PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAM LEARNING GOALS 
AND OUTCOMES 
BY COURSE LISTING
Psychology 1010: General Psychology
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.1 Nature of psychology
a. Define psychology as the science that studies behavior and mental processes and the profession that applies that science

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
a. Explain how psychology meets the criteria of science.

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines

1.5 Objectives of psychology
a. Identify and explain the primary objectives of psychology

1.6 Historic perspectives in psychology
a. Describe the key eras of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology (including their founders, assumptions, explanatory concepts and methods

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
a. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology

1.8 Main themes of psychology
a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology

1.9 Content domains of psychology
a. Identify and explain basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains

1.10 Role of ethics
a. Describe relevant ethical issues, as addressed by the APA code of ethics

1.11 Career opportunities
a. Identify careers associated with psychology at the bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels
LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology

2.2 General research strategies
a. Describe various general research strategies, including advantages and disadvantages of use

2.3 Correlation
a. Define correlation

2.4 Experimentation
a. Describe the role of controlled comparison in justifying a cause-effect claim

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
a. Explain the difference between correlation and causation

2.6 Research elements
a. Define hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions

2.7 Participant selection and assignment
a. Describe rationale for choosing and assigning specific group of participants

2.8 Design quality (internal validity)
a. Define validity and describe conditions that enhance valid findings

2.9 Generalization (external validity)
a. Describe the relationship of research design to generalizability of results

2.10 Reporting research findings
a. Identify the basic components of APA style

2.11 Research ethics
a. Describe the basic principles of the APA code of ethics for research with human and animal participants, including the role of an IRB

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences

2.13 Database skills
a. Identify and locate relevant journals and databases in psychology

2.14 Statistical skills
a. **Describe** the differences between descriptive and inferential statistical analysis

2.15 **Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence**
a. **State** how evidence is contextual and tentative

**LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY**
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

3.1 **Use of evidence in psychology**
a. **Discern** difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior

3.2 **Association skills**
a. **State** connections between diverse facts and theories

3.3 **Argumentation skills**
a. **Identify** arguments based largely on anecdotal evidence and personal experience

3.4 **Detection of errors in psychological reasoning**
a. **Identify** common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior

3.5 **Questioning skills**
a. **Explain** the appropriateness and relevance of questions with direction and guidance

3.6 **Creativity**
a. **Describe** elements of creativity and its role in solving psychological problems

3.7 **Problem solving**
a. **Define** the stages of problem solving

3.8 **Skepticism**
a. **Define** skepticism and its role in psychological thinking

**LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY**
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

4.1 **Healthy lifestyle**
a. **Describe** elements of healthy lifestyle

4.2 **Abnormal behavior**
a. **Summarize** the criteria of abnormality

4.3 **Positive psychology**
a. Summarize the emerging field of positive psychology

4.4 Psychological interventions
a. Describe common characteristics of a psychological approach to solving problems

4.5 Potential for change
a. List ways that psychological principles can facilitate personal, social, and organizational change

4.6 Applied areas in psychology (i.e. clinical, counseling, and industrial/organizational)
a. Identify major applied areas in psychology

4.7 Personal application
a. Identify psychological principles that have been influential in your own life
Psychology 1100: Human Development Across the Lifespan
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
   a. Explain how psychology meets the criteria of science.

1.6 Historic perspectives in psychology
   a. Describe the key eras of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology (including their founders, assumptions, explanatory concepts and methods)

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
   a. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology

1.8 Main themes of psychology
   a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology

1.9 Content domains of psychology
   a. Identify and explain basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains

1.11 Career opportunities
   a. Identify careers associated with psychology at the bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
   a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology

2.2 General research strategies
   a. Describe various general research strategies, including advantages and disadvantages of use
   b. Distinguish the nature of designs that permit causal inferences from those that do not

2.3 Correlation
   a. Define correlation

2.4 Experimentation
   a. Describe the role of controlled comparison in justifying a cause-effect claim
b. **Describe** experimental design strategies to address research questions

### 2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
a. **Explain** the difference between correlation and causation

### 2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. **Identify** variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences

### 2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
a. **State** how evidence is contextual and tentative

**LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY**
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

#### 3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. **Discern** difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior

#### 3.2 Association skills
a. **State** connections between diverse facts and theories

#### 3.3 Argumentation skills
a. **Identify** arguments based largely on anecdotal evidence and personal experience

#### 3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
a. **Identify** common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior

#### 3.6 Creativity
a. **Describe** elements of creativity and its role in solving psychological problems

#### 3.7 Problem solving
a. **Define** the stages of problem solving

#### 3.8 Skepticism
a. **Define** skepticism and its role in psychological thinking

**LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY**
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

#### 4.4 Psychological interventions
a. **Describe** common characteristics of a psychological approach to solving problems

#### 4.5 Potential for change
a. List ways that psychological principles can facilitate personal, social, and organizational change

4.7 Personal application
a. Identify psychological principles that have been influential in your own life
Psychology 1430: Stress Management
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.1 Nature of psychology
   a. Define psychology as the science that studies behavior and mental processes and the profession that applies that science

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
   a. Explain how psychology meets the criteria of science.

1.3 Structure of psychology
   a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
   a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines

1.5 Objectives of psychology
   a. Identify and explain the primary objectives of psychology

1.6 Historic perspectives in psychology
   a. Describe the key eras of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology (including their founders, assumptions, explanatory concepts and methods

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
   a. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology

1.8 Main themes of psychology
   a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
   a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
   a. State how evidence is contextual and tentative
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment.

**LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY**
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. Discern difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior

3.2 Association skills
a. State connections between diverse facts and theories

3.3 Argumentation skills
a. Identify arguments based largely on anecdotal evidence and personal experience

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
a. Identify common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior

3.5 Questioning skills
a. Explain the appropriateness and relevance of questions with direction and guidance

3.6 Creativity
a. Describe elements of creativity and its role in solving psychological problems

3.7 Problem solving
a. Define the stages of problem solving
b. Apply problem solving strategy to develop solutions to problems in diverse contexts

3.8 Skepticism
a. Define skepticism and its role in psychological thinking

**LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY**
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

4.1 Healthy lifestyle
a. Describe elements of healthy lifestyle
b. Analyze a specific personal lifestyle and examine strengths and weaknesses

4.2 Abnormal behavior
a. Summarize the criteria of abnormality

4.3 Positive psychology
a. Summarize the emerging field of positive psychology
b. Compare and contrast the abnormal and positive approach to promoting psychological well-being

4.4 Psychological interventions
a. Describe common characteristics of a psychological approach to solving problems
b. Predict outcomes from the application of a psychological intervention

4.5 Potential for change
a. List ways that psychological principles can facilitate personal, social, and organizational change

4.6 Applied areas in psychology (i.e. clinical, counseling, and industrial/organizational)
a. Identify major applied areas in psychology

4.7 Personal application
a. Identify psychological principles that have been influential in your own life
b. Analyze your own behavior, emotional experiences, and personal characteristics according to psychological concepts and theories
Psychology 1480: Substance Abuse, Prevention
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.1 Nature of psychology
a. Define psychology as the science that studies behavior and mental processes and the profession that applies that science

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
a. Explain how psychology meets the criteria of science.

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines

1.5 Objectives of psychology
a. Identify and explain the primary objectives of psychology

1.6 Historic perspectives in psychology
a. Describe the key eras of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology (including their founders, assumptions, explanatory concepts and methods

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
a. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology

1.8 Main themes of psychology
a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
a. State how evidence is contextual and tentative
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
   a. Discern difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior

3.2 Association skills
   a. State connections between diverse facts and theories

3.3 Argumentation skills
   a. Identify arguments based largely on anecdotal evidence and personal experience

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
   a. Identify common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior

3.5 Questioning skills
   a. Explain the appropriateness and relevance of questions with direction and guidance

3.6 Creativity
   a. Describe elements of creativity and its role in solving psychological problems

3.7 Problem solving
   a. Define the stages of problem solving
   b. Apply problem solving strategy to develop solutions to problems in diverse contexts

3.8 Skepticism
   a. Define skepticism and its role in psychological thinking

LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

4.1 Healthy lifestyle
   a. Describe elements of healthy lifestyle
   b. Analyze a specific personal lifestyle and examine strengths and weaknesses

4.2 Abnormal behavior
   a. Summarize the criteria of abnormality

4.3 Positive psychology
   a. Summarize the emerging field of positive psychology
b. Compare and contrast the abnormal and positive approach to promoting psychological well-being

4.4 Psychological interventions
a. Describe common characteristics of a psychological approach to solving problems
b. Predict outcomes from the application of a psychological intervention

4.5 Potential for change
a. List ways that psychological principles can facilitate personal, social, and organizational change

4.6 Applied areas in psychology (i.e. clinical, counseling, and industrial/organizational)
a. Identify major applied areas in psychology

4.7 Personal application
a. Identify psychological principles that have been influential in your own life
b. Analyze your own behavior, emotional experiences, and personal characteristics according to psychological concepts and theories
LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
   a. Explain how psychology meets the criteria of science.
   b. Analyze how psychological research reflects scientific principles.

1.10 Role of ethics
   a. Describe relevant ethical issues, as addressed by the APA code of ethics
   b. Apply relevant ethical principles, as addressed by the APA code of ethics

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
   a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology
   b. Analyze how primary behavioral research adheres to scientific principles

2.2 General research strategies
   a. Describe various general research strategies, including advantages and disadvantages of use
   b. Distinguish the nature of designs that permit causal inferences from those that do not

2.3 Correlation
   a. Define correlation
   b. Interpret meaning of correlational findings

2.4 Experimentation
   a. Describe the role of controlled comparison in justifying a cause-effect claim
   b. Describe experimental design strategies to address research questions

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
   a. Explain the difference between correlation and causation

2.11 Research ethics
   a. Describe the basic principles of the APA code of ethics for research with human and animal participants, including the role of an IRB
2.14 Statistical skills
a. **Describe** the differences between descriptive and inferential statistical analysis
b. **Define** statistical significance and its role in interpreting research findings
c. **Analyze** and **interpret** simple statistics from research results and in journal articles
d. **Distinguish** between statistical and practical significance
e. **Evaluate** statistical power in results by addressing effect size and confidence intervals
f. **Speculate** about the implications of using the conventions of statistical significance in interpreting results

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
a. **State** how evidence is contextual and tentative
b. **Discuss** the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment

**LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY**
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. **Discern** difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior
b. **Collect** and **use** scientific evidence in drawing conclusions and in practice
c. **Evaluate** the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions and in practice

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
a. **Identify** common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior

3.5 Questioning skills
a. **Explain** the appropriateness and relevance of questions with direction and guidance

3.7 Problem solving
a. **Define** the stages of problem solving
b. **Apply** problem solving strategy to develop solutions to problems in diverse contexts
c. **Appraise** the quality of solutions
Psychology 3010/3015: Research Methods in Psychology with Lab
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.1 Nature of psychology
a. Define psychology as the science that studies behavior and mental processes and the profession that applies that science
b. Distinguish the similarities and differences between the professional and scientific communities in psychology

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
a. Explain how psychology meets the criteria of science.
b. Analyze how psychological research reflects scientific principles.
c. Evaluate psychological science as a means of understanding behavior and mental processes.

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology
b. Differentiate subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns

1.5 Objectives of psychology
b. Compare and contrast the primary objectives of psychology

1.10 Role of ethics
a. Describe relevant ethical issues, as addressed by the APA code of ethics
b. Apply relevant ethical principles, as addressed by the APA code of ethics
c. Evaluate policies and procedures related to psychology research and practice using APA ethical principles

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology
b. Analyze how primary behavioral research adheres to scientific principles
c. Design research that adheres to the principles of scientific method

2.2 General research strategies
a. Describe various general research strategies, including advantages and disadvantages of use
b. Distinguish the nature of designs that permit causal inferences from those that do not
c. Select and apply general research strategies to address appropriate kinds of research questions
d. Categorize research articles that employ methods permitting causal and non-causal inferences
e. Evaluate effectiveness of a general research strategy in addressing a research question

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
a. Explain the difference between correlation and causation
b. Match research questions to appropriate method
c. Evaluate whether a specific research method warrants a cause-effect conclusion

2.6 Research elements
a. Define hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions
b. Deduce hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions from research articles and scenarios
c. Formulate testable research hypotheses, based on operational definitions of variables

2.7 Participant selection and assignment
a. Describe rationale for choosing and assigning specific group of participants
b. Analyze potential influence of participant variables
c. Design appropriate controlled conditions to minimize their effects, including random assignment

2.8 Design quality (internal validity)
a. Define validity and describe conditions that enhance valid findings
b. Analyze conditions that will enhance or detract from validity of conclusions
c. Evaluate the validity of conclusions derived from psychology research

2.9 Generalization (external validity)
a. Describe the relationship of research design to generalizability of results
b. Analyze the generalizability of research findings based on strengths or weaknesses of research design
c. Generalize research conclusions appropriately based on the parameters of particular research methods

2.10 Reporting research findings
a. Identify the basic components of APA style
b. Explain (in writing) the methods, results and conclusions of a data collection project
c. Write all sections of a research report and a review type paper applying APA style

2.11 Research ethics
a. Describe the basic principles of the APA code of ethics for research with human and animal participants, including the role of an IRB
b. Adhere to the APA code of ethics in the treatment of human and nonhuman participants in the design, data collection, interpretation, and reporting of psychological research
c. Evaluate the contributions and constraints entailed in adherence to APA code of ethics and make appropriate adjustments in design
d. Complete an IRB application

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences
b. Apply sociocultural framework to research strategies and conclusions
2.13 Database skills
a. Identify and locate relevant journals and databases in psychology
b. Develop and adjust search strategies to represent adequate range of research
c. Create efficient and effective search strategies to address research questions

2.14 Statistical skills
a. Describe the differences between descriptive and inferential statistical analysis
b. Define statistical significance and its role in interpreting research findings
c. Analyze and interpret simple statistics from research results and in journal articles

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
a. State how evidence is contextual and tentative
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment
c. Justify the evolving nature of scientific findings

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
b. Collect and use scientific evidence in drawing conclusions and in practice
c. Evaluate the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions and in practice

3.2 Association skills
a. State connections between diverse facts and theories
b. Relate connections between diverse facts and theories
c. Apply diverse facts and theories over a wide range of contexts
d. Assess the quality of connections made between diverse facts and theories

3.3 Argumentation skills
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.5 Questioning skills
a. Explain the appropriateness and relevance of questions with direction and guidance
b. Differentiate independently between ill-defined and well-defined questions
c. Evaluate and modify questions to eliminate ambiguity throughout the process of scientific inquiry

3.6 Creativity
a. Describe elements of creativity and its role in solving psychological problems
Psychology 3120: Cognitive Psychology
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.3 Structure of psychology
b. **Differentiate** subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns
c. **Speculate** about psychology’s continuing evolution and refinement of subfields

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
b. **Compare** and **contrast** the assumptions, methods, and choice of problems of psychology with those of other disciplines
c. **Integrate** knowledge derived from psychological science with that of other disciplines

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
b. **Compare** and **contrast** the assumptions, methods, and other elements of major contemporary perspectives in psychology
c. **Evaluate** the utility and effectiveness of contemporary psychological perspectives
d. **Describe** how each perspective applies its findings to promote human welfare

1.8 Main themes of psychology
a. **Identify** the overarching themes of psychology
b. **Apply** the overarching themes of psychology in explaining specific behaviors
c. **Debate** the merits of each side of the overarching themes of psychology

1.9 Content domains of psychology
a. **Identify** and **explain** basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains
b. **Apply** and **analyze** concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains
c. **Evaluate** and **synthesize** concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.8 Design quality (internal validity)
b. **Analyze** conditions that will enhance or detract from validity of conclusions
c. **Evaluate** the validity of conclusions derived from psychology research

2.13 Database skills
a. **Identify** and **locate** relevant journals and databases in psychology
2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment
c. Justify the evolving nature of scientific findings

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. Discern difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior
c. Evaluate the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions

3.2 Association skills
a. State connections between diverse facts and theories
b. Relate connections between diverse facts and theories

3.3 Argumentation skills
a. Identify arguments based largely on anecdotal evidence and personal experience
b. Deduce contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available facts and theories
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.8 Skepticism
c. Maintain rigorous standards related to quality of scientific evidence in support of a behavioral claim
Psychology 3400: Psychology of Abnormal Behavior

Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology
b. Differentiate subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns
c. Speculate about psychology’s continuing evolution and refinement of subfields

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines
b. Compare and contrast the assumptions, methods, and choice of problems of psychology with those of other disciplines
c. Integrate knowledge derived from psychological science with that of other disciplines

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
a. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology
b. Compare and contrast the assumptions, methods, and other elements of major contemporary perspectives in psychology
c. Evaluate the utility and effectiveness of contemporary psychological perspectives

1.8 Main themes of psychology
a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology
b. Apply the overarching themes of psychology in explaining specific behaviors
c. Debate the merits of each side of the overarching themes of psychology
d. Evaluate the appropriateness of scientific explanations of behavior and mental processes from the standpoint of its overarching themes

1.9 Content domains of psychology
a. Identify and explain basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains
b. Apply and analyze concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains
c. Evaluate and synthesize concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains

1.10 Role of ethics
a. Describe relevant ethical issues, as addressed by the APA code of ethics
b. Apply relevant ethical principles, as addressed by the APA code of ethics
c. Evaluate policies and procedures related to psychology research and practice using APA ethical principles

1.11 Career opportunities
a. Identify careers associated with psychology at the bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels
b. Compare and contrast the credentials, skills, and experiences required for a career in psychology
LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology
b. Analyze how primary behavioral research adheres to scientific principles

2.2 General research strategies
e. Evaluate effectiveness of a general research strategy in addressing a research question

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
a. Explain the difference between correlation and causation
b. Match research questions to appropriate method
c. Evaluate whether a specific research method warrants a cause-effect conclusion

2.6 Research elements
a. Define hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions
b. Deduce hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions from research articles and scenarios

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences
b. Apply sociocultural framework to research strategies and conclusions

2.13 Database skills
a. Identify and locate relevant journals and databases in psychology
b. Develop and adjust search strategies to represent adequate range of research

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
a. State how evidence is contextual and tentative
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment
c. Justify the evolving nature of scientific findings

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. Discern difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior

3.2 Association skills
a. State connections between diverse facts and theories
b. Relate connections between diverse facts and theories
c. Apply diverse facts and theories over a wide range of contexts
d. Assess the quality of connections made between diverse facts and theories

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
a. Identify common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior
b. Deduce contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available facts and theories
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.6 Creativity
b. Apply alternative strategies to known protocols
c. Generate novel insights about the psychology of humans and nonhumans

3.8 Skepticism
c. Maintain rigorous standards related to quality of scientific evidence in support of a behavioral claim

LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

4.2 Abnormal behavior
a. Summarize the criteria of abnormality
b. Apply criteria of abnormality to a given set of symptoms or characteristics
c. Evaluate the significance of symptoms in the sociocultural context

4.4 Psychological interventions
a. Describe common characteristics of a psychological approach to solving problems
b. Predict outcomes from the application of a psychological intervention
c. Evaluate the quality of a psychological intervention taking into account the sociocultural context

4.5 Potential for change
a. List ways that psychological principles can facilitate personal, social, and organizational change
b. Apply a psychological principle to facilitate positive change in a personal, social, or organizational behavior
c. Evaluate the power of psychological strategies to promote change

4.6 Applied areas in psychology (i.e. clinical, counseling, and industrial/organizational)
a. Identify major applied areas in psychology
b. Link applied areas to an appropriate psychological career
c. Determine whether an applied specialty can produce a solution for a given psychological problem

4.7 Personal application
a. Identify psychological principles that have been influential in your own life
b. Analyze your own behavior, emotional experiences, and personal characteristics according to psychological concepts and theories
c. Evaluate how what you know about psychology may be used to improve your own life
LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.1 Nature of psychology
c. Evaluate the influence of context in evolving definitions of psychology

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
b. Analyze how psychological research reflects scientific principles.
c. Evaluate psychological science as a means of understanding behavior and mental processes.

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology
b. Differentiate subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns
c. Speculate about psychology’s continuing evolution and refinement of subfields

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines

1.5 Objectives of psychology
a. Identify and explain the primary objectives of psychology
b. Compare and contrast the primary objectives of psychology
c. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the primary objectives of psychology

1.8 Main themes of psychology
a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology
b. Apply the overarching themes of psychology in explaining specific behaviors
c. Debate the merits of each side of the overarching themes of psychology
d. Evaluate the appropriateness of scientific explanations of behavior and mental processes from the standpoint of its overarching themes

1.9 Content domains of psychology
a. Identify and explain basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains
b. Apply and analyze concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains
c. Evaluate and synthesize concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains

1.10 Role of ethics
a. Describe relevant ethical issues, as addressed by the APA code of ethics
b. Apply relevant ethical principles, as addressed by the APA code of ethics
c. Evaluate policies and procedures related to psychology research and practice using APA ethical principles
LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology
b. Analyze how primary behavioral research adheres to scientific principles
c. Design research that adheres to the principles of scientific method

2.3 Correlation
a. Define correlation
b. Interpret meaning of correlational findings
c. Speculate about and evaluate the significance of correlational findings

2.4 Experimentation
a. Describe the role of controlled comparison in justifying a cause-effect claim
b. Describe experimental design strategies to address research questions
c. Compare and contrast different experimental research methods used by psychologists

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
c. Evaluate whether a specific research method warrants a cause-effect conclusion

2.6 Research elements
a. Define hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions
b. Deduce hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions from research articles and scenarios

2.10 Reporting research findings
a. Identify the basic components of APA style
b. Explain (in writing) the methods, results and conclusions of a data collection project

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences
b. Apply sociocultural framework to research strategies and conclusions

2.13 Database skills
a. Identify and locate relevant journals and databases in psychology

2.14 Statistical skills
b. Distinguish between statistical and practical significance
c. Analyze and interpret simple statistics from research results and in journal articles
d. Distinguish between statistical and practical significance

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment
c. Justify the evolving nature of scientific findings
LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific
approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
c. Evaluate the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions
   and in practice

3.2 Association skills
b. Relate connections between diverse facts and theories
c. Apply diverse facts and theories over a wide range of contexts
d. Assess the quality of connections made between diverse facts and theories

3.3 Argumentation skills
b. Deduce contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available
   facts and theories
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
a. Identify common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior
b. Deduce contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available
   facts and theories

3.5 Questioning skills
a. Explain the appropriateness and relevance of questions with direction and guidance
b. Differentiate independently between ill-defined and well-defined questions
c. Evaluate and modify questions to eliminate ambiguity throughout the process of scientific inquiry

3.7 Problem solving
a. Define the stages of problem solving
b. Apply problem solving strategy to develop solutions to problems in diverse contexts
c. Appraise the quality of solutions
d. Select optimal strategy from multiple alternatives

LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

4.7 Personal application
a. Identify psychological principles that have been influential in your own life
b. Analyze your own behavior, emotional experiences, and personal characteristics according to
   psychological concepts and theories
c. Evaluate how what you know about psychology may be used to improve your own life
LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology
b. Differentiate subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns
c. Speculate about psychology’s continuing evolution and refinement of subfields

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines

1.6 Historic perspectives in psychology
a. Describe the key eras of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology (including their founders, assumptions, explanatory concepts and methods)
b. Compare and contrast historical perspectives
c. Assess the relative importance of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology
d. Defend a historical perspective

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
a. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology
b. Compare and contrast the assumptions, methods, and other elements of major contemporary perspectives in psychology
c. Evaluate the utility and effectiveness of contemporary psychological perspectives
d. Describe how each perspective applies its findings to promote human welfare

1.8 Main themes of psychology
a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology
b. Apply the overarching themes of psychology in explaining specific behaviors
c. Debate the merits of each side of the overarching themes of psychology

1.9 Content domains of psychology
a. Identify and explain basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains
b. Apply and analyze concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains
c. Evaluate and synthesize concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES
2.1 Scientific method
a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology

2.2 General research strategies
a. Describe various general research strategies, including advantages and disadvantages of use
b. Distinguish the nature of designs that permit causal inferences from those that do not

2.3 Correlation
a. Define correlation
b. Interpret meaning of correlational findings
c. Speculate about and evaluate the significance of correlational findings

2.4 Experimentation
a. Describe the role of controlled comparison in justifying a cause-effect claim
b. Describe experimental design strategies to address research questions
c. Compare and contrast different experimental research methods used by psychologists

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
a. Explain the difference between correlation and causation
b. Match research questions to appropriate method

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences
b. Apply sociocultural framework to research strategies and conclusions

2.14 Statistical skills
a. Describe the differences between descriptive and inferential statistical analysis
b. Define statistical significance and its role in interpreting research findings

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. Discern difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior
b. Collect and use scientific evidence in drawing conclusions and in practice
c. Evaluate the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions and in practice

3.2 Association skills
a. State connections between diverse facts and theories
b. Relate connections between diverse facts and theories

3.3 Argumentation skills
a. **Identify** arguments based largely on anecdotal evidence and personal experience  
b. **Deduce** contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available facts and theories

3.6 Creativity  
a. **Describe** elements of creativity and its role in solving psychological problems  
b. **Apply** alternative strategies to known protocols

3.8 Skepticism  
a. **Define** skepticism and its role in psychological thinking  
b. **Distinguish** between scientific and pseudo-scientific explanations of human behavior and **compare** their relative value

**LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY**  
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

4.2 Abnormal behavior  
a. **Summarize** the criteria of abnormality  
b. **Apply** criteria of abnormality to a given set of symptoms or characteristics

4.7 Personal application  
a. **Identify** psychological principles that have been influential in your own life  
b. **Analyze** your own behavior, emotional experiences, and personal characteristics according to psychological concepts and theories  
c. **Evaluate** how what you know about psychology may be used to improve your own life
LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.1 Nature of psychology
a. Define psychology as the science that studies behavior and mental processes and the profession that applies that science
b. Distinguish the similarities and differences between the professional and scientific communities in psychology

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
a. Explain how psychology meets the criteria of science.
b. Analyze how psychological research reflects scientific principles.

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology
b. Differentiate subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns
c. Speculate about psychology’s continuing evolution and refinement of subfields

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines

1.5 Objectives of psychology
a. Identify and explain the primary objectives of psychology
b. Compare and contrast the primary objectives of psychology

1.6 Historic perspectives in psychology
a. Describe the key eras of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology (including their founders, assumptions, explanatory concepts and methods)
b. Compare and contrast historical perspectives
c. Assess the relative importance of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology
d. Defend a historical perspective

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
a. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology
b. Compare and contrast the assumptions, methods, and other elements of major contemporary perspectives in psychology

1.8 Main themes of psychology
a. Identify the overarching themes of psychology
b. Apply the overarching themes of psychology in explaining specific behaviors
1.9 Content domains of psychology
a. Identify and explain basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains
b. Apply and analyze concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains
c. Evaluate and synthesize concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains

1.10 Role of ethics
a. Describe relevant ethical issues, as addressed by the APA code of ethics

1.11 Career opportunities
a. Identify careers associated with psychology at the bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels
b. Compare and contrast the credentials, skills, and experiences required for a career in psychology

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology
b. Analyze how primary behavioral research adheres to scientific principles

2.2 General research strategies
a. Describe various general research strategies, including advantages and disadvantages of use
b. Distinguish the nature of designs that permit causal inferences from those that do not

2.3 Correlation
a. Define correlation
b. Interpret meaning of correlational findings
c. Speculate about and evaluate the significance of correlational findings

2.4 Experimentation
a. Describe the role of controlled comparison in justifying a cause-effect claim
b. Describe experimental design strategies to address research questions
c. Compare and contrast different experimental research methods used by psychologists

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
a. Explain the difference between correlation and causation
b. Match research questions to appropriate method
c. Evaluate whether a specific research method warrants a cause-effect conclusion

2.6 Research elements
a. Define hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions
b. Deduce hypotheses, variables, and operational definitions from research articles and scenarios

2.7 Participant selection and assignment
a. Describe rationale for choosing and assigning specific group of participants
2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences

2.13 Database skills
a. Identify and locate relevant journals and databases in psychology

2.14 Statistical skills
a. Describe the differences between descriptive and inferential statistical analysis
b. Define statistical significance and its role in interpreting research findings
c. Analyze and interpret simple statistics from research results and in journal articles

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence
a. State how evidence is contextual and tentative
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. Discern difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior
b. Collect and use scientific evidence in drawing conclusions and in practice
c. Evaluate the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions and in practice

3.2 Association skills
a. State connections between diverse facts and theories
b. Relate connections between diverse facts and theories
c. Apply diverse facts and theories over a wide range of contexts

3.3 Argumentation skills
a. Identify arguments based largely on anecdotal evidence and personal experience
b. Deduce contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available facts and theories
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
a. Identify common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior
b. Deduce contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available facts and theories
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.8 Skepticism
a. Define skepticism and its role in psychological thinking
b. Distinguish between scientific and pseudo-scientific explanations of human behavior and compare their relative value

LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

4.2 Abnormal behavior
a. Summarize the criteria of abnormality

4.4 Psychological interventions
a. Describe common characteristics of a psychological approach to solving problems

4.6 Applied areas in psychology (i.e. clinical, counseling, and industrial/organizational)
a. Identify major applied areas in psychology
b. Link applied areas to an appropriate psychological career

4.7 Personal application
a. Identify psychological principles that have been influential in your own life
b. Analyze your own behavior, emotional experiences, and personal characteristics according to psychological concepts and theories.
PSY 4140: Cognitive Neuroscience
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.1 Nature of psychology
a. Define psychology as the science that studies behavior and mental processes and the profession that applies that science
b. Distinguish the similarities and differences between the professional and scientific communities in psychology
c. Evaluate the influence of context in evolving definitions of psychology

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
b. Analyze how psychological research reflects scientific principles.
c. Evaluate psychological science as a means of understanding behavior and mental processes.

1.3 Structure of psychology
a. List and explain the major research and applied subfields of psychology
b. Differentiate subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns
c. Speculate about psychology’s continuing evolution and refinement of subfields

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines
b. Compare and contrast the assumptions, methods, and choice of problems of psychology with those of other disciplines
c. Integrate knowledge derived from psychological science with that of other disciplines

1.5 Objectives of psychology
b. Identify and describe the major contemporary perspectives of psychology
b. Compare and contrast the assumptions, methods, and other elements of major contemporary perspectives in psychology
b. Evaluate the utility and effectiveness of contemporary psychological perspectives

1.9 Content domains of psychology
a. Identify and explain basic concepts, theory, and research represented in the general content domains
b. Apply and analyze concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains
c. Evaluate and synthesize concepts, theory, and research in the general content domains

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.1 Scientific method
a. Describe the basic characteristics of the scientific method in psychology
b. Analyze how primary behavioral research adheres to scientific principles

2.2 General research strategies
c. Select and apply general research strategies to address appropriate kinds of research questions
d. Categorize research articles that employ methods permitting causal and non-causal inferences
e. Evaluate effectiveness of a general research strategy in addressing a research question

2.5 Correlation vs. Experimentation
a. Explain the difference between correlation and causation
b. Match research questions to appropriate method
c. Evaluate whether a specific research method warrants a cause-effect conclusion

2.8 Design quality (internal validity)
a. Define validity and describe conditions that enhance valid findings

2.9 Generalization (external validity)
a. Describe the relationship of research design to generalizability of results
b. Analyze the generalizability of research findings based on strengths or weaknesses of research design

2.10 Reporting research findings
a. Identify the basic components of APA style
b. Explain (in writing) the methods, results and conclusions of a data collection project

2.11 Research ethics
a. Describe the basic principles of the APA code of ethics for research with human and animal participants, including the role of an IRB
b. Adhere to the APA code of ethics in the treatment of human and nonhuman participants in the design, data collection, interpretation, and reporting of psychological research

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES
3.1 Use of evidence in psychology
a. **Discern** difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior
b. **Collect** and **use** scientific evidence in drawing conclusions and in practice
c. **Evaluate** the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions and in practice

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning
a. **Identify** common fallacies and poorly supported assertions regarding behavior
b. **Deduce** contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available facts and theories
c. **Develop** sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.6 Creativity
a. **Describe** elements of creativity and its role in solving psychological problems
b. **Apply** alternative strategies to known protocols
c. **Generate** novel insights about the psychology of humans and nonhumans
PSY 4200: Psychology of Morality
Learning Goals and Outcomes

LEARNING GOAL 1: KNOWLEDGE BASE OF PSYCHOLOGY
Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and historical trends in psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1.2 Relationship of psychology to Science
b. Analyze how psychological research reflects scientific principles.
c. Evaluate psychological science as a means of understanding behavior and mental processes.

1.3 Structure of psychology
b. Differentiate subfields in relation to specific research topics and/or behavioral concerns
c. Speculate about psychology’s continuing evolution and refinement of subfields

1.4 Relationship of psychology to other disciplines
a. Identify the connections between psychology and other disciplines
b. Compare and contrast the assumptions, methods, and choice of problems of psychology with those of other disciplines
c. Integrate knowledge derived from psychological science with that of other disciplines

1.6 Historic perspectives in psychology
c. Assess the relative importance of the major schools of thought in the history of psychology
d. Defend a historical perspective

1.7 Contemporary perspectives in psychology
c. Evaluate the utility and effectiveness of contemporary psychological perspectives
d. Describe how each perspective applies its findings to promote human welfare

1.8 Main themes of psychology
c. Debate the merits of each side of the overarching themes of psychology
d. Evaluate the appropriateness of scientific explanations of behavior and mental processes from the standpoint of its overarching themes

LEARNING GOAL 2: RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply basic research methods in psychology, including research design, data analysis, and interpretation.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

2.12 Sociocultural context and diversity
a. Identify variations in behavior related to sociocultural differences
b. Apply sociocultural framework to research strategies and conclusions
c. Incorporate sociocultural factors in development of research questions, design, data collection, analysis, and interpretation
2.13 Database skills  
a. Identify and locate relevant journals and databases in psychology

2.15 Limits of scientific reasoning and evidence  
a. State how evidence is contextual and tentative  
b. Discuss the reasons why empirical findings and conclusions may change or require adjustment  
c. Justify the evolving nature of scientific findings

LEARNING GOAL 3: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN PSYCHOLOGY
Respect and use critical and creative thinking, skeptical inquiry, and, when possible, the scientific approach to solve problems related to behavior and mental processes.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

3.1 Use of evidence in psychology  
a. Discern difference between personal views and scientific evidence in understanding behavior  
b. Collect and use scientific evidence in drawing conclusions and in practice  
c. Evaluate the quality, objectivity, and credibility of evidence of research findings in drawing conclusions and in practice

3.2 Association skills  
a. State connections between diverse facts and theories  
b. Relate connections between diverse facts and theories  
c. Apply diverse facts and theories over a wide range of contexts  
d. Assess the quality of connections made between diverse facts and theories

3.3 Argumentation skills  
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.4 Detection of errors in psychological reasoning  
b. Deduce contradictory and oversimplified arguments based on a growing knowledge of the available facts and theories  
c. Develop sound, integrated arguments based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence

3.6 Creativity  
c. Generate novel insights about the psychology of humans and nonhumans

3.8 Skepticism  
b. Distinguish between scientific and pseudo-scientific explanations of human behavior and compare their relative value  
c. Maintain rigorous standards related to quality of scientific evidence in support of a behavioral claim

LEARNING GOAL 4: APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY
Understand and apply psychological principles to personal, social, and organizational issues.

LEARNING OUTCOMES
4.3 Positive psychology

a. Summarize the emerging field of positive psychology.

b. Compare and contrast the abnormal and positive approach to promoting psychological well-being.

c. Evaluate the potential of the positive psychology movement as an applied area in psychology.