



# Psychology

## History Approaches

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Define the goals of the study of psychology

Recognize the history and development of psychology as a scientific field

Define and apply different psychological approaches

### Vocab

**Content:** psychology, scientific method, Behavioral, Cognitive, Psychoanalytic, Humanist, Sociocultural: Structuralism, Functionalism, biological perspective, socio-cultural perspective, behavior-genetics, positive psychology, gestalt psychology

**Academic:** Define, recall, recognize, organize, Identify, distinguish, show, use, categorize, compare, apply, critique, differentiate, label



# Psychology

## Nature and Nurture

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Define the nature-nurture issue and explain the key issues of the field of behavior genetics

Name and describe the elements of the genetic code (chromosomes, DNA, and genes)

Discuss how twin studies and adoption studies are used to learn about the influences of nature and nurture.

Describe the research findings related to the environmental influences of early brain development, parents, peers, and our culture

### Vocab

**Content:** Behavior Genetics, Genes, Environment, Chromosomes, DNA, Mutation, Identical Twins, Fraternal Twins, Heritability, Culture, Norms, Individualism, Collectivism

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# Psychology

## Biological Bases: The Nervous and Endocrine Systems

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Examine the location and basic function of the nervous and endocrine systems  
Examine the structure and function of neurons  
Investigate how the nervous and endocrine systems influence our vital signs

### Vocab

**Content:** Sympathetic division, parasympathetic division, neuron, pituitary gland, all-or-none principle, excitatory effect, inhibitory effect, CNS, PNS, Somatic nervous system, autonomic nervous system

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# Psychology

## Motivation and Emotion

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Identify motivation and emotion

Examine how motivation and emotion effect daily life

### Vocab

**Content:** Motivation, Instinct, Drive-reduction theory, homeostasis, incentive, intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, cannon-bard, james-lange, 2 factor theory, ventromedial hypothalamus, set-point, lateral hypothalamus

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# Psychology

## Sensation and Perception

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Define and apply theories of sensation and perception  
Identify the 5 major senses and their limitations  
Identify how thresholds are measured

### Vocab

**Content:** sensation, perception, signal-detection theory, sensory adaptation, visual acuity, after image, conductive deafness, sensorineural deafness, , closure, proximity, continuity, monocular cues, binocular cues, retinal disparity, rods, cones, color blindness, sight, taste, touch, hearing, smell, vestibular, kinesthetic, absolute threshold, difference threshold, gate theory

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# Psychology

## Memory and Forgetting

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Recognize theories of memory storage and retrieval

Define and apply strategies for improving memory

Investigate factors influencing and interfering with memory retrieval

#### Vocab

**Content:** memory, episodic memory, somantic memory, encoding, retrieval, forgetting

**Academic:** Define, recall, recognize, organize, Identify, distinguish, show, use, categorize, compare, apply, critique, differentiate, label



# Psychology

## Conditioning

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Define and apply theories of learning.  
Define and apply theories of classical conditioning  
Define and apply theories of operant conditioning  
Define and apply theories of cognitive learning

### Vocab

**Content:** learning, classical conditioning, stimulus and response, discrimination, generalization, extinction, operant conditioning, reinforcement, punishment, positive/negative reinforcement, social learning, cognitive learning, modeling, observational learning

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# Psychology Disorders

## Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

## Resources

Canvas

## Competencies

### I can

Identify the MUDA definition of disorder

Describe different types of disorders

Identify the influences of culture and environment on perception of disorders and DSM

## Vocab

**Content:** MUDA, Disorder, Anxiety disorder, Personality disorder, Schizophrenic disorder, dissociative disorder, syndrome, spectrum disorders

**Academic:** Define, recall, recognize, organize, Identify, distinguish, show, use, categorize, compare, apply, critique, differentiate, label





# Psychology

## Personality

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

The Student will define personality as the individual's unique way of thinking, feeling, and acting.  
The Student will classify and explain examples of assessment tools used in the examination of personality.

### Vocab

**Content:** Personality, traits, introverts, extroverts, defense mechanisms, archetypes, socialization, self-concept, congruence, acculturation, inferiority complex

**Academic:** Define, recall, recognize, organize, Identify, distinguish, show, use, categorize, compare, apply, critique, differentiate, label



# Psychology

## Social Psychology

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Describe the structure and function of group

Investigate classic studies dealing with concepts of conformity, compliance, and obedience.

Identify how we develop judgments about the behavior of others and self.

#### Vocab

**Content:** conformity, group think, attribution theory, cognitive dissonance theory, stereotype, conflict, in group, out group, role, attitude

**Academic:** Define, recall, recognize, organize, Identify, distinguish, show, use, categorize, compare, apply, critique, differentiate, label



# Psychology

## Clinical Psychology

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Identifies patterns of behaviors that constitute psychological disorders

Generalizes criteria that distinguish types of psychological disorders such as anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, personality disorders, schizophrenia.

Identifies and describes different types of major treatment orientations used in therapy, such as behavioral, cognitive, psychoanalytic, humanistic, and biomedical.

Compares and contrasts the different types of practitioners who implement treatment such as psychologists, psychiatrists, counselors, social workers.

#### Vocab

**Content:** DSM, Clinically significant, anxiety, phobia, panic attack, agoraphobia, obsessions, compulsions, post-traumatic stress syndrome, ADHD, Autism, personality disorder, bulimia, anorexia, addiction, depression, bipolar disorder, mania, schizophrenia, anti-anxiety drug, antidepressant drug, antipsychotic drug, psychotherapy

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# Psychology

## The Brain Unit

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Examine the location and basic function of different major brain structures  
Examine the structure and function of neurons  
Investigate the concept of nature vs. nurture

### Vocab

**Content:** hypothalamus, cerebral cortex, limbic system, brain stem, frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, temporal lobe, amygdala, medulla, corpus callosum, neuron, neurotransmitters, genetics, environment

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# Psychology

## Consciousness

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Identify stages of sleep and symptoms of sleep disorders  
Examine how drugs interfere with states of consciousness

### Vocab

**Content:** dream, sleep, REM, circadian rhythm, brain waves, insomnia, sleep apnea, consciousness, psychoactive drugs, stimulant, depressant, hallucinogens

**Academic:** Define, recall, recognize, organize, Identify, distinguish, show, use, categorize, compare, apply, critique, differentiate, label