

active vs passive psychology

Active vs. Passive Psychology: A Journey Through Proactive and Reactive Approaches to Life

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Introduction:

The landscape of psychology is vast, encompassing a spectrum of approaches to understanding and managing our mental and emotional lives. Central to this spectrum lies the fundamental dichotomy of "active vs. passive psychology." This isn't about labeling individuals as inherently active or passive, but rather understanding the different approaches we can take to engage with our thoughts, feelings, and circumstances. Active psychology emphasizes proactive strategies for shaping our lives, while passive psychology often reflects a reactive stance, accepting circumstances without significant effort to change them. This narrative explores this crucial distinction through personal anecdotes, case studies, and practical examples.

H1: Understanding the Core Concepts of Active vs. Passive Psychology

Active psychology is characterized by a proactive approach. Individuals employing active psychology take ownership of their mental and emotional well-being. They actively engage in self-reflection, identify problematic thought patterns and behaviors, and implement strategies to modify them. This might involve seeking professional help, practicing mindfulness, setting goals, developing coping mechanisms, and actively working towards personal growth. It's about being the architect of your own mental landscape, not merely a passive observer.

Passive psychology, conversely, is characterized by a reactive approach. Individuals leaning towards passive psychology may tend to accept their circumstances without actively seeking change. They may attribute their challenges to external factors, feeling powerless to influence their lives. This isn't necessarily a conscious choice; it can stem from learned helplessness, low self-efficacy, or a lack of resources and support.

H2: Personal Anecdote: From Passive to Proactive

For years, I struggled with anxiety. My passive approach involved avoidance—avoiding social situations, avoiding challenging tasks, even avoiding confronting my anxieties directly. I justified my avoidance as self-preservation. This was passive psychology in action—reacting to anxiety rather than actively managing it. The turning point came when I finally sought professional help. Therapy, specifically CBT, empowered me to challenge my anxious thoughts and develop active coping strategies, such as deep breathing exercises and cognitive restructuring. This shift towards active psychology transformed my life. I learned to confront my anxieties head-on, actively managing them instead of passively submitting to them.

H2: Case Study 1: The Power of Proactive Coping

Sarah, a 30-year-old marketing executive, was facing burnout. She initially reacted passively, simply working longer hours despite feeling exhausted and overwhelmed. This reactive approach only worsened her burnout. However, after recognizing the signs, she actively sought solutions. She started prioritizing self-care, setting boundaries at work, and learning stress-management techniques. This proactive approach enabled her to regain control of her well-being and prevent further burnout. This highlights the effectiveness of active psychology in managing challenging situations.

H2: Case Study 2: Overcoming Learned Helplessness Through Active Psychology

Mark, a 45-year-old construction worker, experienced a significant injury that left him with chronic pain. Initially, he felt helpless, passively accepting his pain and limitations. However, through physical therapy and cognitive rehabilitation, he gradually learned to challenge his feelings of helplessness. He actively engaged in his rehabilitation, set small achievable goals, and focused on what he could do rather than what he couldn't. This shift towards active psychology empowered him to regain a sense of control and improve his quality of life.

H2: The Role of Therapy in Active Psychology

Various therapeutic approaches, such as CBT and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), directly support the principles of active psychology. These therapies equip individuals with the tools and strategies to actively manage their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. They encourage self-reflection, goal setting, and the development of proactive coping mechanisms.

H2: Practical Strategies for Embracing Active Psychology

Several practical strategies can facilitate a shift from passive to active psychology. These include:

Mindfulness: Paying attention to the present moment without judgment can help us become more aware of our thoughts and feelings, enabling proactive responses.

Goal Setting: Setting clear, achievable goals provides direction and motivation, fostering a sense of control and accomplishment.

Cognitive Restructuring: Identifying and challenging negative thought patterns can help us replace them with more adaptive and positive ones.

Self-Compassion: Treating ourselves with kindness and understanding can build resilience and promote emotional well-being.

Seeking Support: Connecting with supportive friends, family, or professionals can provide guidance and encouragement during challenging times.

Conclusion:

The choice between active and passive psychology is not a rigid dichotomy; it's a spectrum along which we all navigate. Understanding this spectrum and actively choosing proactive approaches can significantly enhance our mental and emotional well-being. By embracing active psychology, we become architects of our own lives, empowered to shape our destinies rather than passively accepting whatever comes our way. The journey from passive to proactive is often challenging, but the rewards – a greater sense of control, resilience, and overall well-being – are immeasurable.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between active and passive coping mechanisms?
Active coping involves directly addressing the problem, while passive coping involves avoiding or ignoring it.
1. Can someone be both active and passive in their approach to life? Yes, individuals often exhibit both active and passive behaviors depending on the situation and their personal resources.
1. How can I identify my own level of active vs. passive psychology?
Reflect on your responses to stressful situations. Do you actively seek solutions, or do you tend to avoid them?
1. Is active psychology always the "better" approach? Not necessarily. In some situations, a period of passive acceptance may be necessary before actively addressing a problem.
1. What if I struggle to shift from passive to active psychology? Seek professional help. A therapist can provide guidance and support in developing proactive strategies.
1. Can active psychology help with mental health conditions? Yes, active psychology is a core component of many effective mental health treatments, such as CBT.

1. How can I incorporate active psychology into my daily routine? Start small, focusing on one area at a time. For example, start by practicing mindfulness for 5 minutes each day.
1. Is active psychology suitable for everyone? While generally beneficial, the best approach depends on individual circumstances and needs. Professional guidance is recommended.
1. Are there any potential downsides to an overly active approach to psychology? Yes, an excessive focus on self-improvement can lead to burnout or perfectionism. Balance is key.

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foundation of child development and early learning, shared knowledge and competencies for care and education professionals, and principles for effective professional learning. Young children thrive and learn best when they have secure, positive relationships with adults who are knowledgeable about how to support their development and learning and are responsive to their individual progress. Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8 offers guidance on system changes to improve the quality of professional practice, specific actions to improve professional learning systems and workforce development, and research to continue to build the knowledge base in ways that will directly advance and inform future actions. The recommendations of this book provide an opportunity to improve the quality of the care and the education that children receive, and ultimately improve outcomes for children.

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- Identify the core master conflict that is causing your relationship problems
- Understand the origins of your conflict and how it drew you to your partner
- Diagnose how the conflict is now pushing you apart
- Come to new terms with the conflict to save your relationship

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active vs passive psychology: *The Psychology of Magic and the Magic of Psychology* Amir Raz, Jay A. Olson, Gustav Kuhn, 2016-11-18 Magicians have dazzled audiences for many centuries; however, few researchers have studied how, let alone why, most tricks work. The psychology of magic is a nascent field of research that examines the underlying mechanisms that conjurers use to achieve enchanting phenomena, including sensory illusions, misdirection of attention, and the appearance of mind-control and nuanced persuasion. Most studies to date have focused on either the psychological principles involved in watching and performing magic or “neuromagic” - the neural correlates of such phenomena. Whereas performers sometimes question the contributions that modern science may offer to the advancement of the magical arts, the history of magic reveals that scientific discovery often charts new territories for magicians. In this research topic we sketch out the symbiotic relationship between psychological science and the art of magic. On the one hand, magic can inform psychology, with particular benefits for the cognitive, social, developmental, and transcultural components of behavioural science. Magicians have a large and robust set of effects that most researchers rarely exploit. Incorporating these effects into existing experimental, even clinical, paradigms paves the road to innovative trajectories in the study of human behaviour. For example, magic provides an elegant way to study the behaviour of participants who may believe they had made choices that they actually did not make. Moreover, magic fosters a more ecological approach to experimentation whereby scientists can probe participants in more natural environments compared to the traditional lab-based settings. Examining how magicians consistently influence spectators, for example, can elucidate important aspects in the study of persuasion, trust, decision-making, and even processes spanning authorship and agency. Magic thus offers a largely underused armamentarium for the behavioural scientist and clinician. On the other hand, psychological science can advance the art of magic. The psychology of deception, a relatively understudied field, explores the intentional creation of false beliefs and how people often go wrong. Understanding how to methodically exploit the tenuous twilight zone of human vulnerabilities - perceptual, logical, emotional, and temporal - becomes all the more revealing when top-down influences, including expectation, symbolic thinking, and framing, join the fray. Over the years, science has permitted magicians to concoct increasingly effective routines and to elicit heightened

feelings of wonder from audiences. Furthermore, on occasion science leads to the creation of novel effects, or the refinement of existing ones, based on systematic methods. For example, by simulating a specific card routine using a series of computer stimuli, researchers have decomposed the effect and reconstructed it into a more effective routine. Other magic effects depend on meaningful psychological knowledge, such as which type of information is difficult to retain or what changes capture attention. Behavioural scientists measure and study these factors. By combining analytical findings with performer intuitions, psychological science begets effective magic. Whereas science strives on parsimony and independent replication of results, magic thrives on reproducing the same effect with multiple methods to obscure parsimony and minimise detection. This Research Topic explores the seemingly orthogonal approaches of scientists and magicians by highlighting the crosstalk as well as rapprochement between psychological science and the art of deception.

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psychologist R. Díaz-Guerrero combines a strong theoretical interest in the relationship of culture to personality with a pragmatic concern for methodology. This collection of essays is rooted both in studies of Mexican psychology as an independent phenomenon and in cross-cultural comparisons of Mexicans, Mexican-Americans, and Anglo-Americans. Dr. Díaz-Guerrero discusses Mexican attitudes toward sex roles and the family, motivations of the Mexican worker, and other topics. He compares Mexican and American concepts of respect and analyzes the relation between neurosis and the Mexican family structure. He attempts to determine the degree of mental, personal, and social health of urban Mexicans. The importance of basic sociocultural premises, such as The mother is the dearest person in existence, and The stricter the parents are, the better the children turn out, is explored. In one essay, Díaz-Guerrero notes the differences in typical reactions to stress in Mexico and the United States, concluding that the American pattern involves active response to stress, whereas the Mexican response tends to be more passive. Psychology of the Mexican deals with a variety of historical, psychological, biological, social, economic, and anthropological variables, attempting to treat them in a scientific way through the use of carefully constructed questionnaires, with detailed statistical analyses of the results. On the basis of data obtained in this way, the author formulates broad conceptual schemes with immediate application to the understanding of human behavior in real situations. He is particularly intrigued by the way the individual relates to the significant people in his environment. For the Mexican, he says, such interpersonal relationships are the most important part of life; in contrast to the American insistence on liberty and equality, Mexican culture emphasizes affiliation and love.

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information and research, and contains relatable examples, real-world applications, compelling discussion and review questions, personal stories and vignettes, a running glossary, and more. Broad in scope, *Exploring Health Psychology* examines the interactions between biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors in psychological disorders and discusses their psychological and medical treatment. Critical psychological health issues such as anxiety and depression, the health of sexual and gender minorities, and the psychological dangers and pitfalls of the digital age are addressed to meet the needs of today's students. An array of active learning features based on the SQ4R pedagogy—Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Reflect, and Review—enables students to take an active role in the learning process, develop effective study habits, strengthen critical and scientific thinking, and comprehend, retain, and apply the material.

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critical perspectives in health psychology, this new edition now incorporates research from a fuller range of perspectives including more 'mainstream' health psychology and a wider international focus. Therefore this textbook now provides students with a broader, more rounded understanding of the field than ever before. Key features of the Third Edition: - Four brand new chapters in the book on Theories, Models and Interventions Applied to Sexual Health; Information and Communication; Health Literacy; Community and Alternative Approaches. - Extensive pedagogical features, including chapter outlines and summaries of key ideas, and guidelines for further research. Boxed case studies, tables and figures and cutting edge research are integrated throughout to aid students' understanding of this fascinating field. - New accompanying companion website with a full suite of lecturer materials and online readings for students, as well as discussion blogs and video interviews with the authors. Health Psychology: Theory, Research and Practice 3e remains an essential book for undergraduate and masters students taking courses in health psychology as well as health promotion, public health, medicine and nursing. Visit the companion website at www.sagepub.co.uk/marks3

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Challenges of Life: Adjustment and Growth, authors Spencer Rathus and Jeffrey Nevid continue to reflect on the many ways in which psychology relates to the lives we live and the important roles that psychology can play in helping us adjust to the many challenges we face in our daily lives. Throughout the text, the authors explore applications of psychological concepts and principles in meeting life challenges such as managing time, developing self-identity, building and maintaining relationships, adopting healthier lifestyles, coping with stress, and dealing with emotional problems and psychological disorders. The new edition has been thoroughly updated to meet the needs and concerns of a new generation of students. It provides additional information on psychology in the digital age, social media, the current Opioid crisis, as well as offering greater coverage of matters concerning sexuality and gender, and sexual orientation.

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active vs passive psychology: Advances in Psychological Science: Social, personal, and cultural aspects John G. Adair, David Bélanger, Kenneth L. Dion, Michel Sabourin, 1998 The volumes *Advances in Psychological Science* are the most timely reviews for a person who wants an up-to-date state-of-the-art description of selected topics in psychology. These volumes will be useful for the graduate student to get a perspective on the latest developments in psychology today. The chapters are written in a non-technical manner, i.e., not for the specialist, but for the educated psychologist who wishes to see developments across the spectrum of psychology. They may be used for teaching or by experts who wish an overview of recent advances in their science. The chapters uniquely reflect the international or global character of psychology, both in the authors selected to write them, and in their coverage of research from around the world. Volume 1 contains original contributions to the social, personal, and cultural aspects of the discipline.

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active vs passive psychology: Stevens' Handbook of Experimental Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience, Language and Thought , 2018-02-01 III. Language & Thought: Sharon Thompson-Schill (Volume Editor) (Topics covered include embodied cognition; discourse and dialogue; reading; creativity; speech production; concepts and categorization; culture and cognition; reasoning; sentence processing; bilingualism; speech perception; spatial cognition; word processing; semantic memory; moral reasoning.)

active vs passive psychology: Enaction and Ecological Psychology: Convergences and Complementarities Ezequiel A. Di Paolo, Manuel Heras-Escribano, Anthony Chemero, Marek McGann, 2021-02-03

active vs passive psychology: *The Science and Application of Positive Psychology* Jennifer S. Cheavens, David B. Feldman, 2022-01-25 In pre-publication, the authors were listed as editors.

active vs passive psychology: Social Psychological Foundations of Health and Illness Jerry Suls, Kenneth A. Wallston, 2008-04-15 *Social Psychological Foundations of Health and Illness* is a summary of current research in social-health psychology. The chapters, written by distinguished leaders in the field, provide brief surveys of classic developments in each area of study followed by extended discussion of the authors' research programs. Includes state-of-the-art descriptions of new findings and theories concerning social aspects of physical health and illness. Discusses virtually all of the major topics studied in the contemporary field of social-health psychology. Contains chapters written by leading figures in the field that discuss their own research within the context of classic efforts.

active vs passive psychology: The psychological process of stereotyping: Content, forming, internalizing, mechanisms, effects, and interventions Baoshan Zhang, Magdalena Zawisza, Fangfang Wen, Junhua Dang, Fengqing Zhao, 2023-02-06 Stereotype is a pervasive and persistent human tendency that stems from a basic cognitive need to categorize, simplify, and process the complex world. This tendency is a precondition for social bias, prejudice, and discrimination. Previous research has mainly focused on the content, psychological mechanisms, and intervention strategies of negative stereotypes, as well as the stereotype threat phenomenon

induced by an evaluative context where a negative in-group stereotype could be confirmed. However, there is a lack of research examining the psychological process of forming and internalizing social stereotypes, the neurocognitive mechanisms of stereotypes, and the interventions (including potential neurocognitive interventions) addressing the consequences of negative stereotypes. Furthermore, as per the Behavioral Immune System (BIS) theory, the very presence of a pathogen is likely to increase stereotyping across various social categories, especially in those with a heightened perception of vulnerability to disease. Thus, stereotypes can be enhanced in the context of pathogen exposure such as the current outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. People exposed to the virus are more likely to suffer from personal and institutional stereotypes and discrimination, which may cause negative consequences to personal and social well-being. Therefore, in the current context of global Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary to investigate the increasing biases (driven by stereotypes) regarding viewing pathogens as a threat, which holds across different social categories. Specifically, what constitutes and shapes stereotypes towards people living in epidemic areas? What are the consequences of these short-term shaped stereotypes? What is the relationship between the consequences of these stereotypes and traditional stereotypes (i.e., stereotypes towards race, gender, and age)? Will these short-term stereotypes interact with traditional stereotypes to exacerbate discrimination, or will the recategorization based on the short-term stereotypes during Covid-19 pandemic allow people to ignore the traditional inferior social identity, and in turn to promote social integration among different groups? And how can we prevent the increasing tendency of relying on stereotypes, and instead, increase pro-social behaviors in the Covid-19 context? The current Research Topic focuses on understanding the psychological process of forming and internalizing social stereotypes, the neurocognitive mechanisms of stereotypes, as well as interventions (including potential neurocognitive interventions) regarding the consequences of negative stereotypes. And we also aim to gather the latest research investigating the broad psychological process of social stereotyping, with an emphasis on the implications under the Covid-19 context. That is, this Research Topic is also interested in the negative stereotypes specific to Covid-19 pandemic as well as relevant preventative interventions aimed at people perceived as at higher Covid-19 exposure risk. Theoretical and empirical research from psychology, sociology and related fields is welcome. Examples of possible themes for manuscripts include but are not limited to the following topics: • The content of stereotypes; • Social categorization and discrimination based on stereotypes; • Traditional stereotypes and their consequences; • The psychological process of social stereotype formation and internalization; • The mechanisms (including neurocognitive mechanisms) of stereotypes and its consequences; • The stereotype-neutralizing interventions (including neurocognitive intervention) strategies towards negative stereotypes; • The psychological process of stereotypes during Covid-19 pandemic; • The social group categorization and social cohesion during Covid-19 pandemic; • The interactions between traditional stereotypes towards social groups seen as inferior in the dominant culture and the short-term stereotypes during Covid-19 pandemic; • The strategies of tackling stereotypes in Covid-19 pandemic.

active vs passive psychology: Exercise Psychology Peter Seraganian, 1993-01-12 Examines both the basic and applied research that has explored the influence which physical activity has upon psychological states. Organized into three sections: history and theory, research approaches, findings and applications. Individual chapters are contributed by distinguished researchers and practitioners representing three distinct disciplines: health psychology, physical education and exercise physiology. Provides a balanced, critical and up-to-date portrait of the field.

Additional Resources

How do I forcefully change the active signal resolution?

Nov 19, 2019 · I understand that you want to change the active signal

resolution for the monitor that you are using. I would suggest you to refer the troubleshooting steps mentioned below ...

how to highlight an active row so that I can see it clearly and not ...

Feb 6, 2025 · It highlights the row and column of whatever your current active cell is. On the View ribbon select Focus Cell in the Show section to activate it. Reply if you have additional ...

External monitors detected but not active, how can I fix this?

Mar 23, 2023 · In the normal Display settings it simply shows the other external monitors but are a different faded grey, im assuming to show they arent active. Cant access refresh rate or alter ...

Incorrect active signal resolution - Microsoft Community

Aug 31, 2018 · I set the indicated resolution on each screen but the screen 3 is looking blurry. Go to "advanced display settings" and I can see even though the "Desktop resolution" is correctly ...

How to enable ActiveX on Windows 10 - Microsoft Community

Aug 8, 2015 · 1. Do you receive any prompt message to install Active X? 2. Does the issue occur with particular webpage? Let's try the following and check: Method 1: To enable ActiveX in ...

Anyone get unknowingly charged \$99.95 by Active Network?

Not fraud. When you sign up for an event through Active Network, like an ironman race, they'll sneakily set you up with a 30 day trial to their "Active Advantage" program, which gives ...

Enable ActiveX control in Microsoft Edge latest

Sep 2, 2020 · I work on a web Application which runs only on IE11. Currently, we use ActiveX control to open Documents (MS word) with in the web application. so far, everything works ...

Message - Active Content is Blocked - Microsoft Community

Mar 5, 2023 · The "active content" in Access refers to any code or macros within the database that can execute when the file is opened. The message is a security measure designed to ...

Tracking Employee Activity - Microsoft Community

Apr 7, 2020 · Even if it's not tracking their full computer activity, that it is at least tracking a summary of the overall amount of time that the person is active in teams. You may want to ...

Is this scam? Complete a purchase by May 11, 2025 to keep your ...

Apr 16, 2025 · Complete a purchase by May 11, 2025 to keep your account active (SOLVED) Hello, I am a small business owner, with just an Microsoft 365 Business Basic licence.

The Pervasive Problem With Placebos in Psychology: Why ...

446 Bootetal the ingredients of the therapy were responsible for observed improvements. A better comparison would be with an active control group, one that receives a similar therapy that ...

Re-examining the components of transformational and ...

Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology(1999),72,441-462
Printed in Great Britain ... active vs. passive. However, more recent results indicated that passive management-by-442 ...

PHYSIOLOGY OF TOUCH

Active vs. passive touch • The great cookie-cutter experiment by Gibson (1962) – experimenter pushes cookie cutter onto subject's palm 94% correct identification – subject actively feels ...

Decay happens: the role of active forgetting in memory

happens: the role of active forgetting in memory Oliver Hardt¹, Karim Nader¹, and Lynn Nadel² ¹McGill ² University, Department of Psychology, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1B1, Canada ...

Social Media Usage Patterns: Research Note Regarding the ...

selected to represent passive use (i.e., viewing photos without liking or commenting). Gerson et al. (2017) found that on Facebook, models of passive and active use best fit the data when ...

PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON EUTHANASIA AND THE ...

different versions involving active versus passive and voluntary versus involuntary euthanasia. 3 The intentional termination of the life of a patient at his/her competent request – voluntary ...

Active and passive procrastination in terms of ... - ResearchGate

Active and passive procrastination in terms of temperament and character Ada H. Zohar ^{1,2}, Lior Pesah Shimone and Meirav Hen³ ¹ Graduate Program in Clinical Psychology, Ruppit ...

Memory benefits when actively, rather than passively

automatic trials (passive condition) and 20 self-paced trials (active condition) distributed equally across blocks in alternating order. The six practice trials included three automatic and three ...

Thinking about suicidal thinking – The Lancet

has been called active suicidal ideation—that is, thoughts about undertaking the act of killing oneself (suicide) rather than to more free-floating thoughts about wishing to be dead or that life ...

Active/Passive – Ankara Üniversitesi

ACTIVE/PASSIVE facts'. Similarly the actor in Parsons's social system cannot be seen to be adult or rational until they have internalized the central value system, that is the dominant set of ...

Definitions of Passive, Aggressive, and Assertive Responses

Passive Behavior involves saying nothing in a response, keeping feelings to yourself, hiding feelings from others, and perhaps even hiding your feelings from yourself. ... Non active . Non ...

Social-Emotional Skill-based Differences Between Active and ...

active and passive bystanders. To do this, two primary research aims were identified. First, to identify which participants were involved as active and passive bystanders, a Latent Profile ...

The Effects of Sacrifice Types and Motives on Romantic ...

ment. However, few studies have investigated whether type of sacrifice (active vs. passive) or motives for sacrifice (approach vs. avoidance) impact relational variables. In the current study, ...

Development and Psychometric Properties of the Test of Passive ...

on active-aggressive behavior and found self-directed and other-directed active aggression to be a symptom and risk-factor of psychopathology. On the other hand,

Current Directions in Psychological Retrieval-Based ...

once (34% vs. 15%), and engaging in repeated retrieval increased retention to 80%. Thus, practicing active retrieval with brief rereading between recall attempts, in what amounted to ...

Piaget and Active Cognition - JSTOR

Late last century, Peirce challenged this framework of assumptions, and introduced action as an alternative locus for the study of mind [Joas, 1993; Rosenthal, 1983]. Ultimately, of course, ...

Speech perception as an active cognitive process - APEX Lab

Keywords: speech, perception, attention, learning, active processing, theories of speech perception, passive processing In order to achieve flexibility and generativity, spoken ...

Active Imagination - International Association for Analytical ...

how to practice Active Imagination just by acquiring and developing what Jung's student, Gerhard Adler, defined as an attitude and not a technique of Active Imagination (Adler, 1966). In my ...

Scientific Writing-Active and Passive Voice - Graduate ...

When to use active or passive voice The active voice is direct, clear and concise. The passive voice is indirect, but sometimes it is useful to emphasize the research, instead of the ...

The Influence of Personality on Active and Passive Use of ...

Oct 24, 2011 · sumer innovativeness and expressiveness) to active and passive use of social networks among Italian consumers. In Study 1 (n 753) it was found that innovativeness is ...

The Development of Passive and Active Vocabulary in a

258 PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOCABULARY the three types of knowledge investigated here as the most basic in L2 learning for the reasons discussed below With regard to comprehension, ...

Suicidal Ideation Risk Assessment - MN Dept. of Health

Suicidal thoughts are common, and many experience them when they are under increased levels of stress or experiencing trauma. Most people who experience suicidal thoughts do not

DECEPTION IN RESEARCH

deception may be of the active or passive sort. Active deception is deception by commission, as when a researcher blatantly misleads the participant about some aspect of the investigation ...

Writing about rape: Use of the passive voice and other ...

equivalent arrangements of colours in the active vs. passive form (e.g. 'Blue follows Red' and 'Red is followed by Blue'). In another experimental condition, both

Approach, Avoidance, and Coping With Stress

Roth, Department of Psychology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706. we have identified the same processes as central to coping in both anticipation and recovery periods. ... mind has an ...

Active and Passive Voice - Hunter College

Active and Passive Voice Voice refers to the form of a verb that indicates when a grammatical subject performs the action or is the receiver of the action. When a sentence is written in the ...

Active Listening: Communication Skill - Therapist Aid

Active Listening Communication Skill ... Treating listening as an active process, rather than a passive one. This means participating in conversation, rather than acting as an audience. ...

Key Terms ~ Racism - Vanderbilt University

active and passive. Examples include telling a racist joke, using a racial epithet, or believing in the inherent superiority of Whites." (p. 89) Active Racism "Actions which have as their stated or ...

Walking through doorways causes forgetting: active and ...

one spatial framework to the next. For both active and passive navigation, people would create event models to comprehend what they were seeing, and these models would be largely the ...

What passive euthanasia is - BioMed Central

Definition 3: Passive euthanasia is the intentional ending of one person's life by another, motivated solely by the best interest of the person who dies, through the deliberate with ...

[DBT0604] Active Passivity vs. Apparent Competence

•In active passivity vs. apparent competence, the patient fluctuates between appearing able to handle life issues and being completely incapable or unwilling to do so. •Be alert to the risk of ...

Active and Passive Processing during Primary Rehearsal

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY Fall 1986, Vol. 99, No. 3, pp. 301-314 @1986 by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. 302 NAIRNE information over short intervals. ...

Psychological Aspects of Homosexuality - JSTOR

others. In short, some so-called passive homosexuals develop into aggressive homosexuals. Secondly, however, there is sometimes a difference in the home socialization of the ...

Do mindfulness-based programmes improve the cognitive ...

the end of the intervention). For studies using both active and passive controls, SMDs were calculated for each (ie, MBP vs active, MBP vs passive). For universal versus selective ...

PSY 200: Intro. to Cognitive Psychology 1 - psych.purdue.edu

Passive listening vs. active listening wVannest et al. (2009)! Twenty children (ages 11-13) complete three tasks wPassive listening: hear a female speaker tell a 30 - ... wThey are ...

Joseph Raz and David-Hillel Ruben - JSTOR

emotional experiences into active and passive. Frankfurt uses the internal/external distinction interchangeably with the active/ passive one. This is another sign that the distinction he is ...

Being Alone, Playing Alone, and Acting Alone: Distinguishing ...

soeial situations, while solitary-passive and -active play were not; (4) reticence was associated with maternal ratings of child shyness, while solitary-active behavior was associated with ...

Comparison of the Effectiveness of CBT Group Counseling ...

results showed that during pretest vs. posttest, CBT group counseling with passive was more effective for reducing academic anxiety compared to active music therapy. In pretest vs follow ...

Active vs. Passive Investing – content.lincolninvestment.com

Navigating Market Volatility: Active vs. Passive Investing Passive investing has grown rapidly in recent years , reshaping how portfolios are built and managed. With benefits like low costs, ...

Agentic Engagement: Transcending Passive Motivation

Transcending Passive Motivation Erika A. Patall Rossier School of Education, University of Southern California Accepted for publication at Motivation Science Citation: Patall, E. A. ...

Is active learning like broccoli? Student perceptions of ...

A. What is active learning? Active learning is generally defined as any instructional method that engages students in the learning process (Prince, 2004). In contrast to “passive-learning” ...

Explanation on active vs passive informed consent – ou

Explanation on active vs passive informed consent. Active consent. Active consent means an affirmative agreement to indicate their willingness to participate in the research (“opt -in”). By ...

Will You Be There for Me When Things Go Right? Supportive ...

tions for why responses perceived as active and constructive were beneficial to close relationships, whereas passive or destructive ones were detrimental. We reasoned that active ...

The Pervasive Problem With Placebos in Psychology: Why ...

Psychology: Why Active Control Groups Are Not Sufficient to Rule Out Placebo Effects Walter R. Boot¹, Daniel J. Simons², Cary Stothart¹, and Cassie Stutts¹ ¹Department of Psychology, ...

Active and Passive Instagram Use: Female Undergraduate's ...

May 19, 2021 · Running Head: EFFECTS OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE INSTAGRAM USE 1 Active and Passive Instagram Use: Female Undergraduate's Social Comparison Behaviors, Self ...

Negative vs. Positive Psychology: a Review of Science of ...

of chances are driven by their nature and psychology to choose negative behaviors under hard determinism. They give up their free will, whereas soft determinists use it to make choices and ...

If you re happy and you know it: Music engagement and ...

ous ways and their engagement may be active, such that they are creating music, or passive, such that they are consumers of music. Though some studies focus on wellbeing outcomes for ...

Active vs. passive investing – the great investment debate

the core of the active vs. passive debate and is seen as the backbone of most passive strategies. Markowitz developed the notion that investors must consider not only return, but the ... investor ...

Ethical Decision Making and Research Deception in the

40% in studies utilizing active deception (see ‘Types and Severity of Research Deceptions’ below) was noted during the 2001–2002 period in two leading social psychology journals (Kimmel, ...

Active learning classroom design and student ...

active learning contrasts with the instructor-centered atmosphere of lecture-based pedagogies. Lecture-based instructional approaches view the learner as a passive recipient of the ...

Active Vs Passive Psychology

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