Тема №42. Cognitivism.

1. Объясните значение новых слов на английском языке

**e.g retain – it means to keep something**

 artificial intelligence, to retain, internal, problem solving, cognitive psychology, information processing model, to put forward, software, metaphor, laboratory-based approach, to prove.

1. Переведите словосочетания с русского языка на английский, используя известную вам и новую лексику:

 решать проблему, лабораторные исследования, когнитивная психология, когнитивный подход, когнитивное направление в психологии, применение когнитивных теорий, модель обработки информации.

3. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных и составьте с ними предложения:

 cognition, metaphor, intelligence, psychology, paradigm, problem, variety.

4. Просмотрите текст “Cognitive movement in psychological thought of the 20th century”и дайте объяснение указанных в тексте дат.

 Найдите в тексте фамилии ученых. Известны ли вам их работы?

5. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What approaches in psychology do you know?

2. What sciences are involved in psychological cognitive movement?

3. What does the term ‘cognition’ mean?

4. What cognitive processes do you know?

5. What do cognitive psychologists study?

6. When did cognitive psychology emerge as a scientific approach?

7. What do cognitive psychologists compare the human brain with? Why?

6. ТЕСТ

1. INFORMATION PROCESSING:

1) информационный процесс;

2) обработка информации;

3) информационная процессия;

4) информация в процессе;

2. PROBLEM SOLVING:

1) проблемное решение;

2) проблемное растворение;

3) решение проблемы;

4) решать проблемы;

3. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:

1) искусственный интеллект;

2) артистичная интеллигенция;

3) искусственная интеллигенция;

4) интеллект для искусства;

4. PROCESSING MODEL:

1) процессуальная модель;

2) процесс обработки;

3) процессорная модель;

4) модель обработки;

5. TO PUT FORWARD (AN IDEA):

1) предлагать;

2) ускорять;

3) переносить вперёд;

4) изменять;

7. Решите одну из ситуационных задач.

1. Вы пришли в библиотеку за книгой по психологии, к сожалению, вы не помните имя автора. Объясните библиотекарю, о чём книга.

2. Выразите своё отношение к искусственному интеллекту.

**Приложение 1**

**COGNITIVE MOVEMENT IN PSYCHOLOGICAL THOUGHT OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

In the second half of the twentieth century, the invention of the com­puter and the way of thinking associated with it led to a new approach or orientation to psychology called the cognitive movement. The roots of the cognitive movement are extremely varied: they include: behavior­ism, humanism, etc. They include thinkers from linguistics, neuroscience, philosophy, and engineering; and it especially involves specialists in computer technology and the field of **artificial intelligence.**

Cognition means «knowing» and cognitive processes refer to the ways in which knowledge is gained, used and **retained.**Cognitivists believe that the study of **internal**processes is important in understanding behaviour because humans do not passively respond to the environ­ment. Cognitive processes actively organize and manipulate the infor­mation we receive. Therefore, cognitive psychologists study perception, attention, memory, thinking, language and **problem solving.**They also attempted to explain artificial intelligence and abnormality.

Cognitive psychology developed as a separate area within the disci­pline since the late 1950s and early 1960s (though there are examples of cognitive thinking from earlier researchers). The term came into use with the publication of the book "Cognitive psychology" by Ulrich Neisser in 1967. However, the cognitive approach was brought to prominence by Donald Broadbent's book "Perception and Communication" in 1958. Since that time, the dominant paradigm in the area has been the **information processing model**of cognition that Broadbent **put for­ward.**This is a way of thinking and reasoning about mental processes, **imagining**them like **software**running on the computer that is the brain. Theories commonly refer to forms of input, representation, com­putation or processing, and outputs. Interest in mental processes ap­peared in the works of Tolman and Piaget, but it was the computer that introduced the terminology and **metaphor**necessary to investigate the human mind. Cognitive psychology compares the human mind to a computer and suggests that we are information processors. From the perspective of the cognitive psychology it is possible to study the internal mental processes that lie between the stimuli we receive and the responses we make.

Cognitive psychologists use a number of experimental techniques, including **laboratory-based research** with normal and brain-damaged subjects, as well as computer and mathematical models to test and validate theories.

This way of conceiving mental processes has pervaded psychology more generally over the past few decades, and it is not uncommon to find cognitive theories within social psychology, personality, abnormal psychology, developmental psychology. The application of cognitive theories in comparative psychology has lead to many recent studies in animal cognition.

The information processing approach to cognitive functioning is currently being questioned by new approaches in psychology.

Many are hoping that cognitive psychology will **prove** to be the paradigm we have been waiting for. It is still early to tell, but the significance of cognitive psychology is impossible to deny.

1. Переведите на русский язык:
1. We know cognitivism to be one of the most widely used approaches in psychology.
2. We think clinical psychology to occupy a very important place in medicine.
3. The doctor saw the patient perform a number of tests.
4. We knew him to become a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
5. He believes psychology to play an essential role in rehabilitation of patients.
6. We know psychological cognitive movement to include many sciences.
7. He said cognitive psychology to develop as a separate science in the middle of the XX century.