6. Circumstances that led to model development: In the 1970s, the field of social psychology was dominated by attribution theorists and researchers. Attribution theories came to rival the acquisition of self-knowledge, because the acquisition of personal perception; even perception, attitude change, cognitive disturbance, and the most important theories in social psychology. Attribution theories were developed from the ideas of Gestalt psychologists and the work of Lewin. Attribution theories were developed from the ideas of Gestalt psychologists and the work of Lewin, and the development of the psychology of interpersonal perception was published in 1973 by Princeton University Press. This book, which played a central role in the development and definition of attribution theories, was published in 1973 by Princeton University Press.

5. Approximate year of origin: Attribution theory was developed in the 1970s.

4. Purpose of the theory: Attribution theory is about how people make causal explanations about how they answer questions beginning with "Why?" The theory deals with the information people use in making causal inferences, and with how they draw on this information to answer causal questions. The theory developed with social psychology as a means of dealing with making causal inferences, and with how they draw on this information to answer causal questions.

3. Institutions(s) with which affiliated: Several books including Foundations of Social Psychology, and National Institute of Mental Health Advisory Boards. He was with the National Institute of Mental Health and was Chair of the Department of Psychology at the University of California, Berkeley. His research interests included attribution theory and the development of the psychology of interpersonal perception.

2. Originator(s) and Professional Background: Harold Kelley was at the University of California and most of his research involving attribution theory was developed over time from the theories of Fritz Heider, Edward Jones, and Richard Nisbett. Attribution theory was developed over time from the theories of Fritz Heider, Edward Jones, and Richard Nisbett.

ATTRIBUTION THEORY
The experimenter (Ross and Pillemer, 1985; Kelley and Thibaut, 1978; Kelley) suggested that people examine three different kinds of information in their efforts to impressions of an object.

**Keller's Model of Attribution Theory**

Keller's theory is not limited to interpersonal

8. **Description of Attribution Theory**

- **Objective**
- **Consciousness**
- **Discriminativeness**
- **Consensus**

| 1. Attribution - the causes individuals use to make sense of their world. |
| 2. Consensus - the degree to which an actor performs the same behavior with different object. |
| 3. Discriminativeness - the degree to which the actor performs different behaviors with different object. |
| 4. Consciousness - the degree to which other actors perform the same behavior with the same object. |

7. **Key Terms**

of attributions: consciousness, discriminativeness, and consensus.

(Adapted from) Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura (1969); Attribution Theory by Robert and James 1970; Quality Theory by Estleman and Galvin 1979; Kelley 1979; and the work of others. In both personal and environmental factors operate on the "actor" and the person (an actor) for an action. These differences between internal and external attributions, person or environment, are often referred to as "At the same time, another person with another set of beliefs influenced by which the actor observed the other person's behavior. These positions are: (a) Personal, (b) Social, (c) Normative, (d) Situational, (e) Cognitive, (f) Unreal, and (g) Interpersonal.
References

1. Attribution theory can be applied to health education in 6 ways (Lewin, Davis, 1990):
   - Attribution theory is applicable to the person liking the restaurant or the restaurant.
   - The person is like the restaurant.
   - The person believes the restaurant is like the person.
   - The person is like the restaurant.
   - The person believes the restaurant is like the person.
   - The person believes the restaurant is like the person.

2. Relationships between health care professionals and clients:
   - Attribution theory is applicable to the health education of a health care professional.
   - Attribution theory is applicable to the health education of a health care professional.
   - Attribution theory is applicable to the health education of a health care professional.
   - Attribution theory is applicable to the health education of a health care professional.
   - Attribution theory is applicable to the health education of a health care professional.
   - Attribution theory is applicable to the health education of a health care professional.

3. Consistency:
   - Low consensus, high distinctiveness.
   - Low consensus, low distinctiveness.
   - High consensus, high distinctiveness.
   - High consensus, low distinctiveness.

4. Attributing characteristics to the individual and group.

5. Attributing characteristics to the individual and group.

6. Attributing characteristics to the individual and group.

7. Attributing characteristics to the individual and group.

8. Attributing characteristics to the individual and group.

9. Attributing characteristics to the individual and group.

10. Attributing characteristics to the individual and group.
detractors of the lack of influence by the attribution of causation on this individual's self-esteem. Finally, a study is presented which aims at explaining the influence of the attribution of causation on the results attributed to a person, and when the attribution is significant to be interpreted when the results are attributed to a person, and when the attribution is significant to be interpreted when the results are attributed to a person. According to the article, self-esteem could lead to be accepted in order to reinforce self-esteem. According to the article, self-esteem could lead to be accepted in order to reinforce self-esteem. However, bad outcomes are usually denoted responsibility while positive outcomes are often attributed to others. The article utilizes the attribution theory to explain performance deficits resulting from learned helplessness.}


Gender and Attribution of Control over Health and Physical Activity. Presented, analyzed, and discussed.

Cautionary cases are explained and implemented in the case. Finally, two different case studies are discussed in discounting, isolated causes and other associated causes exist. Then, the concept of multiple multiple explanations rather than just one for a situation. The article also includes the aspect that multiple explanations rather than just one for a situation. The article also includes the aspect that multiple explanations rather than just one for a situation. The article also includes the aspect that multiple explanations rather than just one for a situation. The article also includes the aspect that multiple explanations rather than just one for a situation. The article also includes the aspect that multiple explanations rather than just one for a situation. The article also includes the aspect that multiple explanations rather than just one for a situation. The article also includes the aspect that