

LABETTE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRIEF SYLLABUS

SPECIAL NOTE:

This brief syllabus is not intended to be a legal contract. A full syllabus will be distributed to students at the first class session.

TEXT AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS USED IN THE COURSE (if any):

Please check with the LCC bookstore, <http://www.labette.edu/bookstore>, for the required texts for this class.

<u>COURSE NUMBER:</u>	PSYC 101
<u>COURSE TITLE:</u>	GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY
<u>SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS:</u>	3
<u>DEPARTMENT:</u>	Psychology
<u>DIVISION:</u>	General Education
<u>PREREQUISITES:</u>	None
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	12/2017

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course surveys the field of human psychology. It is the first course offered in psychology and, as such, it introduces the student to the fundamental methods and points of view in the scientific study of human behavior.

COURSE OUTCOMES AND COMPETENCIES:

The learning outcomes and competencies detailed in this course outline or syllabus meet or exceed the learning outcomes and competencies specified by the Kansas Core Outcomes Groups project for this course as approved by the Kansas Board of Regents. Kansas Regents Shared Number Course PSY 1010

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to:

1. Identify historical foundations and current trends in psychology.

- Identify and describe the underlying principles and principal proponents of the psychoanalytic, behavioral, humanistic, cognitive, biological/evolutionary, and feminist perspectives.
- Identify those individuals whose contributions are historically and contemporaneously significant in psychology.

2 Distinguish methods of research in psychology.

- Identify and describe the various methods of descriptive research.
- Identify and describe the correlational method of research.
- Identify and describe the experimental method of research.
- Identify the principals involved in conducting ethical research.

3. Identify the biological basis of behavior including physiology of the brain.

- Identify and explain the function of the nervous system, to include the electrochemical processes involved in an action potential and the function of the major neurotransmitters.
- Identify and describe the function of the central nervous system to include the functions of the brain stem, limbic

system, and cerebral cortex.

- Identify and describe the peripheral nervous system to include the somatic and autonomic nervous systems.
- Identify and explain the function of the endocrine system, including hormonal influences on behavior and mental function.
- Identify and explain the various brain-imaging technologies used in psychology.
- Identify the physiology and function of the major sensory systems and explain the concepts of absolute threshold and just noticeable difference (JND).
- Identify the primary Gestalt principles related to sensory and perceptual processes.

4. Distinguish principles and theories of learning and cognition.

- Define consciousness.
- Identify the various processes involved in attention.
- Identify the stages of the sleep cycle.
- Identify the most common sleep disorders.
- Identify the major theories of dreams.
- Identify and explain the major classifications of psychoactive drugs including their effects on behavior and mental function.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the information-processing model of memory.
- Identify common memory enhancement processes/techniques.
- Identify and define contemporary theories of intelligence.
- Identify contemporary forms of intelligence testing.
- Identify and describe common aptitude tests.
- Explain the role that reliability, validity, and standardization play in psychological tests.
- Identify, and demonstrate an understanding of, classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observation learning

5. Recognize theories and applications of motivation and emotion.

- Identify the various theories of human motivation.
- Describe Maslow's hierarchy of needs and the concept of self-actualization.
- Describe and explain the stages of the human sexual-response cycle.
- Describe and differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, including the effects of external rewards.
- Identify and describe the physiological, expressive, and cognitive components of emotion.

6. Demonstrate an understanding of human lifespan development.

- Identify and explain the stages and related concerns of prenatal development.
- Identify the primary characteristics of Piaget's stages of cognitive development.
- Describe the significance of the nature/nurture debate as it relates to human development.
- Demonstrate an understanding of basic genetic and reproductive processes.
- Identify and explain the major theories of sexual orientation.
- Describe dementia, including Alzheimer's disease and its primary characteristics.
- Explain the steps of coping with death identified by Kubler-Ross.
- Identify various end-of-life issues including hospice care, advanced directives, bereavement, and assisted suicide.

7. Identify the major theories of personality

- Demonstrate an understanding of the psychoanalytic approach including the Freudian concepts of the psyche, psychosexual stages of development, and defense mechanisms.
- Describe the trait approach to personality and demonstrate an understanding of the "five-factor model".
- Identify the major theoretical approaches to personality.

8. Recognize the categories of psychological disorders and treatments.

- Identify major psychological disorders as outlined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, 4th Ed., Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR).
- Identify the impact of stress on individual and stress related disorders.
- Identify the primary types of treatment of psychological disorders.

9. Recognize the major theories and findings in social psychology.

- Demonstrate an understanding of the issues of attribution, conformity, group dynamics, and social interaction.
- Describe the significance of cultural diversity, ethnicity, and prejudice/racism.

10. For Online Courses: Communicate information about topics in psychology to others.

- Students will participate in some form of discussion on topics in psychology (ex: answering questions in class, small group discussion, class presentations or some other activity that makes it clear that they can relate psychological information to others)