Chapter 1: What is Psychology?

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Definition of Psychology

Please to note that I do not follow the organization of the textbook

Undergone many tranformations <u>1st decade of 20th century</u> 2nd decade of 20th century John B. Watson James R. Angell John F. Dashiell Howard C. Warren Howard Nunn

Definition of Psychology

Early 1960s
Clifford Morgan
Later 1960s
1970s
Today:
The scientific study of behavior and mental processes.



Critical Thinking

Involves 5 questions: What am I being asked to believe? Is there evidence to support the claim? Can that evidence be interpreted in another way? What evidence would help to evaluate the alternatives What conclusions are most reasonable?



Critical Thinking

Keys to critical thinking:
Be open minded
Be intellectually curious
Look for multiple determinants of behavior
Think like a scientist

The Scientific Method

 Four Steps:
 Observation of something of interest in the natural world
 Formulation of a hypothesis
 Collection of data
 Analyze the data

Other Methods of Knowledge Aquisition

Authoritative Pronouncements
Democratic Judgments
Reason
Feelings
Sensory Information & Experience

Seven Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Behaviorism John B. Watson B.F. Skinner Ivan Pavlov Psychodynamic (Psychoanalytic) Sigmund Freud Alfred Adler Carl Jung

Seven Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Humanistic Carl Rogers Abraham Maslow Cognitive Jean Piaget (Wilhelm Wundt & William James) Ulric Neisser

Seven Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Biolgoical/Neuroscientific
Sociocultural
Evolutionary
David Buss
Steven Pinker

What does a Psychologist Do?

Contemporary psychology has a number of fields of subspecialization
 Can differentiate between research and applied perspectives
 Differences between a psychologist and a psychiatrist

What does a Psychologist Do?

How to become a psychologist The Boulder Conference

 WKU offers graduate-level psychology programs in:
 Clinical Psychology (MA)
 School Psychology (EdS)
 Industrial/Organizational Psychology (MA)
 General Psychology (MA)

Admission Minimum Requirements: **GPA: 3.00** GRE: 850 (Verbal + Quantitative) 12 hours of undergraduate psychology courses Three letters of recommendation Completion requirements

Averages for FA 2002 WKU Clinical Acceptees: **GPA: 3.54** Psych GPA: 3.58 GRE Verbal: 469 GRE Quantitative: 551 **GRE Total: 1020**

Averages for 1992-1993 Doctoral Level Acceptees: **GPA: 3.50** Psych GPA: 3.66 GRE Verbal: 593 GRE Quantitative: 613 **GRE Total: 1206**

Averages for 1992-1993 Master's Level Acceptees: ■ GPA: 3.27 Psych GPA: 3.42 GRE Verbal: 517 GRE Quantitative: 533 **GRE Total: 1033**

What if you don't want to go to grad school?

Do you have to go to graduate school to get a job with a psychology degree? Top 10 Skills Employers Like in Psychology Majors

Listening Skills Ability to Work on Teams Interpersonal Awareness Desire and Ability to Learn Willingness to Gain New Skills Focus on the Customer/Clients Environmental Awareness

Top 10 Skills Employers Like in Psychology Majors

Adaptability
 Critical Evaluation
 Problem-Solving Sills

Other Skills Gained With a Psychology Major

Literacy
Statistical Familiarity
Computer Literacy
Research Skills
Perspective
Pragmatism

So, what kind of job can I get with my B.A. in Psychology?

50% of Psychology graduates were employed with a for-profit company 20% public affairs or social services 14% teaching 10% sales 10% state or local government

Salary range

2001 survey Range of \$21,900-\$40,000 Management: \$30488 Teaching: \$25,378 Counseling: \$24,724 Social Work: \$23,988 Sales: \$34,451 Government: \$20,000-\$29,000