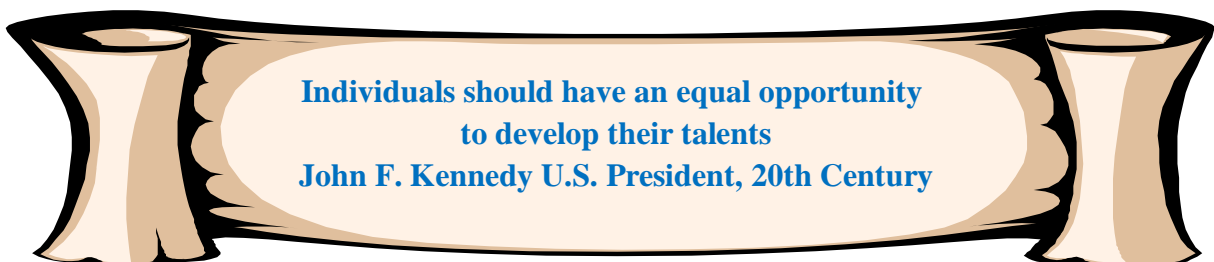
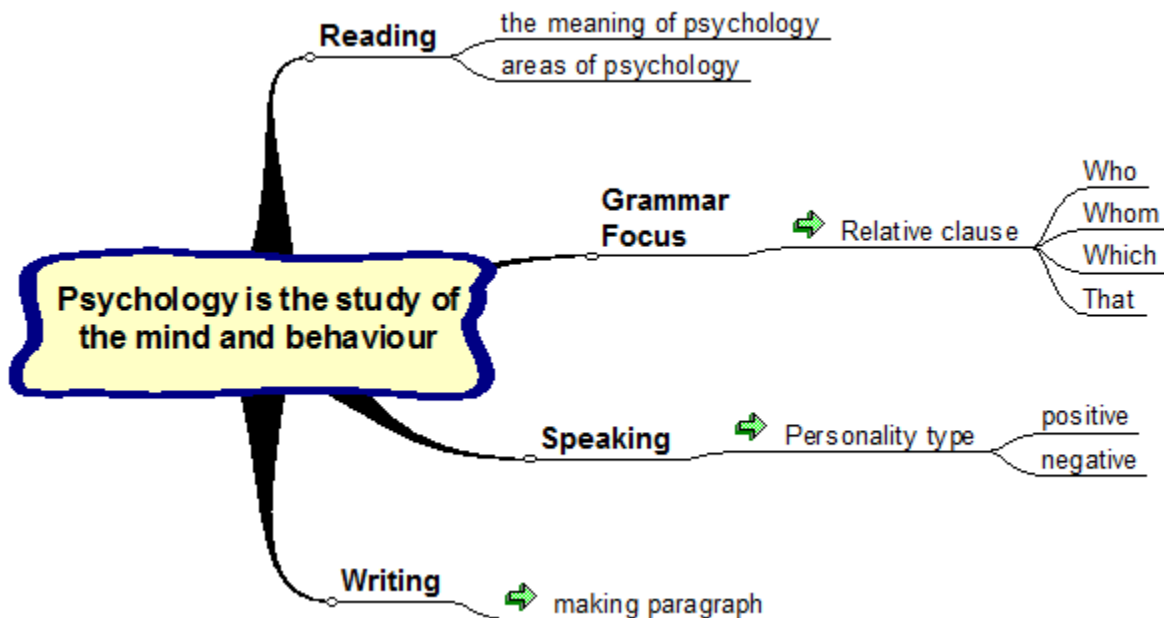


UNIT

12

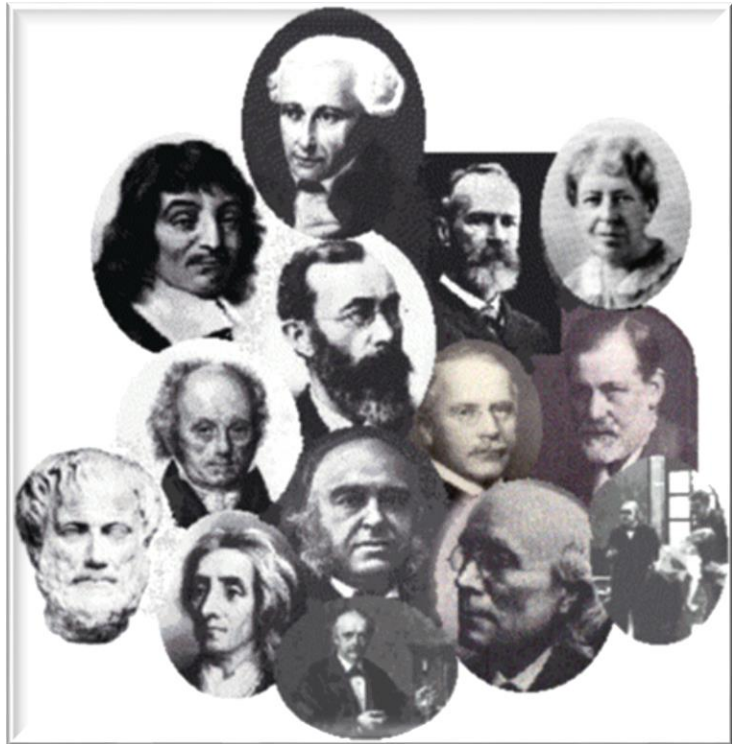
PSYCHOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF THE MIND AND BEHAVIOR

By the end of the class, the students are able to know some areas of psychology, combine two sentences using relative pronoun, differentiate the positive and negative type of personality.



Warm Up

1. Do you know whose pictures are they?
2. Mention and tell about their theories!



Source: <http://psychclassics.yorku.ca>

Let's Read**PSYCHOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF THE MIND AND BEHAVIOR**

Psychology is both an applied and academic field that studies the human mind and behavior. Research in psychology seeks to understand and explain thought, emotion and behavior. Applications of psychology include mental health treatment, performance enhancement, self-help, ergonomics and many other areas affecting health and daily life. Psychology is the study of the mental processes and behavior. The term psychology comes from the Greek word *psyche* meaning "breath, spirit, soul" and the *logia* meaning "study of." Psychology emerged from biology and philosophy and is closely linked to other disciplines including sociology, medicine, and linguistics.

Areas of Psychology

- **Abnormal Psychology** is the study of abnormal behavior and psychopathology. This specialty area is focused on research and treatment of a variety of mental disorders and is linked to psychotherapy and clinical psychology.
- **Biological Psychology**, which is also known as biopsychology, studies how biological processes influence the mind and behavior. This area is closely linked to neuroscience and utilizes tools such as MRI and PET scans to look at brain injury or brain abnormalities.
- **Clinical Psychology** is focused on the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

- **Cognitive Psychology** is the study of human thought processes and cognitions. Cognitive psychologists study topics such as attention, memory, perception, decision-making, problem-solving and language acquisition.
- **Comparative Psychology** is the branch of psychology which is concerned with the study of animal behavior. This type of research can lead to a deeper and broader understanding of human psychology.
- **Developmental Psychology** is the branch of psychology that looks at human growth and development over the lifespan. Theories often focus on the development of cognitive abilities, morality, social functioning, identity and other life areas.
- **Forensic Psychology** is an applied field focused on using psychological research and principles in the legal and criminal justice system.
- **Industrial-Organizational Psychology** is the area of psychology that uses psychological research to enhance work performance, select employee, improve product design and enhance usability.
- **Personality Psychology** looks at the various elements that make up individual personalities. Well-known personality theories include Freud's structural model of personality and the "Big Five" theory of personality.
- **School Psychology** is the branch of psychology that works within the educational system to help children with emotional, social and academic issues.
- **Social Psychology** is a discipline that uses scientific methods to study social influence, social perception and social interaction. Social psychology studies diverse subjects including group behavior, social perception, leadership, nonverbal behavior, conformity, aggression and prejudice.



Glossary

Enhancement (n)	: peningkatan
Ergonomics (n)	: ergonomi
Emerged (v)	: muncul
Psychopathology (n)	: psikopatologi
Biopsychology (n)	: Biopsikologi
Utilize (v)	: memanfaatkan
Injury (n)	: cedera
Assessment (n)	: penilaian
Acquisition (n)	: perolehan
Lifespan (n)	: jangka hidup
Diverse (adj)	: berbeda, bermacam-macam
Aggression (n)	: agresi, penyerangan
Prejudice (n)	: prasangka, (v) merugikan

Task 1**Answer the questions below!**

1. What does psychology study about?
2. What is the main idea of paragraph one?
3. How many areas of psychology mentioned above? Explain briefly!
4. What is the meaning of psychology? Where does its term come from?
5. What kind of psychology which studies about group behavior, social perception, leadership, and nonverbal behavior?

Task 2

Are the sentences true or false? Circle the correct answer!


1. Personality Psychology looks at the single element that makes up individual personalities. (T / F)
2. A field which is focused on using psychological research and principles in the legal and criminal justice system is called Biological Psychology. (T / F)
3. A study on the treatment of mental disorders is on Clinical Psychology. (T / F)
4. Applications of psychology only include mental health treatment, performance enhancement, and self-help. (T / F)
5. The theories of Developmental Psychology always focus on the development of cognitive abilities, morality, social functioning, identity and other life areas. (T / F)

Task 3**Match the left box with the right one!**

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Developmental Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It studies about how biological processes influence the mind and behavior. |
| b. Abnormal Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It studies about the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. |
| c. Social Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It focuses on the development of cognitive abilities, morality, social functioning, identity, and other life areas. |
| d. Comparative Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It studies about animal behavior. |
| e. School Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It focuses on using psychological research and principles in the legal and criminal justice system |
| f. Cognitive Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It studies diverse subjects including group behavior, social perception, leadership, nonverbal behavior, conformity, aggression and prejudice. |
| g. Biological Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It looks at the various elements that make up individual personalities. |
| h. Personality Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It studies human thought processes and cognitions. |
| i. Forensic Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It studies about research and treatment of a variety of mental disorders. |
| j. Clinical Psychology | <input type="checkbox"/> | It works within the educational system to help children with emotional, social and academic issues. |

Let's study Relative Clauses with who/ whom/ which/ that easily

✚ Study this example:

The student who sits in front of the teacher is very friendly
 **relative clause**

A *clause* is a part of a sentence. A *relative clause* tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- The student **who sits in front of the teacher**.....(**who sits in front of the teacher** tells us which student).
- People **who live in Papua**.....(**who live in Papua** tells us what kind of people)

✚ We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about *people*. We use **who** instead of **he/she/they**:

<p>The student - he sits in front of the teacher – is very friendly.</p> <p>→ The student - who sits in front of the teacher is very friendly.</p> <p>I have many friends – they are smart.</p> <p>→ I have many friends who are smart.</p>

- I really like the girl who wears veil.
- An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- Anyone who wants to pass this lecture must do the final project.
- The man who was injured in the accident has been brought to the hospital.

✚ It is also possible to use **that** instead of **who**:

- The student **that** sits in front of the teacher is very friendly.

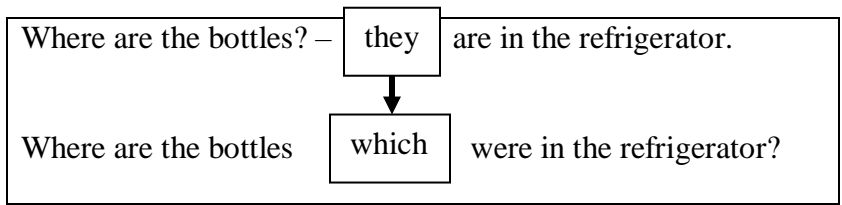
✚ **Whom** is possible instead of **who** (for people) when it is the *object* of the verb.

- The man **whom** I met yesterday passed away this morning (I met **him** yesterday).
- The beautiful girl (who/ that) you like much moved to Canada

✚ But we do not often use **whom**. In spoken English, we normally prefer **who** or **that** (or you can leave them out)

- The man (who/ that) I met yesterday.....
- The beautiful girl (who/that) you like

✚ **Which** is used when we are talking about things (not **who**). We use which instead of **it/ they**.



- ✚ You can also use **that** for things (but not for people)
- I dislike movies that have unhappy endings
 - The door that was broken is still being repaired.
 - Where are the bottles that were in the refrigerator?
 - Where is the book that I will give to my son?

Task 4

Explain what these words mean. Choose the right meaning from the list and then write a sentence with who. Use the dictionary if necessary.

He/ she cuts hair	he/ she makes and repair wooden objects and structures
he/ she steals from a store	he/ she breaks into a house and steals things
he/ she doesn't eat meat	he/ she fills prescriptions for medicine
he/ she design buildings	he/ she buys something from a store

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. (an architect) | <u>An architect is someone who designs buildings</u> |
| 2. (a carpenter) | |
| 3. (a burglar) | |
| 4. (a barber) | |
| 5. (a customer) | |
| 6. (a pharmacist) | |
| 7. (a shoplifter) | |
| 8. (a vegetarian) | |

Task 5

Read the two sentences and then write one sentence with the same meaning. Use a relative clause in your sentence.

*Example: The woman is my mother. She answered the phone.
The woman who answered the phone is my mother.*

1. The little girl is my cousin’s daughter. She is wearing red hair ribbons.
The little girl
2. The flowers are beautiful. You brought them to me.
The flowers
3. That is the Eiffel Tower. I have often heard about it.
.....
4. Agnes Monica is a well known entertainer. Jessica has met her.
.....
5. I return the record. I brought it yesterday.
.....



Personality Type

Aggressive	Kind	Patient	Selfish	Generous
Honest	Jealous	Gentle	Arrogant	coward
Responsible	Reliable	easygoing	moody	Friendly
Sociable	modest	Stingy	Intolerant	temperamental

Task 6

Describe 10 kinds of personality type above using relative clause and share the information to your friends!

Example: Kind is someone who always thinks about other people’s feelings

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Task 7

Sit in pairs and talk about what kind of friends you **LIKE** and **DISLIKE** in a few minutes, then switch the partners



Let's Write

Task 8

Think of 5 kinds of personality types that you WANT to have and you DON'T want to have from your spouse, and then write them down in paragraphs.
