

WORKBOOK FOR ASSIGNMENT 1 TO 9

ASSIGNMENT 2**Functional resume****Piumalie Weerakoon**

Missouri S&T

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Interpersonal Experience:

- Psychology undergraduate, Missouri S&T, Rolla, Missouri, September, 2013 Present
- Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society, secretary, participated in hikes, projects, fund raisers, competitions, Musaeus College-Colombo-07, 2008/2009
- Udawalawe project, active member, Department of Wild life Sri Lanka, 2008
- Rotract club, active member, community service, fund raisers, Musaeus College-Colombo-07, 2008/2009
- Interact club, active member, community service, fund raisers, Musaeus College-Colombo-07, 2008/2009
- Drug prevention society, active member, community service, fund raisers, Musaeus College-Colombo-07, 2008/2009

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ASSIGNMENT 2**Chronological resume****Piumalie Weerakoon**

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Objective:

Human resource management opportunity that utilizes my organizing, logical and analytical skills to influence organizational growth and bottom line profitability.

Education:

- Psychology undergraduate, September 2013-Present
- Minor: English
- G. C.E. A/L, Musaeus College-Colombo-07, August 2010.
- G. C.E. O/L, Musaeus College-Colombo-07, August 2006.
- Diploma (ICDL) in computer studies, IDM Institute-Kalutara, January 2010.

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ASSIGNMENT 3**Differences between Clinical Psychology and Counseling Psychology**

Clinical psychology and counseling psychology are two divisions of psychology which provide health care services to the public. Clinical Psychology can be defined as a combination of “science, theory and practice” to define, comprehend and alleviate psychological problems. Whereas counseling psychology focuses on improving human well-being and helping people cope and overcome distress (Kuther & Morgan, 2010) However, there are salient differences between these two disciplines. (Norcross, 2000) Few ways in which clinical and counseling psychology differ are discussed in the below.

The professional activities of clinical psychologists and counseling psychologists are often similar. However, the most significant difference is that clinical psychologists often work with people who have serious psychological conditions. Thus, they are trained in assessing, diagnosing and treating patients. But counseling psychologists have the opportunity of working with healthier, less pathological individuals. Therefore, they are trained in career and vocational assessment. (Kuther & Morgan, 2010)

There are differences between the therapists’ theoretical orientation in these two fields. Clinical psychologists tend to prefer a behavioral or psychoanalytic orientation and counseling psychologists favor a client-centered theoretical orientation and humanistic traditions. (Norcross, 2000)

Also, there are more clinical psychology doctoral programs than counseling psychology doctoral programs. According to the American Psychological Association, in 2011 there were

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Clinical psychologists conduct research with psychopathological populations and tend to work in a medical or hospital setting. They will closely study people with chronic mental illnesses, personality disorders and affective disorders. On the other hand, counseling psychologists conduct research on subjects such as human diversity and ethical issues pertaining to the field of psychology. (Norcross, 2000)

Clinical psychology is a field of study best suited for people interested in psychopathology and who wish to be trained in clinical treatment and research. But counseling psychology suits individuals who wish to work in a social setting and prefers training in vocational psychology. Even though there are similarities in these two fields, clinical psychology and counseling psychology have significant differences. Therefore, it is advisable that students take these differences into consideration when applying to graduate school. Understanding the differences enables students to make an informed choice and specialize in a field which interests them the most. (Norcross, 2000)

Licensing Requirements for Clinical and Counseling Psychologists in Sri Lanka

A professional can obtain a license as a psychologist only if he or she has a Bachelor's degree in psychology and post-graduate training in psychology which could be a Master's Degree or a PhD/ Psy.D. Even though in countries like UK and USA a doctoral level training is required to practice as a psychologist, in Sri Lanka only a Master's degree is required. (De Zoysa, 2011) Since Psychology is a field which is still in the process of being established in Sri Lanka, an MSc in Applied psychology allows a person to practice as a psychologist.

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ASSIGNMENT 6

1)

Steps 1 - A candidate is expected to complete a written application and credential review process successfully. The candidate's education, training and supervised experience will be strictly evaluated according to well-established and known standards during this period of time.

Step 2 - Candidate are required to face a written examination that consists of one hundred multiple-choice questions.

Step 3 - The candidate must submit a two-casework sample that will then be evaluated by three AACN members who will evaluate the candidate's acceptability to sit for an oral examination.

Step 4 - All candidates that have completed the previous steps must face and successfully complete an oral examination which consists of three parts "fact finding, work sample, and ethics and professional issues". At the end of these four-steps an individual is able to gain a license to practice as a neuropsychologist. (Mapou & Kirkwood, 2008)

2)

(a)

- I. Assistant Professor-Clinical Psychology
- II. Assistant Professor in Developmental Social/Affective Neuroscience
- III. Assistant Professor – Neuropsychologist
- IV. Clinical Neuropsychologist
- V. Clinical Neuropsychology

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Techniques I should try (Effective Reading) –

- Use the questions at the beginnings or ends of chapters as study guides to help focus your reading.

This would probably be a rather effective technique to put to practice as you wouldn't waste time focusing and reading unnecessary material and you would get down to reading the most important stuff.

- Don't wait until the last minute; give yourself plenty of time to read your material.

This is something I always fail to do. I should most definitely start reading my material beforehand in order to grasp it better as every time I read it last minute I rush through the material and read under a lot of pressure

(<http://writing2.richmond.edu/WRT101/essayweb/effread.html>, 2010).

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Techniques that are already used (Effective Note Taking) –

- ✓ Play close attention to content.

This is something I always do. I make sure I understand the content of the notes I'm taking down which makes it very easy to study and memorize later on.

- ✓ Review and edit your notes.

Reviewing and editing notes is also a technique I use when taking notes. This is mostly effective because when you review your notes you are going through them for the second or third time which helps it stay in the memory and by editing to your preference it helps you to understand and also remember it better.

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central to all aspects of psychology which includes science, education, public interest, and practice. It includes research and development in a number of broad areas such as measurement, research design, and statistical analysis as well as mathematical and statistical modeling of psychological processes (<http://www.apa.org/research/tools/quantitative/index.aspx>, 2012).

Within each of these areas, quantitative psychologists develop new methodologies and they also evaluate existing methodologies to examine their behavior under conditions that exist in psychological data (e.g., with small samples). This work supports the substantive research of all areas within psychology (Kutner and Morgan 2010).

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kids if necessary, communication skills, effectiveness and measure capabilities and incapability so as to work out the situation (Forensic Nursing ,n.d).

c) What types of criminal cases might need the services of a forensic psychologist and what might some of these services be? Give one example.

Criminal cases are the most crucial area in forensic psychology. Best examples for criminal cases are first degree murder, sex offences and other violent crimes are few crime scenes that need the assistance of a forensic psychologist. Basically psychologist evaluate the mental status of their client at the time the crime took place (e.g.; whether he was suffering from mental illness, drugs, emotional state). In their career, they have to answer and help law enforcement, attorneys and courts to solve the murder cases immediately because variety of groups are waiting for the end result. In many occasions, the end results mainly depend on forensic psychologists. Therefore they have to prepare specific referral questions and evaluations of the murder to provide information to state courts and attorneys. Further, time is a limited factor; they have to provide it very efficiently and quickly. As mentioned above, it says try to retrieve many information's as much as they can to help the police to sort down the criminal cases. For example by carrying out different psychological base interviews and by asking those to imagine the situation in which the crime scene takes place over and over again even with small details such as weather and room temperature that was present during the time of the crimes and so on. This helps the victims to recall more and more information about the crime scene.