## Student Overview Unit One

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<th>Content Area:</th>
<th>Psychology</th>
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| **I can understand how “aberrant” and “abnormal” behavior was perceived in the past, and can discuss how it relates to what today is considered “aberrant and abnormal” behavior.** | **SSPFR1 Explain selected historical and contemporary perspectives and practices of psychologists.**  
  a. Define the field of psychology.  
  b. Identify key figures and their perspectives in the history of the field of psychology: include Wundt, Freud, Skinner, James, Watson, Rogers, Bandura, and Pavlov.  
  c. List and describe the major occupations and subfields of psychology.  
**SSPFR2 Explain the research methods and the types of statistics used in the field of psychology.**  
  a. Explain how psychologists conduct research to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior.  
  b. Describe the types of research methods used by psychologists, include: experiment, survey, case study, and observation.  
  c. Identify the basic elements of an experiment, include: independent and dependent variables, types of experimental control (blind/double-blind procedures, placebo controls).  
  d. Explain the differences between a correlation and an experiment.  
  e. Classify the types and uses of statistics in psychological research, include: descriptive statistics.  
  f. Interpret graphic data representations.  
  g. Explain ethical issues in psychological research. | **Vocabulary List**  
**Freudian Stages**  
**Classical Conditioning**  
**Observation Lite**  
**Do Now Over Classical Conditioning**  
**Notebook Check**  
**Divorce Charts Daily Grade**  
**8/12/19 10 Question Quiz**  
**8/16/19 Classical Conditioning Observation Experiment (Quiz Grade)**  
**8/19/19 Test**  
Readings:  
Psychology Articles from Various Sources |
I have been conditioned by society.

I can use the scientific method to create and test hypotheses.

I can explain what multiple variables influence an experiment.

I can interpret graphs and extrapolate data from them and explain that correlation does not always equal causation.

I can decide, on a basic level, whether or not an experiment is ethical.

I can explain the basics of psychology and the scientific method, as well as where it comes from.