

PSYCHOLOGY I

Course #: SS-76

Course Name: Psychology I

Prerequisites: None

Grade Level: 11 - 12

Level of Difficulty: Average to High

of Credits: 1/2

Strand 1: Psychology - The purpose of Psychology I is to develop a curiosity about and appreciation of the extent to which scientific methods can be applied toward understanding human behavior. The course includes a basic introduction to what psychology is, its relationship to learning, personal and social adjustments, and behavioral disorders and treatments.

Concepts

Concept 1: Critical Thinking

An attitude or mindset of critical thinking, questioning, and evaluating infused and imbedded throughout the content of psychology.

Concept 2: Historical Perspectives

Understanding the development of psychological thought.

Concept 3: Research Methods

Understanding the essential reasons for and elements of research.

Concept 4: Principles of Learning

Explore the fundamental aspects of how behaviors are acquired.

Concept 5: Behavior Disorders and Treatment

Investigate the causes, treatments, and classifications of mental illness.

Students should know and be able to...

Concept Number	Concept	PO No.	Performance Objective	Vocabulary	Notes/Integration/Resources
1	Critical Thinking	1 2 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate sources of data. Analyze scientific research Analyze behavior patterns 		
2	Historical Perspectives	1 2 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the goals of psychology and explain how psychology is a science. Compare and contrast the major schools of psychology. Explain the historical backgrounds of psychology. 	psychology, biological, humanistic, psychoanalytic, behavioral, cognitive, sociocultural, and evolutionary perspectives Key Figures Wilhelm Wundt, William James, G. Stanley Hall, B.F. Skinner, John Watson, Sigmund Freud, Jean Piaget, Erik Erikson, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers	

PSYCHOLOGY I

Students should know and be able to...					
Concept Number	Concept	PO No.	Performance Objective	Vocabulary	Notes/Integration/Resources
3	Research methods	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the overall purpose of using the scientific method in the study of human behavior. 	scientific method, controlled experiment, hypothesis, theory, correlation, causation, case study, survey, random sample, independent variable, dependent variable, naturalistic observation, placebo, double blind, single blind, pseudo-science, bias	
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss and evaluate the ethical issues involved in psychological research. 		
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the various methods of research psychologists use. 		
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the purpose and various elements of a controlled experiment. 		
4	Principles of Learning	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the principles of classical conditioning. 	reinforcement, positive and negative reinforcement, primary and secondary reinforcement, schedule of reinforcement, stimulus, classical conditioning, operant conditioning, punishment, modeling, generalization, discrimination, spontaneous recovery, extinction, acquisition	
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the principles of operant conditioning. 		
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the principles of modeling / observational learning. 		
5	Behavioral Disorders and Treatment	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the criteria for diagnosing a disorder. 	anxiety disorder, dissociative disorder, somatoform disorder, phobias, affective mood disorders, schizophrenia, DSM, childhood diagnosed disorders, substance abuse, addiction, medical model, psychotherapy, Gestalt, lobotomy	
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the basis for classifying psychological disorders. 		
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the major perspectives as they apply to causes of mental illnesses. 		
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major mental illnesses and their symptoms. 		
		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the differences between the medical model and the psychological model. 		
		6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss goals and techniques of treatment options. 		