

Psychology  
 ½ Carnegie Unit  
 Pacing Guide

2021-2022 MS College and Career Readiness Standard



WEST BOLIVAR  
 CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT

1<sup>st</sup> Nine Weeks/3<sup>rd</sup> Nine Weeks

Unit	Standard/Objective	Major Topics/Concepts
Psychology	1.1	Identify the major historical traditions in psychology including structuralism, functionalism, behaviorism, Gestalt psychology, psychodynamics, and humanistic psychology.
	1.2	Explain the influence of various perspectives, including: biological, social, behavioral, cognitive, etc. on approaches to empirical investigation in psychology.
	1.3	Distinguish modern psychological science from historical perspectives on the mind and contemporary and historical examples of pseudo psychology.
	2.1	Explain the scientific method and the role of experimental research in determining cause and effect relationships.
	2.2	Describe and distinguish experimental and non-experimental methods of inquiry in psychological research including controlled experiments, surveys, naturalistic observations, correlational studies, longitudinal studies, and case studies.
	3.1	Illustrate the structures of a neuron and the process of neural transmission.
	3.2	Identify the role of neurotransmitters on human behavior and cognitive experiences
	3.3	Sketch the major structures of the brain including the cerebellum, brain stem, limbic system, and cortex, and describe their functions.
	4.1	Explain the concept of transduction and outline the ways in which stimuli in the environments are translated into sensory experiences.
	4.2	Demonstrate absolute and different thresholds as they relate to vision, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.
	4.3.	Differentiate between sensation and perception.

	4.4	Examine the factors that influence perception including top-down and bottom-up processing, priming forces, expectancy bias, environmental factors, perceptual sets, and changed blindness.
	5.1	Diagram the stages of the sleep cycle and the characteristics and brain wave patterns of each.
	5.2	Examine the major disorders associated with sleep including insomnia, night terrors, sleep apnea, and narcolepsy.
	5.3	Distinguish the impacts of various drugs, including: depressants, stimulants, opiates, and hallucinogens, on consciousness and mental and physical health.
	6.1	Interpret the major elements of classical conditioning including conditioned and unconditioned stimuli, conditioned and unconditioned responses, neutral stimuli, acquisition, and stimulus generalization.
	6.2	Explain the development of operant conditioning and evaluate the usefulness of reward versus punishment as it relates to learning.
	6.3	Examine cognitive and observational learning processes.
	7.1	Diagram the stages of memory formation including the processes of sensory memory, working memory, and long-term memory.
	7.2	Distinguish between concepts, concept hierarchies, schemas, and prototypes.
	8.1	Explain the universal nature of emotions and emotional expression including the work of Paul Ekman and Robert Plutchik and the concept of display rules.
	8.2	Compare and contrast theories of emotion, including: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer (Two Factor), Cognitive Appraisal, and Opponent Process theories
	8.3	Discuss emotional intelligence and its impact on mental wellness and interpersonal relationships.
	9.1	Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic sources of motivation.
	9.2	Describe the concept of need for achievement and its significance in understanding motivational differences among people.
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<b>2<sup>nd/4<sup>th</sup></sup> Nine Weeks</b>		
<b>Psychology</b>	10.1	Recall biological concepts related to human development including genetic structure, prenatal development, and infancy.
	10.2	Trace the physical development and the development of motor skills through early childhood.
	10.3	Diagram Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development and describe the characteristics of each stage.
	10.4	Compare and contrast cognitive and social perspectives of an individual through Erikson's Psychosocial Stages of Development
	10.5	Examine theories of moral development including Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Reasoning
	11.1	Compare and contrast Freudian and Neo-Freudian perspectives on personality, including: the Freudian model of the mind, the unconscious mind, psychosexual

		development, archetypes, neuroticism, basic anxiety, and the inferiority complex.
	11.2	Explain behavioral, social-cognitive, and humanistic concepts related to personality including reciprocal determinism, locus of control, unconditional positive regard, and the fully functioning person.
	11.3	Describe the five-factor model of personality.
	11.4	Explain methods used by researchers to assess personality, including: projective tests and personality inventories.
	12.1	Appraise theories of intelligence including Spearman's g factor, Sternberg's triarchic theory, and Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences.
	12.2	Describe historical and contemporary tools for measuring intelligence, including: the intelligence quotient and the roles they play in categorizing intellectual ability (normal range, intellectual disability, giftedness).
	12.3	Examine the history of cultural bias in intelligence measures and the sociocultural underpinnings of those processes.
	13.1	Examine the role of the stress response and its contribution to physical and psychological health.
	13.2	Describe the field of positive psychology and its application of psychological concepts to improve mental well-being.
	13.3	Appraise the role of sleep, self-concept, need for achievement, and interpersonal relationships in establishing healthy cognitive and emotional processes.
	14.1	Differentiate the different types of mental illness including mood disorders, dissociative disorders, personality disorders, anxiety disorders, somatoform disorders, and schizophrenia.
	14.2	Employ the DSM-V as a tool for diagnosing mental disorders as illustrated in case studies.
	15.1	Distinguish between the work of a psychiatrist and psychologist in treating mental illness.
	15.2	Examine the role of stigma in preventing people from accessing adequate mental healthcare.
	15.3	Compare and contrast psychodynamic, humanistic, and behavioral therapies in the treatment of mental disorders.
	15.4	Describe the usefulness of cognitive therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and group therapies in the treatment of mental disorders.
	16.1	Describe the concept of social role and conformity as illustrated in the Stanford Prison Experiment and other studies.
	16.2	Explain the findings of research into obedience and conformity as illustrated in the work of Stanley Milgram and Solomon Asch.
	16.3	Examine the concepts of bias, polarization, and the bystander effect.
	16.4	Identify the major elements of behavioral economics as evidenced by the research of Amos Tversky, Daniel Kahneman, and Dan Ariely.