

## Suggested Reading List for Potential Experimental Psychology and Psychology, Philosophy & Linguistic Students

It is best to read one or two books and articles carefully, and spend time thinking about their arguments, rather than reading more, but unreflectively.

### Reading for Psychology

- Ramachandran, V.S. & Blakeslee S. (1999). *Phantoms in the Brain: Human Nature and the Architecture of the Mind*
- Sacks, O. (2011). *The Man who Mistook his Wife for a Hat*
- Bentall, R. & Beck. A.T. (2004). *Madness Explained: Psychosis and Human Nature*
- Dennett, D.C. (1993). *Consciousness Explained*
- Greenfield, S. (2002). *The Private Life of the Brain*
- Ridley, M. (2004). *Nature via Nurture: Genes, experience and what makes us human*
- Pinker, S. (1995). *The Language Instinct: The New Science of Language and Mind*
- Goldacre, B. (2009). *Bad Science*

#### Introductory Psychology Textbooks:

- Hewstone M., Fincham F. and Foster J. (2005). *Psychology*
- Gross, R.D. (2005). *Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour*
- Hayes, N. (2000). *Foundations of Psychology: An Introductory Text*

**THE PSYCHOLOGIST:** A monthly publication of The British Psychological Society has back issues freely available on its archive at <http://www.thepsychologist.org.uk>. Also see the BPS Research Digest at <http://bps-research-digest.blogspot.co.uk/>.

### Useful Journals to Read

NATURE, SCIENCE, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN and the NEW SCIENTIST are journals in which a number of articles on psychology topics appear. Back copies of the Scientific America contain excellent articles on a wide range of scientific topics and there are several collected volumes of published articles.

### Reading for Philosophy

- Warburton, N. (2004). *Philosophy: The Basics*
- Warburton, N. (2006). *Philosophy: The Classics*
- Hollis, M. (1997). *Invitation to Philosophy*
- Nagel, T. (2004). *What does it all mean?*
- O'Hear, A. (1995). *What Philosophy is: An introduction to contemporary philosophy*
- Blackburn, S. (1999). *Think: A compelling introduction to philosophy*
- Craig, E. (2002). *Philosophy: A very short introduction*
- Ayer, A.J. (1975). *The Central questions of Philosophy*
- Russell, B. (2008). *The Problem of Philosophy*
- Descartes, R. (Many translations) *Discourse on the method*

## Reading for Linguistics

- **Advanced reading: not particularly academic, but to help you learn what linguistics is and whether you are interested in studying it has a part of a degree.**

- Parkvall, M. (2008). Limits of Language: Almost everything you didn't know about language and languages
- Aitchison, J. (2011). The Articulate Mammal: An introduction to Psycholinguistics
- Pinker, S. (1995) The Language Instinct: The New Science of Language and Mind

**The Language Log** (<http://languagelog.ldc.upenn.edu/nll/>) is a blog written by world renowned academic linguists but with a general readership in mind, and an emphasis on humour, debunking language myths and erroneous beliefs, topical issues relating to language, etc.

- **An Introductory textbook** at the level you would study in the first year Introduction to Linguistics course:
  - Radford A., Atkinson M., Britain D., Clahsen, H. & Spencer, A. (2009). Linguistics: An Introduction

**Note that earlier editions of many of these books can be found at a lower cost, but may be somewhat out of date**

## Introductory Reading for Statistics

### STATISTICS BACKGROUND

A grasp of elementary algebra, particularly elementary probability theory (combinations and permutations), what is meant by logarithms, powers, and some knowledge of elementary coordinate geometry (particularly the equation of curves) and elementary statistics, is useful. If you have little or no statistical background, the following books are recommended:

- Huff, D. (1993). How to Lie with Statistics
- Graham, A. (2008). Teach yourself Statistics
- Rowntree, D. (2003). Statistics without tears: A primer for the non-mathematician
- Dancey, C.P. & Reidy J. (2004) Statistics Without Maths for Psychology
- Coolican, H. (2009). Research Methods and Statistics in Psychology