Cognitive distortions



Cognitive distortions are irrational thoughts that can influence your emotions. Everyone experiences cognitive distortions to some degree, but in their more extreme forms they can be harmful.



Magnification and minimisation Exaggerating or minimising the importance of events. A person might believe their own achievements are unimportant, or that their mistakes are excessively important.



Catastrophizing Seeing only the worst possible outcomes of a situation.



Overgeneralisation

Making broad interpretations from a single or few events. E.g. - "I felt awkward during my job interview. I am always so awkward."

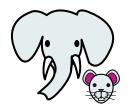


Mind reading

Interpreting the thoughts and beliefs of others without adequate evidence. E.g. - "She would not go on a date with me. She probably thinks I'm ugly."



Magical thinking The belief that acts will influence unrelated situations. E.g.-"I'm a good person — bad things shouldn't happen to me."

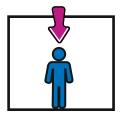


All-or-nothing thinking

Thinking in absolutes such as "always", "never", or "every". E.g.- "I never do a good enough job on anything."



Emotional reasoning The assumption that emotions reflect the way things really are. E.g.- "I feel like a bad friend, therefore I must be a bad friend."

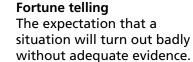


Personalisation The belief that a person is responsible for events outside of their own control. E.g.- "My mum is always upset. She would be fine if I did more to help her."



Jumping to conclusions Interpreting the meaning of a situation with little or no evidence.







"Should" statements The belief that things should be a certain way. E.g.- "I should always be friendly."



Disqualifying the positive Recognising only the negative aspects of a situation while ignoring the positive. A person might receive many compliments but focus on the single piece of

negative feedback only.