

Clinical Psychology

- **Abnormal Psychology:** Abnormal psychology is the study of atypical behavior, thoughts, and emotions, focusing on understanding and treating psychological disorders.
- **Assessment:** Assessment in Clinical Psychology refers to the process of evaluating an individual's mental health, behavior, and emotional functioning.
- **Diagnosis:** Diagnosis in Clinical Psychology refers to the process of identifying and categorizing mental health disorders based on symptoms and assessments.
- **Treatment:** Treatment in clinical psychology refers to the interventions and therapies used to address mental health issues and promote wellness.
- **Mental Health:** Mental health refers to a person's emotional, psychological, and social well-being, encompassing their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.
- **Counseling:** Counseling in Clinical Psychology involves a therapeutic process where a trained professional helps individuals cope with emotional issues and challenges.
- **Behavior Therapy:** Behavior therapy is a type of psychotherapy that focuses on changing maladaptive behaviors through techniques such as reinforcement and conditioning.
- **Psychotherapy:** Psychotherapy refers to a form of treatment where a therapist helps individuals address psychological issues through talk therapy sessions.

Cognitive Psychology

- **Problem-solving:** Problem-solving in Cognitive Psychology refers to the mental process of finding effective solutions to complex or challenging issues or tasks.
- **Decision-making:** Decision-making in Cognitive Psychology refers to the process of selecting from various options based on reasoning, experience, and preferences.
- **Thinking:** Thinking is the mental process of forming ideas, making decisions, solving problems, and creating new concepts through cognitive processes.
- **Perception:** Perception refers to the way individuals interpret and make sense of sensory information from the environment through mental processes.
- **Memory:** Memory in cognitive psychology refers to the mental processes involved in encoding, storing, and retrieving information in the brain.
- **Attention:** Attention is the cognitive process of selectively focusing on specific aspects of the environment while ignoring others.
- **Cognition:** Cognition refers to the mental processes involved in acquiring, processing, storing, and retrieving information in the brain.

Developmental Psychology

- **Piagetian Stages:** Piagetian stages refer to the four cognitive development stages proposed by Jean Piaget: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational.
- **Attachment:** Attachment refers to the emotional bond that forms between an infant and their primary caregiver, influencing social and emotional development.
- **Erikson's Stages:** Erikson's stages refer to a theory proposed by psychologist Erik Erikson, outlining eight stages of psychosocial development throughout life.
- **Scaffolding:** Scaffolding refers to the support and guidance provided by caregivers to help children learn new skills and concepts effectively.
- **Object Permanence:** Object permanence is the understanding that objects continue to exist even when they are not in sight. It develops in infancy.
- **Socialization:** Socialization is the process through which individuals learn and internalize the values, norms, and behaviors of their society or culture.
- **Cognitive Development:** Cognitive development refers to the growth of a person's ability to think, reason, problem-solve, and understand their world.

Social Psychology

- **Social Influence:** Social influence refers to the process where individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are affected by others within a social context.
- **Social Norms:** Social norms refer to the unwritten rules and expectations that govern behavior in a particular society or group.
- **Discrimination:** Discrimination in social psychology refers to the unfair treatment or prejudice towards individuals or groups based on certain characteristics.
- **Stereotypes:** Stereotypes are oversimplified, widely held beliefs about a particular group of people, often based on limited or inaccurate information.
- **Attitudes:** Attitudes in social psychology refer to individuals' evaluations and feelings towards people, objects, or ideas, influencing their behavior.
- **Obedience:** Obedience in social psychology refers to the act of following orders or commands from an authority figure or group.
- **Conformity:** Conformity in social psychology refers to changing one's behavior or beliefs to match those of a group or society.
- **Prejudice:** Prejudice is a negative attitude or belief towards a particular group based on stereotypes, without objective evidence or experience.

Industrial-Organizational Psychology

- **Work-life Balance:** Work-life balance refers to the equilibrium between one's professional responsibilities and personal life, crucial for overall well-being and productivity.
- **Job Satisfaction:** Job satisfaction refers to an employee's contentment with their job, including aspects like pay, work environment, and opportunities for growth.
- **Leadership Development:** Leadership development in Industrial-Organizational Psychology refers to programs and interventions aimed at enhancing individuals' leadership skills and effectiveness.
- **Employee Motivation:** Employee motivation refers to the internal and external factors that drive an individual to perform tasks effectively in the workplace.
- **Performance Appraisal:** Performance appraisal is a systematic evaluation of an employee's job performance, often used for feedback, development, and decision-making purposes.
- **Organizational Behavior:** Organizational behavior in Industrial-Organizational Psychology studies how individuals and groups behave within organizations to improve performance and productivity.
- **Job Analysis:** Job analysis is the process of identifying and determining the tasks, responsibilities, and skills required for a specific job role.

Forensic Psychology

- **Forensic Psychology:** Forensic psychology is the intersection of psychology and the legal system, applying psychological principles to understand criminal behavior and court cases.
- **Criminal Behavior:** Criminal behavior refers to actions that violate laws and societal norms, often involving harm to others or property.
- **Psychological Assessment:** Psychological assessment in Forensic Psychology involves evaluating individuals' mental health, personality, and behavior for legal purposes.
- **Legal System:** The legal system refers to the network of laws, regulations, and procedures that govern behavior and interactions within society.
- **Expert Witness:** An expert witness in forensic psychology is a professional who provides specialized knowledge and expertise in legal proceedings.
- **Mental Health Evaluation:** A mental health evaluation in forensic psychology is an assessment of an individual's psychological well-being for legal purposes.
- **Criminal Profiling:** Criminal profiling is the process of using psychological principles to analyze and predict the behavior of offenders in criminal investigations.
- **Risk Assessment:** Risk assessment in Forensic Psychology involves evaluating an individual's potential for violent or criminal behavior based on various factors.

