

AP[®] Psychology: Syllabus 4

Syllabus 1058843v1



Scoring Components	Page(s)
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SC17 As relevant to each content area, the course provides instruction in empirically supported psychological facts, research findings, terminology, and associated phenomena, perspectives, and major figures.	2

The purpose of AP® Psychology is to introduce students to the systematic and scientific study of the behavior and mental processes of human beings and other animals. Students are exposed to the psychological facts, principles, and phenomena associated with each of the major subfields within psychology. A variety of activities, demonstrations, and projects will be provided to meet this goal of instructing scientific and empirical approaches. **[SC17]**

SC17—As relevant to each content area, the course provides instruction in empirically supported psychological facts, research findings, terminology, and associated phenomena, perspectives, and major figures.

Course Objectives

1. Students will prepare to do acceptable work on the AP Psychology Exam.
2. Students will study the major core concepts and theories of psychology. They will be able to define key terms and use them in their everyday vocabulary.
3. Students will learn the basic skills of psychological research and be able to apply psychological concepts to their own lives.
4. Students will develop critical thinking skills.

Textbook

Myers, David G. *Psychology*, 10th ed. New York: Worth Publishers, 2011. (Includes a study guide)

Teacher Resources

Myers, David G., and Martin Bolt. *Instructor's Resource Manual with Binder for Psychology*. New York: Worth Publishers, 2013.

Hock, Roger R. *Forty Studies that Changed Psychology*, 7th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson, 2012.

Hunt, Morton. *The Story of Psychology*. New York: Doubleday, 2007.

Homework Expectations

Ample notice will be given for any assignment, quiz, or exam. The amount of work depends on the unit being covered in class. There are assigned pages to read in the textbook every night.

Vocabulary terms are also given for each unit. Quizzes are administered frequently, at least once a unit. The quizzes use fill-in-the-blank, short-answer, and multiple-choice questions. Exams will be given at the end of each unit and will consist of 45 multiple-choice questions and one free-response question (simulating the AP Exam).

Other assignments given to students are class presentations, group projects, and papers. These assignments vary with the unit being covered.

SC1—The course provides instruction in history and approaches.

Course-Long Plan

Unit I: History, Approaches, and Research Methods [SC1 & SC2]

3 weeks

- A. Logic, Philosophy, and History of Science
- B. Approaches/Perspectives
- C. Experimental, Correlation, and Clinical Research

SC2—The course provides instruction in research methods used in psychological science, practice and ethics.

- D. Statistics
- E. Research Methods and Ethics

Objectives

- Define psychology and trace its historical development.
- Compare and contrast the psychological perspectives.
- Identify basic and applied research subfields of psychology.
- Identify basic elements of an experiment (variables, groups, sampling, population, etc.).
- Compare and contrast research methods (case, survey, naturalistic observation).
- Explain correlational studies.
- Describe the three measures of central tendency and measures of variation.
- Discuss the ethics of animal and human research.

Unit II: Biological Basis of Behavior [SC3]

3 weeks

- A. Physiological Techniques (e.g., imaging, surgical)
- B. Neuroanatomy
- C. Functional Organization of Nervous System
- D. Neural Transmission
- E. Endocrine System
- F. Genetics

SC3—The course provides instruction in biological bases of behavior.

Objectives

- Describe the structure of a neuron and explain neural impulses.
- Describe neuron communication and discuss the impact of neurotransmitters.
- Classify and explain major divisions of the nervous system.
- Describe the functions of the brain structures (thalamus, cerebellum, limbic system, etc.).
- Identify the four lobes of the cerebral cortex and their functions.
- Discuss the association areas.
- Explain the split-brain studies.
- Describe the nature of the endocrine system and its interaction with the nervous system.

Unit III: Developmental Psychology [SC11]

3 weeks

- A. Life-Span Approach
- B. Research Methods
- C. Heredity-Environment Issues
- D. Developmental Theories

SC11—The course provides instruction in developmental psychology.

- E. Dimensions of Development
- F. Sex Roles, Sex Differences

Objectives

- Discuss the course of prenatal development.
- Illustrate development changes in physical, social, and cognitive areas.
- Discuss the effect of body contact, familiarity, and responsive parenting on attachments.
- Describe the benefits of a secure attachment and the impact of parental neglect and separation as well as day care on childhood development.
- Describe the theories of Piaget, Erikson, and Kohlberg.
- Describe the early development of a self-concept.
- Distinguish between longitudinal and cross-sectional studies.

Unit IV: States of Consciousness [SC6]

2 weeks

- A. Sleep and Dreaming
- B. Hypnosis
- C. Psychoactive Drug Effects

SC6—The course provides instruction in states of consciousness.

Objectives

- Describe the cyclical nature and possible functions of sleep.
- Identify the major sleep disorders.
- Discuss the content and possible functions of dreams.
- Discuss hypnosis, noting the behavior of hypnotized people and claims regarding its uses.
- Discuss the nature of drug dependence.
- Chart names and effects of depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogenic drugs.
- Compare differences between NREM and REM.
- Describe the physiological and psychological effects of depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens.

Unit V: Sensation and Perception [SC4 & SC5]

3 weeks

- A. Thresholds
- B. Sensory Mechanisms
- C. Sensory Adaptation
- D. Attention
- E. Perceptual Processes

SC4—The course provides instruction in sensation.

SC5—The course provides instruction in perception.

Objectives

- Contrast the processes of sensation and perception.
- Distinguish between absolute and difference thresholds.
- Label a diagram of the parts of the eye and ear.

- Describe the operation of the sensory systems (five senses).
- Explain the Young-Helmholtz and opponent-process theories of color vision.
- Explain the place and frequency theories of pitch perception.
- Discuss Gestalt psychology's contribution to our understanding of perception.
- Discuss research on depth perception and cues.

Unit VI: Learning [SC7]

2 weeks

- A. Classical Conditioning
- B. Operant Conditioning
- C. Cognitive Processes in Learning
- D. Biological Factors
- E. Social Learning (Observational Learning)

SC7—The course provides instruction in learning.

Objectives

- Describe the process of classical conditioning (Pavlov's experiments).
- Explain the processes of acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalization, and discrimination.
- Describe the process of operant conditioning, including the procedure of shaping, as demonstrated by Skinner's experiments.
- Identify the different types of reinforcers and describe the schedules of reinforcement.
- Discuss the importance of cognitive processes and biological predispositions in conditioning.
- Discuss the effects of punishment on behavior.
- Describe the process of observational learning (Bandura's experiments).

Unit VII: Memory

2 weeks

- A. Memory

Objectives

- Describe memory in terms of information processing and distinguish among sensory memory, short-term memory, and long-term memory.
- Distinguish between automatic and effortful processing.
- Explain the encoding process (including imagery, organization, etc.).
- Describe the capacity and duration of long-term memory.
- Distinguish between implicit and explicit memory.
- Describe the importance of retrieval cues.
- Discuss the effects of interference and motivated forgetting on retrieval.
- Describe the evidence for the constructive nature of memory.

Unit VIII: Thinking and Language [SC8]

2 weeks

- A. Language
- B. Thinking
- C. Problem Solving and Creativity

SC8—The course provides instruction in cognition.

Objectives

- Describe the nature of concepts and the role of prototypes in concept formation.
- Discuss how we use trial and error, algorithms, heuristics, and insight to solve problems.
- Explain how the representativeness and availability of heuristics influence our judgments.
- Describe the structure of language (phonemes, morphemes, grammar).
- Identify language developmental stages (babbling, one word, etc.).
- Explain how the nature-nurture debate is illustrated in the theories of language development.
- Discuss Whorf's linguistic relativity hypothesis.
- Describe the research on animal cognition and communication.

Unit IX: Motivation and Emotion [SC9 & SC10]

2 weeks

- A. Biological Bases
- B. Theories of Motivation
- C. Hunger, Thirst, Sex, and Pain
- D. Social Motives
- E. Theories of Emotion
- F. Stress

SC9—The course provides instruction in motivation.

SC10—The course provides instruction in emotion.

Objectives

- Define motivation and identify motivational theories.
- Describe the physiological determinants of hunger.
- Discuss psychological and cultural influences on hunger.
- Define achievement motivation, including intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.
- Identify the three theories of emotion (James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer).
- Describe the physiological changes that occur during emotional arousal.
- Discuss the catharsis hypothesis.
- Describe the biological response to stress.

Unit X: Testing and Individual Differences [SC13]

2 weeks

- A. Standardization and Norms
- B. Reliability and Validity
- C. Types of Tests

SC13—The course provides instruction in testing and individual differences.

- D. Ethics and Standards in Testing
- E. Intelligence
- F. Heredity/Environment and Intelligence
- G. Human Diversity

Objectives

- Trace the origins of intelligence testing.
- Describe the nature of intelligence.
- Identify the factors associated with creativity.
- Distinguish between aptitude and achievement tests.
- Describe test standardization.
- Distinguish between the reliability and validity of intelligence tests.
- Describe the two extremes of the normal distribution of intelligence.
- Discuss evidence for both genetic and environmental influences on intelligence.
- Discuss whether intelligence tests are culturally biased.

Unit XI: Personality [SC12]

2 weeks

- A. Personality Theories and Approaches
- B. Assessment Techniques
- C. Self-Concept/Self-Esteem
- D. Growth and Adjustment

SC12—The course provides instruction in personality.

Objectives

- Describe personality structure in terms of the interactions of the id, ego, and superego.
- Explain how defense mechanisms protect the individual from anxiety.
- Describe the contributions of the neo-Freudians.
- Explain how personality inventories are used to assess traits.
- Describe the humanistic perspective on personality in terms of Maslow's focus on self-actualization and Rogers's emphasis on people's potential for growth.
- Describe the impact of individualism and collectivism on self-identity.
- Describe the social-cognitive perspective on personality.
- Discuss the consequences of personal control, learned helplessness, and optimism.

SC14—The course provides instruction in abnormal psychology.

Unit XII: Abnormal Psychology [SC14]

2 weeks

- A. Definitions of Abnormality
- B. Theories of Psychopathology
- C. Diagnosis of Psychopathology
- D. Anxiety Disorders
- E. Somatoform Disorders
- F. Mood Disorders
- G. Schizophrenic Disorders

- H. Organic Disorders
- I. Personality Disorders
- J. Dissociative Disorders

Objectives

- Identify the criteria for judging whether behavior is psychologically disordered.
- Describe the medical model of psychological disorders.
- Describe the aims of the most recent Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM), and discuss the potential dangers of diagnostic labels.
- Describe the symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder, phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and posttraumatic stress disorder.
- Describe and explain the development of somatoform and mood disorders.
- Describe the various symptoms and types of schizophrenia.
- Describe the nature of organic and personality disorders.
- Describe the characteristics and possible causes of dissociative disorders.

Unit XIII: Treatment of Psychological Disorders [SC15]

2 weeks

- A. Treatment Approaches
- B. Modes of Therapy (e.g., individual, group)
- C. Community and Preventive Approaches

SC15—The course provides instruction in treatment of psychological disorders and ethics used in psychological practice.

Objectives

- Discuss the aims and methods of psychoanalysis.
- Identify the basic characteristics of the humanistic therapies.
- Identify the basic assumptions of behavior therapy.
- Describe the assumptions and goals of the cognitive therapies.
- Discuss the benefits of group therapy and family therapy.
- Discuss the findings regarding the effectiveness of the psychotherapies.
- Discuss the role of values and cultural differences in the therapeutic process.
- Identify the common forms of drug therapy and the use of electroconvulsive therapy.

Unit XIV: Social Psychology [SC16]

2 weeks

- A. Group Dynamics
- B. Attribution Process
- C. Interpersonal Perception
- D. Conformity, Compliance, Obedience
- E. Attitudes and Attitude Change
- F. Organizational Behavior
- G. Aggression/Antisocial Behavior

SC16—The course provides instruction in social psychology.

Objectives

- Describe the importance of attribution in social behavior.
- Explain the effect of role-playing on attitudes in terms of cognitive dissonance theory.
- Discuss the results of Asch’s experiment on conformity.
- Describe Milgram’s controversial experiments on obedience.
- Discuss how group interaction can facilitate group polarization and groupthink.
- Describe the social, emotional, and cognitive factors that contribute to the persistence of cultural, ethnic, and gender prejudice and discrimination.
- Discuss the issues related to aggression and attraction.
- Explain altruistic behavior in terms of social exchange theory and social norms.