosophy, medicine, and physiology, and has developed through several perspectives)





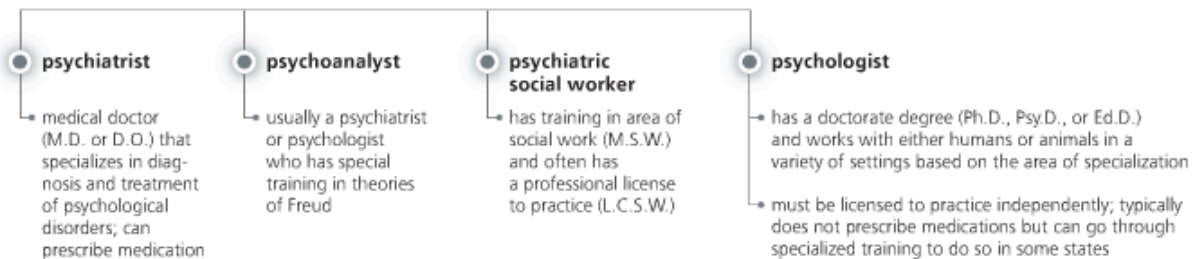
Psychology Now: Modern Perspectives

(No one single perspective is used to explain all human behavior and processes)



Types of Psychological Professionals

(people working in the field of psychology have a variety of training experiences and different focuses)



scientific method

- perceiving the question about some empirical event for which you would like an explanation; can be derived from the goal of description: What is happening here?
- forming a hypothesis, a tentative explanation about an event
- testing the hypothesis by collecting data, analyzing results
- drawing conclusions about investigation's success or failure to explain event
- reporting your results; share exactly what, why, and how you did it, which provides means for replication

Psychology—The Science

(psychology uses the scientific method to try to determine facts and reduce uncertainty)

descriptive data collection methods

- **naturalistic observation:** observe people or animals in natural environment
- **laboratory observation:** observe people or animals in laboratory setting
- **case studies:** individual is studied in greater detail, researchers try to learn everything they can about the individual
- **surveys:** ask questions about topic researchers are studying via telephone, Internet, or a questionnaire

can lead to formation of hypotheses that can later be tested