

Module A Objectives – What is psychology?

Lesson I –The origins of psychology.

Chapter I- Introduction and Research Methods

- (Remembering) 1) Identify the psychological concepts that were studied by the researchers below and explain their contributions to the evolving field of psychology.
- Aristotle (Mind, body, nature-nurture)
 - S. Freud (PsychoAnalyzing)
 - Descartes (Mind, body dualism)
 - I. Pavlov (Behaviorism)
 - W. Wundt (Experimental Psych)
 - B.F. Skinner (Behaviorism)
 - E. Titchener (Structuralism)
 - A. Maslowe (Humanistic)
 - W. James (Consciousness)
 - C. Rogers (Humanistic)
- (Remembering) 2) Identify and describe the basic tenets of these current perspectives in psychology:
- Evolutionary Psychology
 - Cross Cultural Psychology
- (Analyzing) 3) Compare and contrast individualistic and collectivistic cultures.
- (Understanding) 4) Discuss the key tenets of the biological, psychodynamic, behavioral, humanistic, cognitive, cross-cultural, and evolutionary perspectives used in psychology
- (Understanding) 5) Differentiate these specialty areas in the field of psychology:
- Clinical
 - Industrial/Organizational
 - Personality
 - Developmental
 - Educational
 - Experimental
 - Forensic
 - Health
 - Biological
 - Social
- (Understanding) 6) Contrast these clinical professions including their educational and experiential requirements:
- Psychiatrist
 - Social Worker
 - Marriage and Family Therapist
 - Counselor
 - Psychologist

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(Analyzing)

7) Discuss these current issues as they relate to mental health services:

- “evidence based practices”
- “mental health parity”
- “the least restrictive environment”
- “involuntary treatment” and “Laura’s Law”
- “severely emotionally disturbed (SED)”
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Lesson 2 –Psychology is a science.

Chapter I- Introduction and Research Methods

(Analyzing)

8) Explain the importance of the scientific method as it relates to psychological research.

(Understanding)

9) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of correlational research methods, including surveys, observational studies, and case studies.

(Analyzing)

10) Contrast correlational and experimental methods, including the types of conclusions to be drawn by both methods.

(Understanding)

11) Explain the function of the dependent variable, independent variable, control group, and experimental group in the experimental method.

(Understanding)

12) Discuss the relevance of random assignment, extraneous variables, expectancy effects, and the placebo-control group as components of the experimental method.

(Understanding)

13) Illustrate the importance of testing for reliability and validity when conducting research, including the following test methods used:

(Understanding)

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|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| • Concurrent validity | • Test-retest reliability |
| • Content validity | • Parallel forms reliability |
| • Predictive validity | • Inter-rater reliability |

(Understanding)

14) Explain the relevance of statistical significance, meta-Analyzing, and the correlation coefficient (including positive and negative correlations) in psychological research.

15) Discuss the importance of informed consent, confidentiality, voluntary participation, debriefing, and the use of deception as established by the American Psychological Association (APA).