

Cognitive Psychology

Dr. Nour Elhouda TOUMI



OUTLINE

- Identifying the course instructor
- Code of conduct
- Brief history of cognitive psychology
 - Philosophical Antecedents of CogPsy: Rationalism versus Empiricism
 - Psychological Antecedents of CogPsy
 - Emergence of CogPsy

Course instructor

► **Name:** Nour Elhouda Toumi

► **Education**

- Bachelor and Masters degree at Mohamed Khider University of Biskra
- PhD degree at Lancaster University, UK.

► **Academic interests**

Metacognition, working memory, cognitive psychology, ELT, Academic Writing, quantitative research, mixed methods research.

► **Email address**

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Code of conduct

- Cognitive Psychology: Credit 2 Coefficient 1
- Assessment: Exam %100
- Use of phones / Social media, taking photos, calls **NO**
- Coming late
- Exam questions
- Coursework

Syllabus

1. Introduction to Cognitive Psychology
2. Attention
3. Perception
4. Information Processing Approach:
Multi-Store Memory Model (1)
5. Information Processing Approach:
Multi-Store Memory Model (2)
6. Encoding and Storage
7. Retrieval and Forgetting
8. Thinking and Problem Solving
9. Judgement and Decision Making
10. Reasoning
11. Cognitive Development Theory:
Jean Piaget
12. Social Development Theory: Lev
Vygotsky



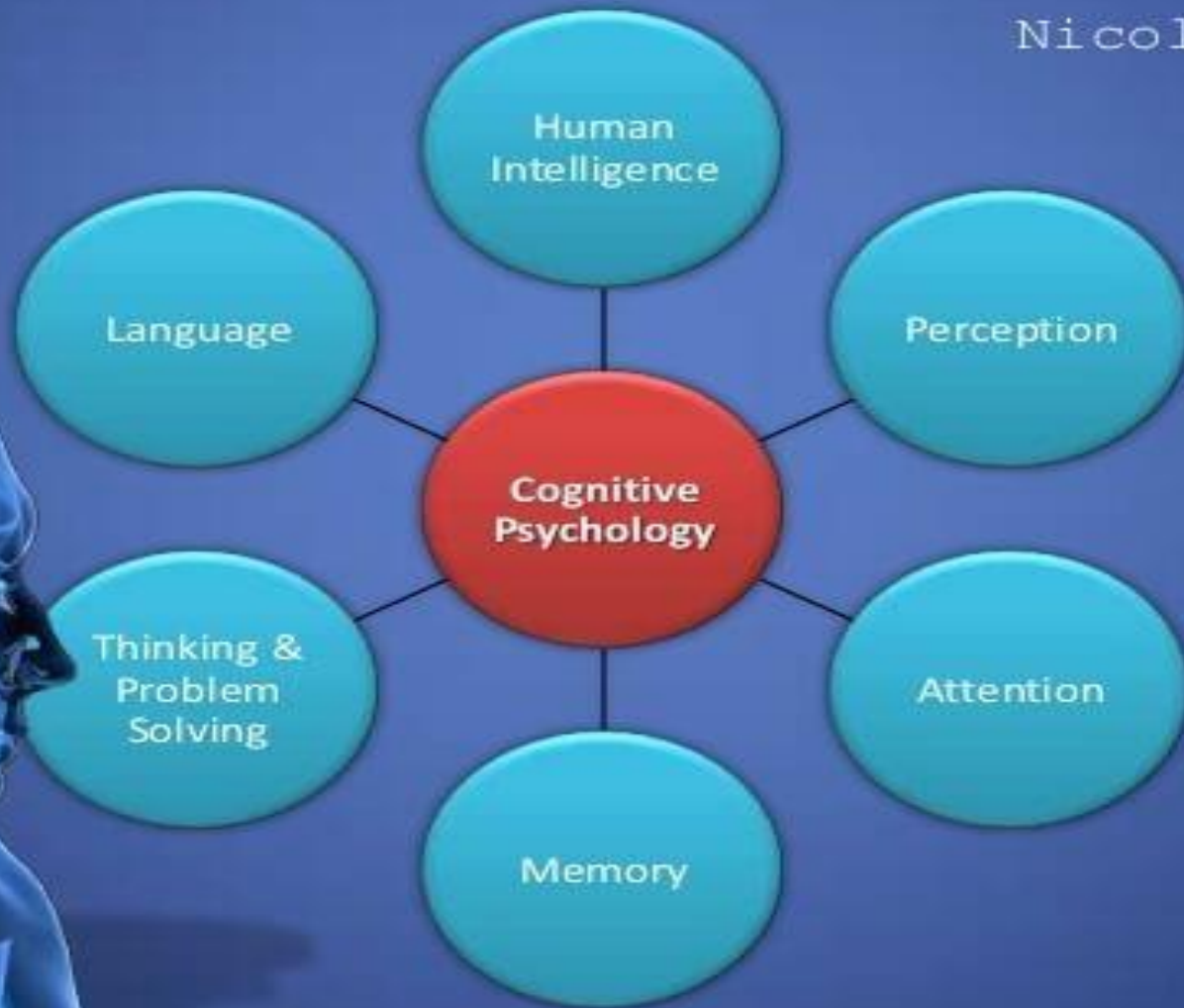
Cognitive processes – activities happening in the brain

Psychology – from the Greek words “psyche”, meaning *life*, and “logos”, meaning *explanation*. Psychology is a science dedicated to the study of behavior and mental processes.

Cognitive psychology – the study of how people perceive, learn, remember, and think about information

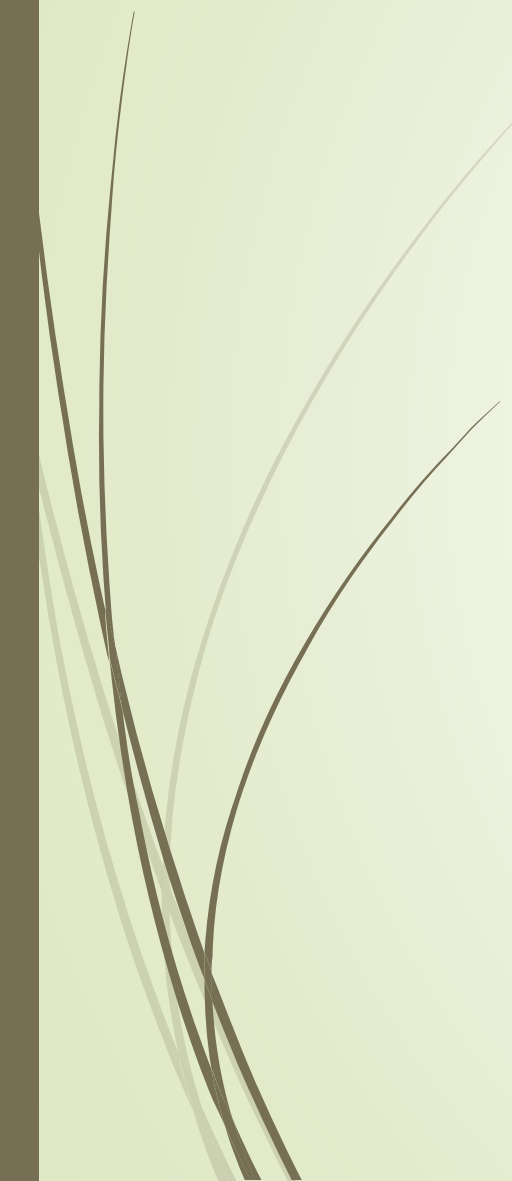
Cognitive Psychology

Nicole Conner

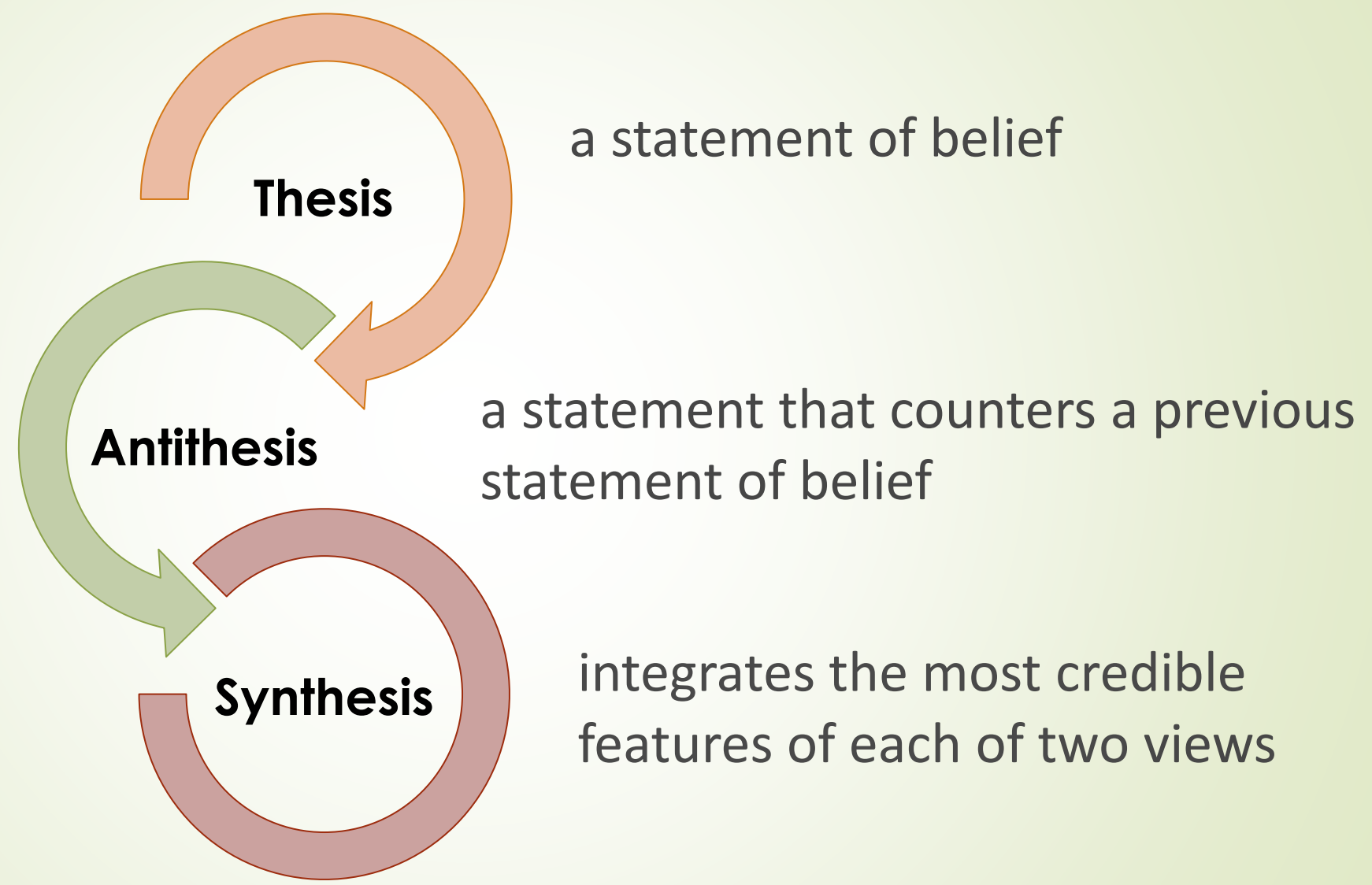
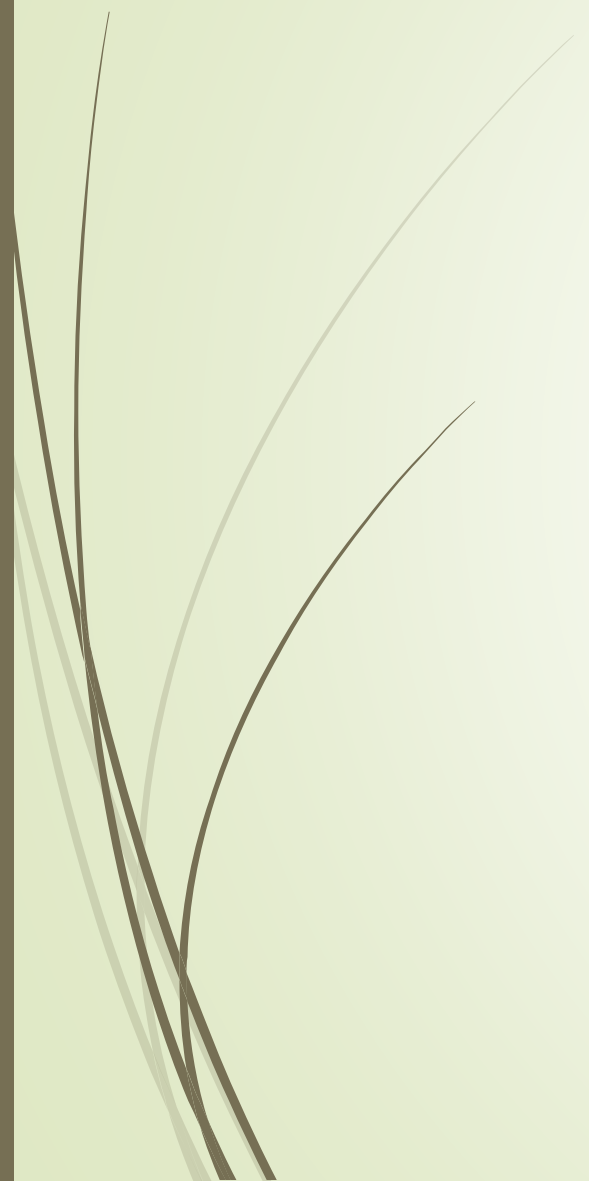




dialectic



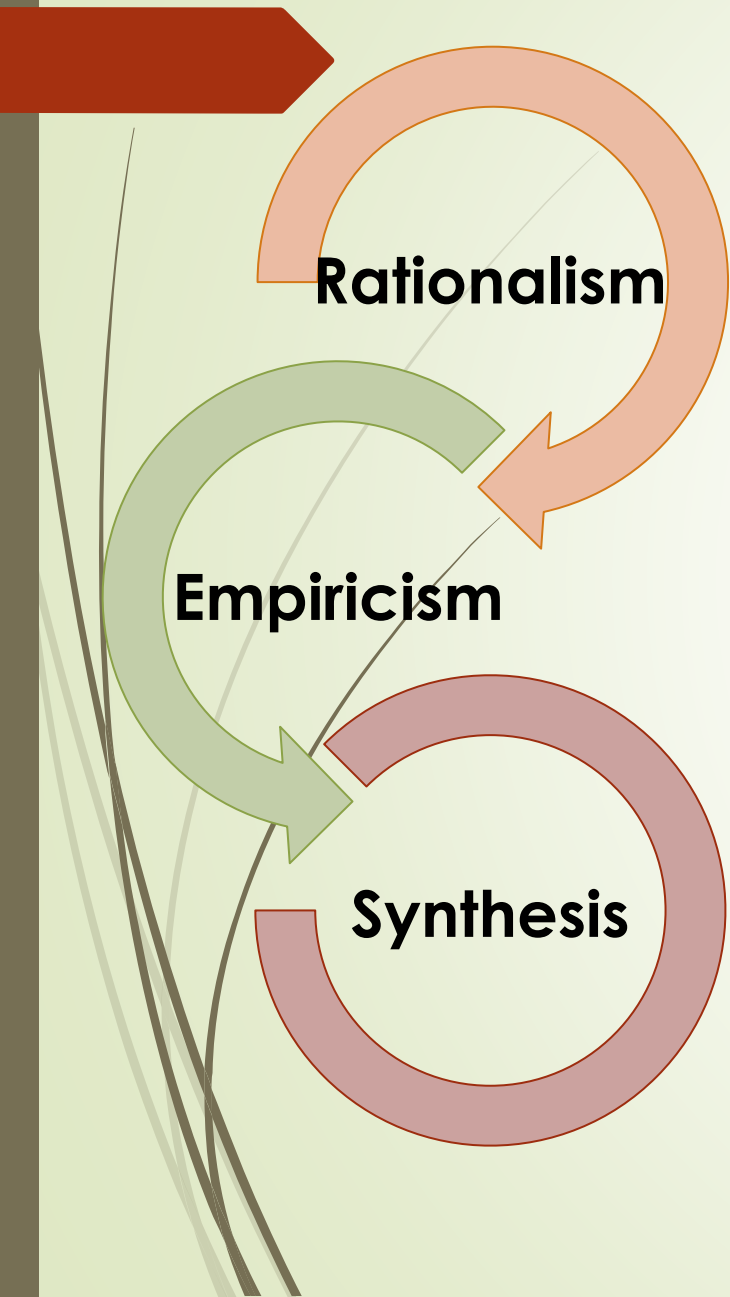
Dialectic is a developmental process where ideas evolve over time through a pattern of transformation. It is involved in the progression of ideas.



Philosophical Antecedents of CogPsy: Rationalism versus Empiricism

Historians of psychology usually trace the earliest roots of psychology to two different approaches to understanding the human mind:

- **Philosophy** seeks to understand the general nature of many aspects of the world, in part through introspection , the examination of inner ideas and experiences (from intra-, "inward, within," and -spect , "look") .
- **Physiology** seeks a scientific study of life-sustaining functions in living matter, primarily through empirical (observation-based) methods.



1. Plato
2. Abstract nature of things
3. The route to knowledge is through logical analysis/ introspection/ reason as a source of knowledge or justification
4. Theory development

1. Aristotle
2. concrete nature of things
3. People acquire knowledge via empirical evidence _through experience and observation
4. Theories without any connection to observations may not be valid

Psychologists base empirical observations on theory. In turn, they use these observations to revise their theories

Rationalism

1. Rene Descartes (1596- 1650)
2. introspective, reflective method as being superior to empirical methods for finding truth
3. Proof of his existence is that he was thinking and doubting
4. innate ideas

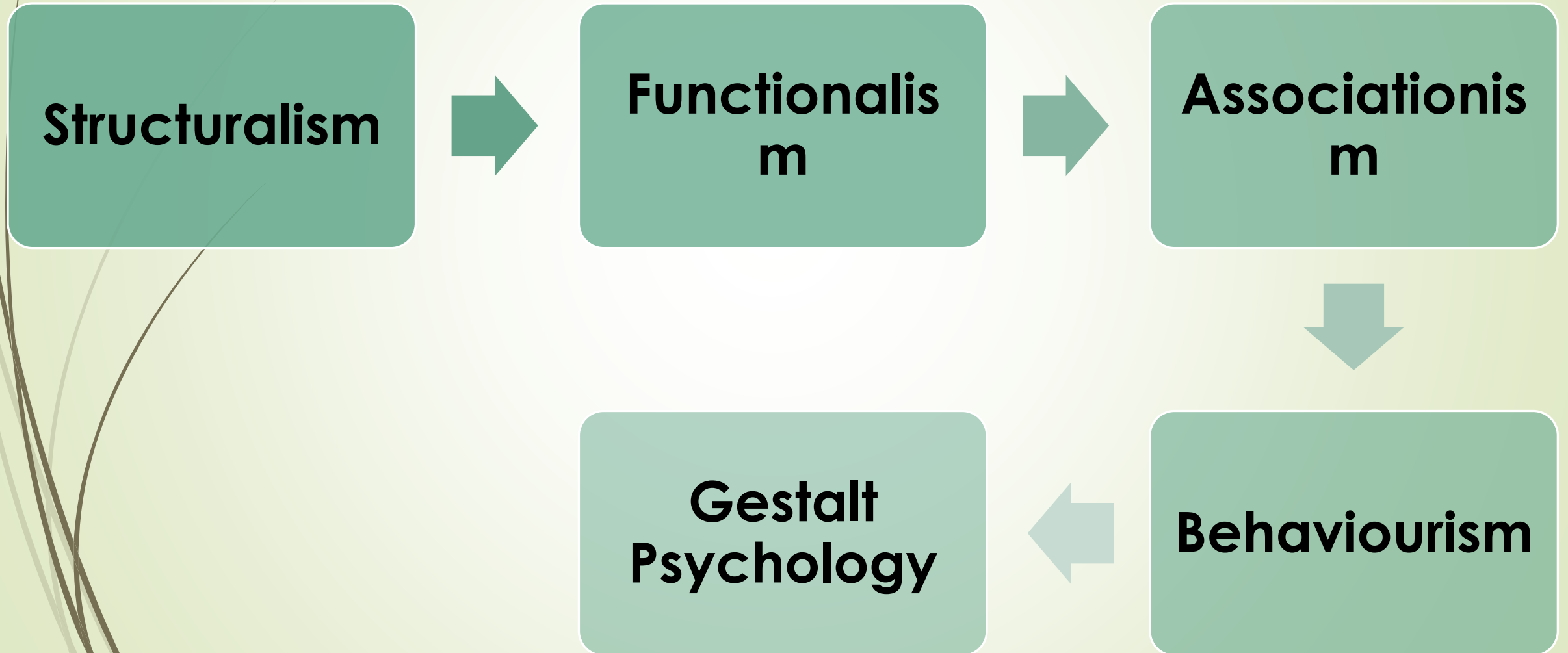
Empiricism


1. John Locke (1632- 1704)
2. empirical observation
3. tabula rasa
4. learning
5. no innate ideas: humans are born without knowledge

Synthesis

Immanuel Kant dialectically synthesized the views of Descartes and Locke, arguing that both rationalism and empiricism have their place

Psychological Antecedents of Cognitive Psychology





School of thought	Goal of psychology	method	proponents
Structuralism	seeks to understand the structure (configuration of elements) of the mind and its perceptions into their constituent components (affection, attention, memory)	introspection – a deliberate looking inward at pieces of information passing through consciousness.	<i>Wilhelm Wundt, Edward B. Titchener</i>

School of thought	Goal of psychology	method	proponents
Functionalism	seeks to understand what people do and why they do it / held that the key to understanding the human mind and behavior was to study the process of how and why the mind works as it does	Various methods introspection – observation _ experiments /functionalists believed in using whichever methods best answered a given researcher's questions	William James. Principles of Psychology

School of thought	Goal of psychology	method	proponents
Associationism	examines how elements of the mind, like events or ideas, can become associated with one another in the mind to result in a form of learning. It may result from contiguity, similarity or contrast	Experiments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hermann Ebbinghaus• Edward Lee Thorndike



Thank You