Title: Psychology

Unit:	**History and Approaches**
Big Ideas:	Psychology is a broad field with many specialties, but fundamentally, psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Modern psychology developed from several conflicting traditions, including structuralism, functionalism, Gestalt psychology, behaviorism, and psychoanalysis. Nine main perspectives characterize modern psychology: the biological, developmental, cognitive, psychodynamic, humanistic, behavioral, sociocultural/sociobiological and trait view.
Unit Essential Questions:	Why study psychology? What are the different approaches to psychology? What ways does psychology approach the study of human and animal behavior?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
The Science of Psychology Days 1-3 **Approaches to Psychology Days 4-6** **The Scientific Method Days 7-10**	1.1. Define psychology as a discipline and identify its goals as a science 1.2. Differentiate scientific and non-scientific approaches to knowledge 1.3. Explain the value of both basic and applied psychological research with human and nonhuman animals 2.1. Describe research methods psychological scientists use 2.3. Describe the importance of representative samples in psychological research and the need for replication 2.4. Explain how and why psychologists use non-human animals in research 2.5. Explain the meaning of validity and reliability of observations and measurements 3.1. Identify ethical requirements for research with human participants and non-human animals 3.2. Explain why researchers need to adhere to an ethics review process 4.2. Draw appropriate conclusions from correlational and experimental designs 4.3. Interpret visual representations of data	Scientific Method, Psuedoscience, Theory, Hypothesis, Operational Definitions, Independent Variable, Random Presentation, Data, Dependent Variable, Placebo Effect, Replicate, Experiment, Controls, Confounding Variables, Random Assignment, Representative Sample, Psychodynamic Perspective, Humanistic Perspective, Biological Perspective, Sociocultural Perspective, Cognitive Perspective, Evolutionary Perspective, Correlational Study, Survey, Naturalistic Observation, Longitudinal Study, Cross-Sectional Study, Laboratory Observation, Personal Bias, Confirmation Bias, Double-Blind Study, Case Study, Institutional Review Board, Ethics	What is the nature of psychological science? What are research methods and measurements used to study behavior and mental processes? What are ethical issues in research with human and non-human animals? What are the basic concepts of data analysis?	Celebrity Perspectives Poster Ethics discussion Research Methods sort Group and Variable practice Individual and Class survey ideas Article Summaries	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Unit 1 Test

Title: Psychology

Unit:	**The Biological Perspective**
Big Ideas:	The brain coordinates the body's two communication systems, the nervous system and the endocrine system, which use similar chemical processes to communicate with targets throughout the body. The brain is composed of many specialized modules that work together to create mind and behavior.
Unit Essential Questions:	How do biological processes relate to behavior? How do biological processes work to create and sustain behavior? How does damage to a biological process or part affect behavior?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Structure and Function of the Neuron Days 11-14 **Central and Peripheral Nervous System/ Endocrine System Days 15-19** **Parts and Functions of the Brain/ Hemispheric Specialization Days 20-23**	1.1. Identify the major divisions and subdivisions of the human nervous system and their functions 1.2. Identify the parts of the neuron and describe the basic process of neural transmission 1.3. Describe the structures and functions of the various parts of the central nervous system 1.4. Explain the importance of plasticity of the nervous system 1.5. Describe the function of the endocrine glands and their interaction with the nervous system 1.6. Identify methods and tools used to study the nervous system 2.2. Describe the interactive effects of heredity and environment 2.3. Explain general principles of evolutionary psychology	Nervous System, Central Nervous System (CNS), Peripheral Nervous System (PNS), Somatic Nervous System, Autonomic Nervous System, Parasympathetic Nervous System, Sympathetic Nervous System, Neuron, Dendrites, Soma, Axon, myelin sheath, axon terminals, Terminal buds, synaptic gap, receptor sites, Neurotransmitters, resting potential, action potential, sensory neuron, motor neuron, Interneuron, Endocrine System, Hormones, pituitary gland, pineal gland, thyroid gland, Pancreas, Gonads, adrenal galnds, Hindbrain, Medulla, Pons, Reticular Formation (RF), Cerebellum, Limbic System, Thalamus, Olfactory Bulbs, Hypothalamus, Pituitary Gland, Hippocampus, Amygdala, Cortex, Corpus Callosum, Right	What is the structure and function of the nervous system and endocrine system in human and non-human animals? What s the interaction between biological factors and experiences?	Human Neuron Activity Pipe-Cleaner Neuron Activity Brain Scan Ted Talk Large Brain Diagrams Article Summaries	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Neuron Quiz Unit 2A Test

Title: Psychology

		Hemisphere, Left Hemisphere, occipital lobe, parietal lobe, somatosensory cortex, temporal lobe, frontal lobe, prefrontal cortex, motor cortex, Broca's area, Wernicke's area, Cerebrum, pineal gland				

Title: Psychology

Unit:	**States of Consciousness**
Big Ideas:	Consciousness can take many forms, while other mental processes occur simultaneously outside our awareness. Consciousness changes in cycles that correspond to our biological rhythms and to the patterns of stipulation in our environment. An altered state of consciousness occurs when some aspect of normal consciousness is modified by mental, behavioral or chemical means.
Unit Essential Questions:	How do psychologists define consciousness? How is consciousness related to our other mental processes? What cycles occur in our everyday consciousness? What happens during the sleep cycle?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Altered States of Consciousness Days 24-27 **Sleep, Sleep Disorders, Sleep Theories Days 28-30**	1.1. Identify states of consciousness 1.3. Identify the effects of meditation, mindfulness, and relaxation 1.4. Describe characteristics of and current conceptions about hypnosis 2.1. Describe the circadian rhythm and its relation to sleep 2.2. Describe the sleep cycle 2.3. Compare theories about the functions of sleep and of dreaming 2.4. Describe types of sleep disorders 3.1. Characterize the major categories of psychoactive drugs and their effects 3.2. Describe how psychoactive drugs work in the brain 3.3. Describe the physiological and psychological effects of psychoactive drugs	Consciousness, Altered State of Consciousness, circadian rhythm, Stage 1 sleep, Stage 2 sleep, Stage 3 sleep, REM Sleep, Sleepwalking, night terrors, Insomnia, sleep apnea, Narcolepsy, manifest content, latent content, sleep deprivation, psychoactive drugs, Tolerance, Withdrawal, psychological dependence, Stimulants, Depressants, Opiates/Narcotics, Hallucinogens, physical dependence, Addiction, Hypnosis, Meditation	What are the different states and levels of consciousness? What are the characteristics and functions of sleep and theories that explain why we sleep and dream? What are the categories of psychoactive drugs and their effects?	Heroin(e) Netflix Documentary Drug Factsheet Worksheet Sleep Disorders Project Dream Journals Article Summaries	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Neuron Quiz Unit 2B Test

Title: Psychology

Unit:	**Sensation and Perception**
Big Ideas:	The brain senses the world indirectly because the sense organs convert stimulation into the language of the nervous system: neural messages. The senses all operate in much the same way, but each extracts different information and sends it to its own specialized processing region in the brain. Perception brings meaning to sensation, so perception produces an interpretation of the world, not a perfect representation of it.
Unit Essential Questions:	How does stimulation become sensation? How do the five senses receive and translate signals to the brain for processing? How are the senses alike? And how are they different? What is the relationship between sensation and perception? How do sensation and perception differ? How does the brain process sensory signals accurately? Inaccurately?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Sensation **Days 31-35** **Perception** **Days 36-40**	Sensation 1.1. Explain the process of sensory transduction 1.2. Explain the basic concepts of psychophysics such as threshold and adaptation 2.1. Identify different stimuli for which humans have sensory receptors and explain what this means for their sensory abilities 2.2. Describe the visual sensory system 2.3. Describe the auditory sensory system 2.4. Describe chemical and tactile sensory systems Perception 1.1. Describe principles of perception 1.2. Explain the concepts of bottom-up and top-down processing 2.1. Explain Gestalt principles of perception 2.2. Describe binocular and monocular depth cues 2.3. Describe perceptual constancies 2.5. Explain how diverse experiences and expectations influence perception	Sensation, absolute threshold, difference threshold (just noticeable difference), subliminal stimuli, subliminal, perception, signal detection theory, sensory adaptation, Saccades, Cornea, Pupil, Iris, Lens, Retina, photoreceptors , Rods, Cones, blind spot, optic nerve, opponent-process theory, Afterimage, color blindness, Decibel, Pinna, auditory canal, eardrum (tympanic membrane), hammer, anvil, stirrup, Cochlea, auditory nerve, cochlear implant, taste buds, Gustation, Papillae, Olfaction, olfactory nerve, olfactory bulb, somesthetic senses, touch/skin senses, vestibular senses, kinesthetic sense, gate-control theory, Perception, size constancy, shape constancy, Gestalt Principles, figure-ground relationship, Proximity, Similarity, Closure, Continuity, depth perception, binocular cues, retinal disparity, Convergence, monocular cues , linear	What are the functions of sensory systems? What are the capabilities and limitations of sensory processes? What is the process of perception? What is the interaction between the person and the environment in determining perception?	Sensation Comic Strip Eye/Ear Diagrams Perception Photo Assignment Article Summaries	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Unit 3 Test

Title: Psychology

		perspective, relative size, Interposition (overlap), texture gradient, Illusion, perceptual set				

Title: Psychology

Unit:	**Learning and Conditioning**
Big Ideas:	Classical conditioning is a basic form of learning in which a stimulus that produces an innate reflex becomes associated with a previously neutral stimulus, which then acquires the power to elicit essentially the same response. In operant conditioning, the consequence of behavior, such as rewards and punishments, influence the chance that the behavior will occur again. According to cognitive psychology, some forms of learning must be explained as changes in mental processes, rather than as changes in behavior alone.
Unit Essential Questions:	How do psychologists define learning? How do principles of classical conditioning work to create learning? How do principles of operant conditioning work to create learning? How do principles of observational learning work to create learning? How does cognitive psychology explain learning?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Classical Conditioning Day 42-47 **Operant Conditioning Days 48-54** **Observational Learning, Latent Learning, Cognitive Maps Days 55-57**	1.1. Describe the processes of classical conditioning 2.1. Describe the processes of operant conditioning 3.1 Describe observational learning and social learning theory	Ivan Pavlov, classical conditioning, neutral stimulus, unconditioned stimulus, unconditioned response, conditioned stimulus, conditioned response, stimulus generalization, stimulus discrimination, Extinction, spontaneous recovery, taste aversion, Thorndike's Law of Effect, operant conditioning, B.F. Skinner, Reinforcement, Punishment, positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, negative punishment, primary reinforcer, secondary reinforcer, fixed ratio schedule, variable ratio schedule, fixed interval schedule, variable interval schedule, instinctive drift, latent learning, cognitive maps, mirror neurons, Modeling, John Watson, Alfred Bandura, Wolfgang Kohler, E.C. Tolman, insight	What is classical conditioning? What is operant conditioning? What is observational learning?	Classical Conditioning Practice Operant Conditioning Practice Reinforcement Schedule Practice	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Classical and Operant Conditioning Quiz Unit 4 Test

Title: Psychology

Unit:	**Cognition**
Big Ideas:	Human memory is an information processing system that works constructively to encode, store, and retrieve information. Each of the three memory stages encodes and stores memories in a different way, but they work together to transform sensory experience into a lasting record that has a pattern or meaning. Whether memories are implicit or explicit, successful retrieval depends on how they were encoded and how they are cued. Most of our memory problems arise from memory's ""seven sins" - which are really by-products of otherwise adaptive features of human memory. Infants and children face an especially important developmental task with the acquisition of language. Finally, thinking is a cognitive process in which the brain uses information from the senses, emotions, and memory to create and manipulate mental representations, such as concepts, images, schemas, and scripts. Good thinkers not only have a repertoire of effective strategies, called algorithms and heuristics, they also know how to avoid common impediments to problem solving and decision-making.
Unit Essential Questions:	What is memory? How do humans encode, store and retrieve information from memory? How can humans enhance memory encoding, storage, and retrieval? Why does memory sometimes fail us? How do children acquire language? What are the components of thought? What abilities do good thinkers possess?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Models of Memory Days 58-61 **Reconstructive Memory Days 62-64** **Improving One's Memory 65-68**	Memory 1.1. Explain the processes of encoding, storage, and retrieval 1.2. Describe systems of memory (i.e., sensory, working, and long-term memory) 1.3. Differentiate types of memory (i.e., implicit and explicit) 2.1. Explain strategies for improving the encoding, storage, and retrieval of memories 2.2. Describe memory as a reconstructive process 2.3. Explain kinds of forgetting or memory failures 2.4. Identify disorders that impact the function of memory Cognition 1.1. Describe cognitive processes related to concept formation 1.2. Explain processes involved in problem solving and decision making 2.1. Describe obstacles to effective information processing and decision making 2.2. Describe convergent and divergent think	iconic memory, echoic memory , passive processing, active processing, retrieval cue, false positive, hindsight bias, Suppression, Repression, Encoding, Storage, Retrieval, short-term memory , Recall, Recognition, long-term memory, sensory memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, procedural memory, mnemonic device, Chunking, Hippocampus, proactive interference, retroactive interference, flashbulb memory, state-dependent memory, context-dependent memory , serial position effect, Decay, anterograde amnesia, retrograde amnesia, method of loci , Amygdala, relearning effect	What are the processes of memory? What factors influence memory? What are the fundamental processes of thinking and problem solving? What are effective thinking processes? What are the structural features and development of language? How are language and the brain related?	20/20 Eyewitness Testimony Video	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Unit 5 Test

Title: Psychology

Unit:	**Psychological Disorders**
Big Ideas:	The mental mode takes a "disease" view, while psychology sees psychological disorder as an interaction of biological, mental, social, and behavioral factors. The DSM V, the most widely used system, classifies disorders by their mental and behavioral systems. Ideally, accurate diagnoses may also become labels that depersonalize individuals and ignore the social and cultural contexts in which their problems arise.
Unit Essential Questions:	What is psychological disorder? How do psychologists measure abnormal behavior? How are psychological disorders classified? What are the consequences of labeling people?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Defining Mental Illness Days 69-70 **Categories of Mental Illness Days 71-75** **Treatments 76-78**	Disorders 1.1. Define abnormal behavior 1.2. Describe cross-cultural views of abnormality 1.3. Describe major medical and biopsychosocial models of abnormality 1.4. Explain how stigma relates to abnormal behavior 1.5. Explain the impact of psychological disorders on the individual, family, and society 2.1. Describe the classification of psychological disorders 2.2. Describe the challenges associated with diagnosing psychological disorders 2.3. Describe symptoms of psychological disorders Treatments 1.1. Describe different types of biomedical and psychological treatments 1.2. Explain why psychologists use a variety of psychological treatments 1.3. Describe appropriate treatments for different populations, including historical use and misuse of treatment	abnormal behavior, Deviance, Distress, Dysfunction, Danger, Psychiatry, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM), anxiety disorders, generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), panic disorder, Phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), mood disorders, major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, Schizophrenia, Hallucinations, Delusions, paranoid schizophrenic, catatonic schizophrenic, disorganized schizophrenic, dissociative disorders, dissociative identity disorder (DID), personality disorders , antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder (BPD), Biomedical therapy, Psychodynamic therapy, Humanistic therapy, Cognitive Behavioral therapy, Behavioral therapy, systematic desensitization, Flooding, aversion therapy, effectiveness, psychotropic drug, Freud,	What are the perspectives of abnormal behavior? What are the categories of psychological disorders? What are the types of treatment available for psychological disorders? What are the legal, ethical, and professional issues in the treatment of psychological disorders?	Psychological Disorder guided notes Serial Killer documentary	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Unit 6 Test

Title: Psychology

		Pavlov, Psychoanalysis, talk therapy, lobotomy				

Title: Psychology

Unit:	**Social Psychology**
Big Ideas:	Social thinking is the result of attributions, attitudes, and actions. Reliance: Attribution theory, attitudes and actions are the three main focuses of psychology. They comprise the elements that govern our behavior and the interpretation of the behavior of others. Social behaviors serve the purpose of allowing us to live in groups and in various group structures and activities.
Unit Essential Questions:	What do social psychologists study? How do conformity experiments demonstrate the power of social influence? How is our behavior affected by the presence of others? What are group polarization and groupthink? When are people most and least likely to help?

Concept & Pacing	APA Standards	Key Vocabulary	Essential Questions	Mini-Lessons/Activities	Instructional Materials	Assessments
Conformity, Compliance, and Obedience Days 79-81 **Groupthink and Sales Techniques Days 82-83**	1.1. Describe attributional explanations of behavior 1.2. Explain how experiences shape attitudes and beliefs 1.3. Explain how attitudes, biases, and beliefs affect behavior and relationships with others 2.1. Explain how the presence of other people can affect behavior 2.2. Describe how intergroup dynamics influence behavior 2.3. Explain how persuasive methods affect behavior and beliefs 2.4. Identify factors influencing attraction and relationships 2.5. Identify factors influencing aggression and conflict 2.6. Identify factors influencing altruism and helping behaviors	social psychology, Conformity, Solomon Asch, Compliance, Stanley Milgram, foot-in-the-door technique, Philip Zimbardo, Groupthink, social loafing, social facilitation, social influence, door-in-the-face technique, low-ball technique, that's-not-all technique, cult	What is social cognition? What is social influence?	Asche's conformity experiment demonstration	Teacher lecture Teacher prepared Canvas course Teacher prepared Google Slide decks Teacher prepared worksheets Various videos	Kahoot review game Quizlet vocab sets Unit 7 Test