

Psychology I



Pre-Requisites:

Credits: 0.5 (per segment)

Estimated Completion Time: 1 segment / 16-18 weeks

Earliest Start Date: March 2014

Description

The human brain is fascinating. Where do thoughts and memories come from? What are emotions? And why do we behave the way we do? Above all, how do these factors influence our relationships with others? In Psychology I, you will begin to understand the human mind by exploring the research and theories of some of the most brilliant psychologists throughout history. Learn how psychology influences personality and development throughout the entire human lifespan, even from birth. Explore different psychological disorders and how they are treated according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder. And learn psychological tips that you can use every day, like how to cope and reduce stress. So, are you ready to unlock the mysteries of the human brain?

Major Topics and Concepts

- History of Psychology
- Subfields of Psychology
- Applied Psychology
- Personality Development
- Psychodynamic Perspective
- Humanistic Perspective
- Social-Cognitive Perspective
- Trait Theories
- Approaches to Psychological Research
- Prenatal Development
- Early Childhood Development
- Social Development in Childhood
- Adolescence
- Aging and End of life
- Nature versus Nurture
- Stability versus Change
- Continuity versus Discontinuity
- Classical Conditioning
- Operant Conditioning
- Information Processing, Storage and Retrieval
- Language Acquisition
- Problem Solving and Decision Making
- Managing Stress
- History of Psychological Disorders
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)
- Anxiety, Mood, Personality, Dissociative, and Schizophrenic Disorders
- Therapy for Psychological Disorders

Required Materials

Course Objectives

Grading Policy

Communication Policy

Besides engaging students in challenging curriculum, FLVS guides students to reflect on their learning and to evaluate their progress through a variety of assessments. Assessments can be in the form of self-checks, collaboration activities, practice lessons, multiple choice questions, writing assignments, projects, research papers, essays, discussion-based assessments, and student discussions. Nationally-recognized educational frameworks guide assessment design. Instructors evaluate progress and provide interventions through the variety of assessments built into a course, as well as through contact with the student in other venues.