

# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 1: Introduction to Psychology

**Time Frame:** Week 1

<b>Unit Standards</b>	<p>ACOS</p> <p>1. Discuss the origin of psychology relative to the fields of philosophy and natural science.</p> <p>1.1 Describing the early psychological and biological inquiries that led to contemporary approaches and methods of experimentation</p> <p>1.2 Comparing current ideological, behavioral, cognitive, and socio-cultural perspectives</p> <p>1.3 Identifying major subfields and career opportunities related to psychology</p> <p>2. Describe research strategies used by psychologist to explore the mind and behavior.</p> <p>2.2 Explaining characteristics of surveys, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies</p> <p>3. Explain how research and technology have provided methods for analyzing the brain and behavior.</p> <p>3.1 Discussing the role of neurotransmitters in behavior</p> <p>3.2 Comparing the effect of drugs and toxins on the brain and neurotransmitters</p> <p>3.3 Describing how heredity influences behavior</p> <p>3.4 Describing effects of the environment of increased survival rate</p> <p>4.2 Describing the role of Gestalt principles and concepts in perception</p> <p>6. Describe the roles of culture, gender, age, ethnicity, and religion on physical, cognitive, and social development across the life span.</p> <p>6.3 Outlining the stage theories of Jean Piaget, Erik Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Carol Gilligan, and Lawrence Kohlberg</p> <p>6.4 Describing the impact of technology on the developmental process</p> <p>10. Compare the various states of consciousness evident in human behavior.</p> <p>10.1 Comparing theories about the use and meaning of dreams</p> <p>13. Explain the role of personality development in human behavior.</p> <p>13.2 Describing characteristics of the psychoanalytic, cognitive-behavioral, humanistic, and trait approaches to describing human behavior.</p>
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<b>Unit Essential Questions</b>	<p>What is psychology?</p> <p>Why Is Psychology Called a "Soft" Science?</p> <p>How is psychological research conducted?</p>
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<b>Unit Essential Vocabulary</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. physiological</li> <li>2. cognitive</li> <li>3. psychology</li> <li>4. hypothesis</li> <li>5. theory</li> <li>6. basic science</li> <li>7. applied science</li> <li>8. scientific method</li> </ol>
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<b>Resources</b>	<p>Text</p> <p>I-PAD/ Electronic Devices</p> <p>APPS</p> <p>Internet</p> <p>Video</p> <p>Pencils</p> <p>Paper</p> <p>Projector</p>
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Assessment(s)	Formative and Summative
Assessment Data:	Available on Information Now

# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 2: The Life Span

**Time Frame:** Week 2

**Unit Standards**

ACOS

2. Describe research strategies used by psychologists to explore the mind and behavior.

2.2 Explaining characteristics of surveys, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies

3. Explain how research and technology have provided methods for analyzing the brain and behavior.

3.4 Describing effects of the environment on increased survival rate.

4. Describe the influence of environmental variables, motivation, experience, and expectations on perception.

4.1 Explaining the role of sensory systems in human behavior.

6. Describe the roles of culture, gender, age, ethnicity, and religion on physical, cognitive, and social development across the life span.

6.1 Discussing physical, cognitive, and social changes in prenatal, infant, child, and adolescent development

6.2 Describing the role of the caregiver in promoting child development

6.3 Outlining the stage theories of Jean Piaget, Erik Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Carol Gilligan, and Lawrence Kohlberg.

9. Describe the interrelationship and importance of thought and language on human behavior.

9.2 Discussing the effect of culture on language acquisition.

15. Identify the underlying social influences that shape human behavior.

15.1 Identifying the role of social schemas in perception.

**Unit Essential Questions**

What stages of psychological development do humans endure from infancy to old age?

What is thanatology?

**Unit Essential Vocabulary**

1. Developmental psychology
2. Grasping reflex
3. Rooting reflex
4. Maturation
5. Telegraphic Speech
6. Menopause
7. Generativity
8. Stagnation
9. Thanatology
10. Hospice

**Resources**

Text

I-PAD/ Electronic Devices

APPS

Internet

Video

Pencils

Paper

Projector

**Assessment(s)** Formative and Summative

**Assessment Data:** Available on Information Now

# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 3: The Workings of Mind and Body

**Time Frame:** Week 3

**Unit Standards**

ACOS

1. Discuss the origin of psychology relative to the fields of philosophy and natural science.
  - 1.1 Describing the early psychological and biological inquiries that led to contemporary approaches and methods of experimentation.
2. Describe research strategies used by psychologists to explore the mind and behavior.
  - 2.2 Explaining characteristics of surveys, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies.
3. Explain how research and technology have provided methods for analyzing the brain and behavior.
  - 3.1 Discussing the role of neurotransmitters in behavior
  - 3.2 Comparing the effect of drugs and toxins on the brain and neurotransmitters.
  - 3.3 Describing how heredity influences behavior.
  - 3.4 Describing effects of the environment on increased survival rate.
11. Describe the role of motivation and emotion in human behavior.
  - 11.4 Describing theories of emotion and cognitive theories.

**Unit Essential Questions**

What methods are used to study the brain?  
 What are the physical characteristics of the brain?  
 How does the brain control the body?

**Unit Essential Vocabulary**

1. Central nervous system
2. Spinal cord
3. Peripheral nervous system
4. Neurons
5. Synapse
6. Neurotransmitters
7. Somatic nervous system
8. Autonomic nervous system
9. Hindbrain
10. Midbrain
11. Forebrain
12. Lobes
13. Electroencephalograph
14. Computerized axial tomography
15. Positron emission tomography
16. Magnetic resonance imaging

**Resources**

Text  
 I-PAD/ Electronic Devices  
 APPS  
 Internet  
 Video  
 Pencils  
 Paper  
 Projector

**Assessment(s)** Formative and Summative

**Assessment Data:** Available on Information Now

# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 4: Learning and Cognitive Processes

**Time Frame:** Week 4

**Unit Standards**

ACOS

1. Discuss the origin of psychology relative to the fields of philosophy and natural science.
  - 1.1 Describing the early psychological and biological inquiries that led to contemporary approaches and methods of experimentation.
  - 1.3 Identifying major subfields and career opportunities related to psychology.
2. Describe research strategies used by psychologists to explore the mind and behavior.
  - 2.1 Designing an experiment in which all elements are identified
  - 2.2 Explaining characteristics of surveys, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies.
3. Explain how research and technology have provided methods for analyzing the brain and behavior.
  - 3.3 Describing how heredity influences behavior.
6. Describe the roles of culture, gender, age, ethnicity, and religion on physical, cognitive, and social development across the life span.
  - 6.4 Describing the impact of technology on the developmental process.
8. Identify significant contributor's contributions to current understanding of the process of learning.
  - 8.1 Identifying biological limitations on learning.
  - 8.2 Describing cultural and environmental constraints on learning opportunities.
  - 8.3 Discussing the effects of conditioned response.
15. Identify the underlying social influences that shape human behavior.
  - 15.4 Describing biomedical, psychoanalytical, and social-learning explanations for aggression.

**Unit Essential Questions**

- Why is generalization and discrimination often related to one another?  
 What is the relationship between stimulus and response?  
 What is extinction?

**Unit Essential Vocabulary**

1. Classical conditioning
2. Neutral stimulus
3. Unconditional stimulus
4. Unconditional response
5. Conditional stimulus
6. Conditional response
7. Generalization
8. Discrimination
9. extinction

**Resources**

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**Assessment(s)**

Formative and Summative

**Assessment Data:**

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# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 5: Personality and Individuality

**Time Frame:** Week 5

**Unit Standards**

ACOS

3. Explain how research and technology have provided methods for analyzing the brain and behavior.

3.3 Describing how heredity influences behavior.

3.4 Describing effects of the environment on increased survival rate.

12. Describe methods of assessing individual differences.

12.1 Describing how personality and intelligence may be influenced by differences in heredity and environment.

12.2 Linking intelligence to cognitive skills and strategies.

12.3 Describing theories of intelligence including Howard Gardener's theory of multiple intelligences, Sternberg's diarchy theory, and the traditional psychometric theory.

12.4 Describing limitations of using conventional intelligence tests to predict performance based on capability.

13. Explain the role of personality development in human behavior.

13.4 Distinguishing between objective and projective techniques in personality assessment.

**Unit Essential Questions**

What traits make up a person's personality?

What complexities make each person uniquely individualistic?

**Unit Essential Vocabulary**

1. Reliability
2. Validity
3. Percentile system
4. Norms
5. Intelligence
6. Two-factor theory
7. Triarchic theory
8. Emotional intelligence
9. Intelligence quotient
10. Heritability
11. Cultural bias
12. Personality
13. Individualism

**Resources**

Text

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**Assessment(s)** Formative and Summative

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# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 6: Adjustment and Breakdown

**Time Frame:** Week 6

**Unit Standards**

ACOS

1. Discuss the origin of psychology relative to the fields of philosophy and natural science.
- 1.3 Identifying major subfields and career opportunities related to psychology.
2. Describe research strategies used by psychologists to explore the mind and behavior.
- 2.2 Explaining characteristics of surveys, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies
3. Explain how research and technology have provided methods for analyzing the brain and behavior.
- 3.4 Describing effects of the environment on increased survival rate.
5. Identify common sources of stress.
- 5.1 Identifying approach- approach, approach-avoidance, and avoidance-avoidance conflicts.
- 5.2 Describing possible physiological and psychological reactions to stress.
- 5.3 Identifying positive and negative strategies for coping with stress.
13. Explain the role of personality development in human behavior.
- 13.1 Identifying environmental influences on personality development.

**Unit Essential Questions**

What are the various factors which can lead to mental breakdown?

How does the mind adjust to stress?

**Unit Essential Vocabulary**

1. Stress
2. Stressor
3. Distress
4. Psychological disorders
5. Therapy and change
6. Eustress
7. Conflict situation
8. Anxiety
9. Fear
10. Resynthesis
11. Career
12. Comparable worth

**Resources**

Text  
I-PAD/ Electronic Devices  
APPS  
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Video  
Pencils  
Paper  
Projector

**Assessment(s)** Formative and Summative

**Assessment Data:** Available on Information Now

# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 7: Social Psychology

**Time Frame:** Week 7

**Unit Standards**

ACOS

1. Discuss the origin of psychology relative to the fields of philosophy and natural science.
  - 1.1 Describing the early psychological and biological inquiries that led to contemporary approaches and methods of experimentation.
2. Describe research strategies used by psychologists to explore the mind and behavior.
  - 2.2 Explaining characteristics of surveys, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies.
5. Identify common sources of stress.
  - 5.1 Identifying approach- approach, approach-avoidance, and avoidance-avoidance conflicts
6. Describe the roles of culture, gender, age, ethnicity, and religion on physical, cognitive, and social development across the life span.
  - 6.2 Describing the role of the caregiver in promoting child development.
15. Identify the underlying social influences that shape human behavior.
  - 15.1 Identifying the role of social schemas in perception.
  - 15.2 Identifying methods of changing attitudes.
  - 15.3 Describing the effects of the presence of others on individual behavior.
  - 15.5 Describing internal and external attributes and their effects on human behavior.

**Unit Essential Questions**

How does psychology relate to sociology?

What is interpersonal intelligence?

What is intrapersonal intelligence?

**Unit Essential Vocabulary**

1. Social psychology
2. Social cognition
3. Physical proximity
4. Stimulation value
5. Interpersonal intelligence
6. Utility value
7. Ego-support value
8. Intrapersonal intelligence
9. complementarity

**Resources**

Text  
I-PAD/ Electronic Devices  
APPS  
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Pencils  
Paper  
Projector

**Assessment(s)** Formative and Summative

**Assessment Data:** Available on Information Now

# Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Course Name:** Psychology

**Unit Name:** Unit 8: Abnormal Psychology

**Time Frame:** Weeks 8 & 9

**Unit Standards**

ACOS

2. Describe research strategies used by psychologists to explore the mind and behavior.

2.2 Explaining characteristics of surveys, naturalistic observations, case studies, longitudinal studies, and cross-sectional studies.

3. Explain how research and technology have provided methods for analyzing the brain and behavior.

3.1 Discussing the role of neurotransmitters in behavior.

3.2 Comparing the effect of drugs and toxins on the brain and neurotransmitters.

3.3 Describing how heredity influences behavior.

4. Describe the influence of environmental variables, motivation, experience, and expectations on perception.

4.3 Comparing attention needed for demanding and simple tasks.

5. Identify common sources of stress.

5.2 Describing possible physiological and psychological reactions to stress.

10. Compare the various states of consciousness evident in human behavior.

10.2 Characterizing major categories of psychoactive drugs and their effects.

14. Describe major psychological disorders and their treatments.

14.1 Identifying patterns of behavior that distinguish normal from abnormal behavior.

14.2 Describing abnormal behavior in terms of observable or reportable symptoms that can be classified as non-psychotic or psychotic.

14.3 Describing the biological, psychological, and socio-cultural approaches to explaining mental illness.

**Unit Essential Questions**

What psychological disorders consistently lead to social rebellion and mass murder?

How does the environment and peer interaction influence psychological disorders?

How can drug addiction result in psychological abnormality?

**Unit Essential Vocabulary**

1. Somatoform
2. Dissociative disorders
3. Schizophrenia
4. Mood disorders
5. Personality disorders
6. Drug addiction
7. Abnormality
- 8.

**Resources**

Text

I-PAD/ Electronic Devices

APPS

Internet

Video

Pencils

Paper

Projector

**Assessment(s)**

Formative and Summative

Review and Final Exam

**Assessment Data:**

Available on Information Now