

Strand 1: History, Theories, & Origins

Concepts	Skills Processes
Multiple Theories (IV-M 1.1-1.3; IV-P 1.1-1.4)	Scientific Method (SI-RMM 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

Strand Understandings:

- Understanding the evolution of psychology as a field provides a framework for comprehension of the field as a whole and its application to everyday life.
- Psychology provides a way of organizing the many characteristics that people have.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- What is psychology? (F/C)
- Why is psychology a science? (C)
- What are the benefits of the study of psychology? (C/P)
- How can psychology benefit society and improve people's lives? (C/P)

APA HS Psychology Framework

- What does the study of psychology teach about human behavior?
- How does knowledge and application of psychology help to address a wide array of individual, local, and global issues?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Psychologists use multiple methods to seek to explain the complexity of human behavior.
- Multiple factors influence human's complex actions, motivations, and behaviors.

Overarching Essential Questions:

- How do psychologists study something as complex as human behavior?
- What influences human behavior?
- Why are there variations in human behavior?

Strand 2: Research, Applications, and Ethical Implications

Concepts	Skills Processes
Emotions (IV-E 1.2) Assessment (IV-P 2.1) Attitudes (SC- SD 1.4, 1.5, 2.4)	Ethics (SI-RMM 2.1, 2.2) Benefits and Improvement (SI-PPS 2.3) Questioning (INQ 9-12.1, 9-12.4) Substantive Evidence from Multiple Sources (INQ 9-12.6, 8)

Strand Understandings:

- Psychologists conduct research using a variety of methods to understand human behavior and cognition.
- Psychologists must be critical of research methods used when analyzing findings.
- Psychologists use a variety of personality assessment techniques to explain human behavior.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- How do the scientific method and research methods apply to psychology? (F/C)
- How can psychology benefit society and improve people's lives? (C/P)
- Who should determine what ethics and morality are applied to psychological research? (P)

Unit Focus: Psychology and the Individual

Concept Lens:
Foundations, Theories, Applications

Strand 3: Behavior (Universality and Individual Variation)

Concepts	Skills Processes
Culture and Gender (IV-E 2.2) Self-Concept (IV-P 3.4) Attraction (SC-SI 3.4) Cultural Variation (IV-P 3.5) Attribution Theory (SC-SI 1.1, 1.2) Group Dynamics (SC-SI 2.2, 2.3) Operant Conditioning (DL-L 2.2) Prejudice and Discrimination (SC-SI 3.1)	Perspectives (SI-PPS 1.3) Communicating (INQ 9-12.16)

Strand Understandings:

- Psychology explores behavior and mental processes of human which often leads to understanding of why individuals and groups behave the way they do.
- Psychologists explain motivation and how people experience it in different ways.
- Human behavior and social interaction reflect culture, group dynamics, and beliefs.
- Even with universalities in how humans learn and encode and retrieve memories, individuals exhibit differences.
- Psychologists apply various methods to determine attitudes about race, ethnicity, and gender and how this influences human behavior.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- How do attitudes and actions influence individual and group behavior? (F/C)
- Under what conditions do people obey, conform, and help others? (F/C)
- Why are there differences in how people encode, store, and retrieve memory? (F/C)

Strand 4: Biopsychology/Neuropsychology

Concepts	Skills Processes
Motivation (IV-M 1.1-1.2, 1.4) Memory Encoding and Storage of Memory (C-M 1.1-2.4) Memory Retrieval (C-M 3.1-3.5)	Experts and Disciplinary Lenses (INQ 9-12.2, 15)

Strand Understandings:

- Biological components of human motivation often cause humans to behave in unconscious ways.
- While memory encoding, storage, and retrieval are universal processes, individual experiences can alter universalities in the cognitive process.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- What are biological factors in human motivation? (F)
- How do humans encode and store memory? (F/C)
- How do individual experiences alter universalities in the cognitive process? (C)

Strand 1: History, Theories, & Origins

Concepts	Skills Processes
Define (IV-PD 1.1) Change (IV-PD 1.2) Ethics (APS-TPD 3.1)	Questioning (INQ 9-12.2) Evaluating Claims (INQ 9-12.9)

Strand Understandings:

- Culture and time-period can factor into treatment and stigma associated with psychological disorders.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- How do psychologists define abnormal behavior? (F)
- How does history define and change understanding of abnormal behavior? (F/C)
- How have psychological treatments changed over time? (F)
- What ethical challenges are involved in the delivery of treatment of psychological disorders? (C/P)

APA HS Psychology Framework

- What does the study of psychology teach about human behavior?
- How does knowledge and application of psychology help to address a wide array of individual, local, and global issues?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Psychology seeks to integrate the workings of mind and body through neuroscience, physiology, and biology in order to describe, explain, predict and change complex human behavior.

Overarching Essential Questions:

- How does human behavior and cognition change when there is a breakdown in neurobiology?
- How is human behavior and cognition a combination of biology, motivation, and sociocultural experiences?

Strand 2: Research, Applications, and Ethical Implications

Concepts	Skills Processes
Impact (IV-PD 1.5) Resources (APS-TPD 2.1-2.3, 3.2)	Explaining (INQ 9-12.11) Applying Strategies (INQ 9-12.17)

Strand Understandings:

- Researching, classifying and describing disorders usually leads to better understanding, diagnosis, and ultimately, treatment of disorders.
- Even with universal definition of psychological disorders, cultural expectations often play a role in perceptions and treatment.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- How do psychologists label, describe, diagnose, and classify disorders? (F)
- How do psychologists use classifications of disorders to research and ultimately treat disorders?
- What role do societies play in diagnosis, treatment, and stigma? (C)
- How do psychological disorders **impact** the individual, family and society? (C)

Unit Focus: Biological Processes and Disorders

Concept Lens:

Systems: Abnormal and Normal

Strand 3: Behavior (Universality and Individual Variation)

Concepts	Skills Processes
Individual Factors and Experiences (IV-PD 1.4, 2.4) Evaluation of Efficacy (APS-TPD 2.4, 2.5) Behavioral Influences (B-BBB 2.2, 3.3)	Evaluating (INQ 9-12.8)

Strand Understandings:

- Individuals and/or societies can alter normal biological processes including maturation.
- Psychologists often seek to understand either acute or chronic stress in order to explain, predict, and control human behavior on an individual and collective level.
- Defining behavior as abnormal cannot include influences of sociocultural factors.
- While universalities exist in defining and describing abnormal behavior, individuals experience abnormality in multiple and varied ways.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- How do different kinds of stress affect human behavior? (F/C)
- How do differences in symptoms influence an individual's experience of psychological disorders? (F/C)
- How do biological processes relate to behavior? (C)
- How do psychoactive drugs affect behavior? (C)
- What makes behavior abnormal? (C)
- Why do we use and prescribe medication even when we do not fully understand why it works? (C/P)?

Strand 4: Biopsychology/Neuropsychology

Concepts	Skills Processes
Classification (IV-PD 2.1) Symptoms and Causes (IV-PD 2.2, 2.3) Nervous System (B-BBB 1.1-1.5) Inheritance (B-BBB 3.1, 3.2) States of Consciousness (B-C 1.1-3.4)	Adaptations to Arguments (INQ 9-12.12)

Strand Understandings:

- While understanding the specificity of brain structures allows for diagnosis, brain plasticity often offers additional opportunities for regeneration and treatment.
- Understanding ourselves and humans in general allows for greater prediction and control of behavior, particularly in response to stress, amount of sleep, sensations/perceptions, and additional outside factors.
- Classification and diagnosis of psychological disorders often help psychologists to treat patients.
- Altered states of consciousness act on the human brain in various modalities, so psychologists study these states to better understand and support individuals.
- Studying biological processes and influences allows for better awareness and aid, yet humans retain their individual culpability.

Essential/Guiding Questions:

- How do psychoactive drugs affect the human brain? (F)
- How do psychologists classify psychological disorders? (F)
- How does damage to a biological process or part affect behavior? (F)
- How does the central nervous system respond to stressors? (F)
- How do the five senses receive and translate signals to the brain? (F)
- Why do psychologists study biological processes and altered states of consciousness? (C)
- Why does it matter to know how biological processes work properly? (C)
- Is it important to predict and control behavior? (P)