Oklahoma Social Studies

Psychology

The student will examine the foundations of psychology and its origins as an empirical science. PS.1	1 **Analyze the context and origins of psychology including the major approaches to psychology (e.g., cognitive-behavioral, psychoanalytic, cognitive) including major historical figures.** PS.1.1
	2 **Describe the classifications and various subfields in psychology, including vocational applications such as counseling, industrial, clinical, experimental, and educational psychology.** PS.1.2
	3 **Compare the appropriate application of experimental and non-experimental research methodologies (e.g., case study, correlation, meta-analysis, and naturalistic observation).** PS.1.3
	4 **Identify and evaluate psychological concepts in representations of data, including tables, graphs, charts, figures, and diagrams.** PS.1.4
	5 **Compare quantitative and qualitative research strategies including experiments, surveys, focus groups, and narratives as the foundation of research in psychology.** PS.1.5
The student will investigate the structure, biochemistry, and circuitry of the brain and the nervous system to understand their roles in affecting behavior. PS.2	1 **Identify and describe the structure and function of major brain systems, including the major parts of the brainstem, limbic system and cerebral cortex.** PS.2.1
	2 **Identify the parts of a neuron and explain how the process of neural transmission affects behavior and mental processes.** PS.2.2
	3 **Explain the processes of sensation, including the structures and functions of visual, auditory, kinesthetic/vestibular, and chemical sensory systems.** PS.2.3
The student will describe physical, cognitive, social-emotional, and language development from conception through the latter stages of adulthood. PS.3	1 **Explain the interaction of environmental and biological factors in human development including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.** PS.3.1
	2 **Describe the theories of Jean Piaget, Lawrence Kohlberg, and Erik Erikson regarding human development.** PS.3.2
	3 **Explain the social, cognitive and neurological factors in learning.** PS.3.3
	4 **Identify and explain the major theories of learning including classical conditioning, operant conditioning, social learning theory, and insight learning.** PS.3.4

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	5 Describe the process, organization, and factors that influence encoding, storing, retrieving and forgetting memories. PS.3.5
The student will understand the principles of motivation and emotion. PS.4	1 Explain how theories of motivation and emotion apply to behavior and mental processes. PS.4.1
	2 Compare the predominant theories of motivation including drive-reduction, self-determination, instinct, conflicts, and sensation-seeking. PS.4.2
The student will examine how psychological disorders are diagnosed, classified, and treated. PS.5	1 Examine how psychologists use integrated approaches and evidence-based practices to understand and treat psychological disorders. PS.5.1
	2 Describe the symptoms and possible causes of categories of mental disorders, including neurodevelopmental, schizophrenic spectrum, depressive, bipolar, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive, dissociative, trauma/stressor-related, eating, and personality disorders. PS.5.2
	3 Describe the research and trends in the treatment of psychological disorders. PS.5.3
The student will evaluate the many factors that promote mental health. PS.6	1 Identify and explain potential sources of stress, effects of stress, and various coping strategies for dealing with stress. PS.6.1
	2 Explain how physical, psychological, and social factors combine to promote overall health and well- being. PS.6.2
	3 Examine the influence of the social situation on individual behavior and mental processes, including persuasion, conformity and obedience. PS.6.3
	4 Explain how biological, cognitive, environmental, and social factors can produce or influence emotional states, and how positive or negative emotions can affect thinking and action. PS.6.4
	5 Explain how positive psychology approaches mental health, identifying factors that lead to well-being, including resilience, positive emotions and expressing gratitude. PS.6.5