

2021 - 2022, HS, Psychology, Quarter 1

Students examine connections between content areas within psychology and relate psychological knowledge to everyday life while exploring the variety of careers available to those who study psychology.

Tennessee State Standards and Learning Expectations

Research Methods, Measurement, and Statistic

P.01 Describe the scientific method and its role in psychology.

- Name the different perspectives of study in psychology.
- Describe the scientific method and its role in psychology.

P.02 Describe and compare a variety of quantitative and qualitative research methods, including Correlations, Experiments, Focus groups Interviews, Narratives, Surveys.

- Describe and compare a variety of quantitative and qualitative research methods, including:
 - correlations
 - experiments
 - focus groups
 - interviews
 - surveys
 - naturalistic and direct observations
 - longitudinal study
 - cross sectional study

P.03 Explain systematic procedures used to improve the validity of research findings, including external validity.

- Explain procedures to eliminate bias and improve the validity of research findings within the study.

P.04 Describe how and why psychologists use animal subjects in research and identify ethical guidelines to follow in performing this type of research.

- Describe how and why psychologists use animal subjects in research and the ethical principles to follow.

P.05 Identify ethical standards psychologists must follow regarding research with human participants.

- Identify ethical standards psychologists must follow about research with human participants.

P.06 Explain descriptive statistics and qualitative data and how they are used by psychological scientists.

- Explain the difference between qualitative and quantitative data.
- Explain how psychological scientists use these types of data.

P.07 Define correlation coefficients and explain their appropriate interpretation.

- Define correlation coefficients and explain their proper interpretation.

P.08 Interpret graphical representations of data, as used in both quantitative and qualitative methods, and explain other statistical concepts, such as statistical significance and effect size.

- Interpret graphical representations of data, as used in both quantitative and qualitative methods (including charts and graphs).
- Explain other statistical concepts, such as statistical significance.

P.09 Explain how validity and reliability of observation and measurements relate to data analysis.

- Explain how validity and reliability of observation and measurements relate to data analysis including sample size, population, and random assignment and sampling.

Biological Bases of Behavior

P.10 Identify and describe the major structures of the brain.

- Name and describe the major structures of the brain and their functions including:
 - cerebral cortex (temporal, parietal, frontal and occipital lobes, corpus callosum)
 - brain stem (Medulla, Pons, and Cerebellum)
 - Limbic system (Hippocampus, Hypothalamus, Thalamus, and Amygdala)

P.11 Identify and describe the methodology, including the tools, used to study the brain.

- Identify and describe the methodology, including the imagery tools, used to study the brain including:
 - CAT scan
 - PET Scan
 - MRI
 - EEG

P.12 Identify and discuss the functions of the central nervous system.

- Identify and discuss the functions of the central nervous system and peripheral nervous system (including parasympathetic and sympathetic).

P.13 Discuss issues related to scientific advances in neuroscience and genetics.

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P.14 Identify and describe the structure and function of the endocrine system and its impact on human behavior, including hormonal effects on the immune system.

- Identify and describe the structure and function of the endocrine system including:
 - pituitary gland
 - thyroid and metabolism
 - adrenal glands and adrenaline
 - pancreas and insulin
- Describe the endocrine system's impact on human behavior, including the stress hormone, cortisol, on the immune system.

P.15 Describe the interactive effects of heredity and environment.

P.16 Describe and discuss the role of genetics in human behavior.

- Describe the interactive effects of heredity and genetics on behavior and within the environment.

Sensation and Perception

P.17 Discuss the interaction between the processes of sensation and perception.

- Discuss the differences between the processes of sensation and perception.

P.18 Describe the auditory sensory and visual sensory systems.

- Describe the auditory sensory system and transduction process including:
 - auditory canal
 - tympanic membrane (ear drum)
 - cochlea
 - vestibular nerve

P.19 Describe other sensory systems (including olfaction and gustation), and identify skin senses, kinesthesia, and vestibular sense.

- Describe the visual sensory systems and transduction process including:
 - iris
 - pupil
 - lens
 - cornea
 - rods and cones
 - optic nerve
- Describe other sensory systems (including olfaction & gustation) including:
 - olfactory receptors and transduction to limbic system
 - taste receptors and 4 main tastes
- Name skin senses, kinesthesia, and vestibular sense.

P.20 Explain Gestalt's principles of perception.

- Explain Gestalt's principles of perception including:
 - figure/ground
 - proximity
 - similarity
 - continuity

P.21 Explain how experiences and expectations influence perception.

- Explain how experiences, environment and expectations influence individual perception and cognitive constructs.

P.26 Explain how culture and expectations influence the use of drugs, including psychoactive drugs and their effects.

- Explain how culture and expectations influence the use of drugs including:
 - response to Stress/Anxiety
 - cultural norms
- Explain various psychoactive drugs and their effects including:
 - nicotine
 - alcohol
 - cannabis

Consciousness

P.22 Describe the relationship between conscious and unconscious processes.

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P.23 Describe the circadian rhythm and its relation to sleep.

- Describe the circadian rhythm and its relation to sleep.
- Explain the functions of sleep and effects of sleep deprivation.

P.24 Explain the functions of sleep and dreams.

- Explain the functions of dreams according to various perspectives of psychology specifically psychoanalytic and neuropsychology.

P.25 Identify types of sleep disorders and methods of treatment.

- Name types of sleep disorders and methods of treatment including:
 - sleep apnea
 - sleep walking
 - night terrors
 - insomnia

P.27 Describe the use of hypnosis, meditation, and relaxation techniques, including the effects of each.

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Lifespan Development (part 1)

P.28 Explain the interaction between environmental and biological factors in lifespan development, including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.

- Explain the interaction between environmental and biological factors in lifespan development, including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.

P.29 Distinguish methods used to study lifespan development.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish methods used to study lifespan development including the use of case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies and twin studies.
<p>P.30 Identify cognitive, moral, and social development theories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Piaget's <u>cognitive</u>, Kohlberg's moral, and Erikson's social development theories.
<p>P.31 Describe physical development from conception through birth and identify influences on prenatal development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe physical development from conception through birth. Identify influence of teratogens on <u>prenatal</u> development.
<p>P.32 Describe the physical, motor, and perceptual development of infants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the physical milestones (rooting reflex, startle reflex), motor (sitting up, crawling, supporting weight on legs, grasping), and perceptual (depth perception) development of infants.
<p>P.33 Describe the physical, motor, and cognitive development of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the physical, motor (running, jumping, throwing a ball), and cognitive development of children.

2021 – 2022, HS, Psychology, Quarter 2

Students examine connections between content areas within psychology and relate psychological knowledge to everyday life while exploring the variety of careers available to those who study psychology.
Tennessee State Standards and Learning Expectations
Lifespan Development (part 2)
<p>P.34 Describe the physical, motor, cognitive, and moral changes that occur during adolescence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the physical (puberty), motor (coordination, core strength, and flexibility), cognitive (abstract and critical thinking), and moral changes that occur during adolescence. [Continuation of P.30]
<p>P.35 Describe the major physical, cognitive, and social changes that accompany adulthood and aging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the major physical (deterioration of five sense), cognitive (dementia and Alzheimer's), and social changes (Erikson's Theory) that accompany adulthood and aging.
<p>P.36 Explain how nature and nurture influence human growth and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how nature and nurture influence human growth and development.
<p>P.37 Examine issues related to the end of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine issues related to the end of life specifically Kubler- Ross Theory.

Social Interactions

P.38 Describe the relationship between attitudes (implicit and explicit) and behavior, including attributes associated with different types of behavior.

- Describe the relationship between attitudes (implicit and explicit) and behavior, including fundamental attribution error and Locus of Control.

P.39 Describe the situational effects and group dynamics associated with individual behavior, including how an individual can influence group norms.

- Describe the situational effects and group dynamics associated with individual behavior, including how an individual can influence group norms like group think, group polarization, social facilitation, and social pressure.

P.40 Examine the nature and effects of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination.

- Examine the nature and effects of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination.

P.41 Identify influences on aggression and conflict.

- Identify influences on aggression and conflict including stress, and biological causes.

P.42 Examine factors that influence attraction and relationships.

- Examine factors that influence attraction and relationships specifically proximity, similarity, attractiveness, and reciprocity.

Sociocultural Diversity

P.43 Define culture and diversity.

P.44 Examine cultural change, including variations within and across nations, and consider the following factors using psychological research: gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and societal norms.

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- Examine cultural change, including variations within and across nations and consider the following factors using psychological research: gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and societal norms.

P.45 Explain how social power structures relate to stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.

- Explain how influential and powerful groups affect stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.

P.46 Examine how perspectives influence stereotypes and the treatment of minority and majority groups in society.

- Examine how perspectives and groups influence stereotypes and the treatment of minority and majority groups in society including ingroup and out-group.

P.47 Interpret psychological research to examine differences in individual, cognitive, and physical abilities.

- Interpret psychological research to examine differences in individual, cognitive, and physical abilities.

Learning, Memory, and Intelligence

P.48 Explain the process of learning, including principles of operant and classical conditioning as well as methods of observation.

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P.49 Describe the differences between learning, reflexes, and fixed-action patterns.

- Describe the differences between learning, reflexes, and fixed-action patterns (imprinting).

P.50 Describe the processes of memory, including encoding, storage, and retrieval.

- Describe the processes of memory, including encoding (Visual, Acoustic, and Semantic), storage (short term, long term), and retrieval (recall, recognition, priming, and context effects).

P.51 Identify the types of memory, and describe memory disorders, including amnesias and dementias.

- name the types of memory (semantic, episodic, implicit, and flashbulb), and describe memory disorders, including amnesias and dementias.

P.52 Describe the factors that influence how memories are retrieved and strategies for improving the retrieval of memories.

- Describe the factors that influence how memories are retrieved and strategies for improving the retrieval of memories (chunking, spacing, serial position, and mnemonics).

P.53 Describe the cognitive processes involved in understanding information.

- Describe the five cognitive processes involved in understanding information (learning, perception, attention, memory, and reasoning).

P.54 Define processes involved in problem-solving and decision-making.

- Define processes involved in problem-solving steps and decision-making.

P.55 Discuss intelligence as a general factor in examining human growth and development.

- Discuss types of intelligence as a general factor in examining human growth and development (visual, auditory, social, and logical/mathematical).

P.56 Identify current methods of assessing human abilities, including the role of reliability and validity in determining appropriate assessments.

- Identify various current methods of assessing human abilities and intelligence and assessing the reliability and validity of these methods.

P.57 Discuss the influences of biological, cultural, and environmental factors on intelligence.

- Discuss the influences of biological, cultural, and environmental factors on intelligence.

Psychological Disorders

P.58 Describe and discuss psychologically abnormal behavior and examine how the stigma impacts relationships.

- Define abnormal behavior as defined by the DSM V and discuss characteristics psychological disorders including:
 - Personality Disorder (anti-social, dependent, histrionic)
 - anxiety disorders (generalized, phobias, panic)
 - Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
 - ADHD
 - depression
 - bipolar disorder
 - schizophrenia
- Examine how the stigma of disorders impacts relationships.

P.59 Describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormality and major models of abnormality.

- Describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormality and major models of abnormality.

P.60 Analyze the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society.

- Analyze the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society.

P.61 Describe the availability of treatment for psychological disorders and the impact of treatment options on society.

- Describe the availability of treatment (behavioral, cognitive, psychoanalytic, biological, and humanistic) for psychological disorders and the impact of treatment options on society.