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| **Name:** Jamila D. Erandio  **Yr. & Section:** IV-7BSEVE  Reporter #6  **Topic:** Theories in Group Dynamics- Cognitive Approach | IMG_4450.JPG |
| **Objectives**  At the end of the lesson, students are expected to:  a. To identify the Cognitive Approach and Self-Categorization Theory  b. To give importance the use of mental activities in understanding one another  c. To make use of this approach in understanding groups  **Materials**  Microsoft Office Publisher  Adhesive tape  Cartolina  **References**  Group Dynamics and Social Cognition  <http://webspace.ship.edu/jacamp/chapter2.pdf>  Forysth, Donelson R. (2009). Group Dynamics Fifth Edition  Cognitive Approach  http://web.cortland.edu/andersmd/COG/COG.HTML  **Cognitive Approach** is a relatively modern approach to human behavior that focuses on how we think, with the belief that such thought processes affect the way in which we behave.  Assumptions in Cognitive Approach  1. **Behavior is controlled by our own thought processes.** The cognitive approach is based on how we think, with the belief that our thought processes affect the way in which we behave.  2. **Our behavior can be explained as a series of responses to external stimuli.** The cognitive approach is based on the principle that our behavior is generated by a series of stimuli and responses, which are governed by our thought processes.  3. **Human behavior can be explained as a set of scientific processes.** Although we can’t see cognitive processes occurring, we can measure the results of the processes in a scientific, objective way.  **Examples of Cognitive Psychology**  Attention - Sometimes our cognitive processing systems get overloaded and we have to select information to process further. This deals with how and why performance improves with attention.  Problem solving - Solving problems is a way that humans achieve goals.  Achieving goals - Moving to a goal can include different kinds of reasoning, perception, memory, attention and other brain functions.  Reasoning - This is the process of formulating logical arguments. It involves making deductions and inferences and why some people value certain deductions over others. This can be affected by educated intuitive guesses, fallacies or stereotypes.  **Cognitive Approach in a Group**  \* allows members to gather information, make sense of it, and the act on the results of their mental appraisals  \* Group members also search their memories for stored information about group and the tasks it must face, and they must retrieve that information before they can use it.  \* A group member must also take note of the actions of others and try to understand what caused the other member to act in this way.  \* A group member must also take note of the actions of others and try to understand what caused the other member to act in this way.  **Self- categorization theory**, or SCT, offers a cognitive explanation for a range for group | Cognitive Approach  [www.scotlandscolleges.ac.uk](http://www.scotlandscolleges.ac.uk)  Examples of Cognitive Psychology  <http://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-cognitive-psychology.html>  **Activity**  “Logic Test”  The class will be divided into two groups. Each group will try to answer the given logical situations.  1. How did you find the activity? Is it difficult? Why?  2. What did you feel when you answer correctly the given situations?  3. How did you answer the logical situations? What did you use?  4. What do you think is the importance of our mental activities in working in a group?  **Abstraction**  Cognition/Cognitive Definition  \* Cognition literally means “knowing”.  \* refers to mental activity including thinking, remembering, learning and using language  Formation of concepts - This aspect studies human’s ability to organize experiences into categories. Response to stimulus is determined by the relevant category and the knowledge associated with that particular category.  Judgment and decision - This is the study of decision making. Any behavior, implicit or explicit, requires judgment and then a decision or choice.  Language processing - This is the study of how language is acquired, comprehended and produced. It also focuses on the psychology of reading. This includes processing words, sentences, concepts, inferences and semantic assumptions.  Learning - This is the study of new cognitive or conceptual information that is taken in and how that process occurs. It includes implicit learning that takes into account previous experience on performance.  Memory - Studying human memory is a large part of cognitive psychology. It covers the process of acquiring, storing and retrieving memory, including facts, skills and capacity. Perception - This includes the senses and the processing of what we sense. This also includes what we sense and how it interacts with what we already know.  processes, including intergroup perception and stereotyping. This theory explains the cognitive mechanisms that work to align people’s self-conceptions with their conception of the groups to which they belong. Turner suggests that people not only categorize others, but they also recognize their own membership in social categories.  **Graphic Organizer** |