Everyman as Psychologist

CLINTON DE SOTO;

Abstract

Originally published in Contemporary Psychology: APA Review of Books, 1979, Vol 24(6), 455–456. Reviews the book, Implicit Psychology: An Introduction to Social Cognition by Daniel M. Wegner and Robin R. Vallacher (see record 1979-08483-000). This is the first textbook expressly concerned with social cognition—how people come to know their social world. It is simultaneously the first concerned with implicit psychology. There are chapters on the implicit theories of motivation, personality, abnormal psychology, social relations, and the self. The authors' concern with the behavioral consequences of social cognition is laudable. The authors suggest using the book as a supplementary text, but it could serve as the main text for a course in social cognition. Appraised purely as a textbook, this book earns very high marks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2006 APA, all rights reserved)

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Everyman
Psychologist and psychometrician Robert Sternberg is the president of the University of Wyoming. One of Sternberg's greatest endowments to the world of psychology is the “Triarchic theory of intelligence,” which states that intelligence can be divided into creative, analytical and practical components. Geoffrey Beattie is a psychologist as well as a minor celebrity, known for his many appearances on British television. His field of interest is nonverbal communication, and he has authored many books and articles on the subject. Psychology is a diverse field with numerous career options. Learn more about what psychologists do and the nature of psychology work. Broadly speaking, psychologists study the mind and behavior, but because psychology is such a diverse field, the work that individual psychologists do can vary dramatically. They often specialize in a specific area, for example, and there are myriad of psychology specialties. Psychiatrist, psychologist, psychotherapists, doctors, counselors. There are so many options! But what are the differences? Find out more. Psychologists tend to be either research-focused or applied (meaning, they work with people). If desired, a psychologist can specialize further. For example, in the healthcare sector, he or she can focus on clinical, counseling, forensic or health psychology. The term “psychologist” in itself does not suffice to treat patients.