# Unit 1: Scientific Foundations of Psychology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit title</th>
<th>Unit duration (hours)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1 Scientific Foundations of Psychology</td>
<td>15 hours</td>
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## Mastering Content and Skills through INQUIRY (Establishing the purpose of the Unit): What will students learn?

### GA DoE Standards Standards

- SSPFR1; SSPVB2 *These Standards are from the Psychology GSE. GaDOE does not have specific AP Psychology Standards.
- **SS Reading Skills:**
  - L9-10RHSS6: Draw evidence from informational texts to support investigation, research, and analysis.
  - L9-10RHSS8: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively.
- **SS Writing Skills:**
  - L11-12WHST1; Write arguments on discipline focused content.
  - L11-12WHST2; Write informative arguments/explanatory events including the narration of events, scientific procedures, experiments or processes.
- **MCS Gifted Stds:**
  - S3: Develop and apply core critical thinking skills of metacognition, observation, questioning, prediction, analysis, interpretation, inference, summarization, evaluation, synthesis, explanation, and transference.
  - S3B: Develop critical thinking, inductive and deductive reasoning to analyze and evaluate logical reasoning within a variety of problems and dilemmas.
  - S3C: Use a variety of strategies for solving authentic, complex, real-world problems through evaluative thinking and the engineering design processes.

## Essential Questions

- What defines psychology as a field of study, and what are psychology's four primary goals?
- How did structuralism and functionalism differ, and who were the important people in those early fields?

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Resources, materials, assessments not linked to SGO or unit planner will be reviewed at the local school level.
What were the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis and behaviorism?

What are the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives, as well as the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers?

How does a psychiatrist differ from a psychologist, and what are the other types of professionals who work in the various ideas of psychology?

Why is psychology considered a science, and what are the steps in using the scientific method?

How are naturalistic and laboratory settings used to describe behavior, and what are some of the advantages and disadvantages associated with these settings?

How are case studies and surveys used to describe behavior, and what are some drawbacks to each of these methods?

What is the correlational technique and what does it tell researchers about relationships?

How are operational definitions, independent and dependent variables, experimental and control groups, and random assignment used in designing an experiment?

Why are the placebo and the experimenter effects problematic for an experiment, and how can single-blind and double-blind studies control for these effects?

What are some ethical concerns that can occur when conducting research with people and animals?

What are the basic principles of critical thinking and how can critical thinking be useful in everyday life?

What ethical and legal guidelines (provided by the American Psychological Association, federal regulations, and local institutional review boards) protect research participants and promote sound ethical practice.

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**Assessment Tasks**

*List of common formative and summative assessments.*

**Formative Assessment(s):**

- Case Studies
- Design an Experiment Project
- Vocabulary Formative
- Grant Application Project
- Research Quiz
- Free Response Questions

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### Summative Assessment(s):

Unit 1 Summative

### Learning Experiences

Add additional rows below as needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective or Content</th>
<th>Learning Experiences</th>
<th>Personalized Learning and Differentiation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How did psychology develop from its prescientific roots in early understandings of mind and body to the beginnings of modern science?</td>
<td>Complete Unit 1 Vocabulary Chart Notes-Psychology and Its History- Puzzle Piece Activity to Apply Waves of Approaches Reading- What is Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>When and how did modern psychological science begin?</td>
<td>Notes- Psychology and Its History Continued - Structuralism - Functionalism - Gestalt - Psychoanalysis</td>
<td>Pre-teach academic vocabulary through flipped learning homework</td>
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<tr>
<td>How did psychology continue to develop from the 1920s through today?</td>
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<td>Grouping via random or self-selected</td>
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<td>Which early approach in psychology do you predict stands the test of time and becomes a modern approach in psychology?</td>
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| What is psychology’s historic big issue? | - Behaviorism  
- Humanism  
Notes on Modern Psychological Approaches - Students Developed and Lead-  
- Behavioral  
- Psychodynamic  
- Humanistic  
- Evolutionary  
- Biological  
- Cognitive  
- Sociocultural |  
| What is psychology’s historic big issue? | Nature Versus Nurture Debate  
Psychological Symbol Drawing - Share out and then Role Play.  
Reading Contemporary Psychology | Extended learning via Crash course and Edpuzzle videos.  
| What are psychology’s levels of analysis and related perspectives? | Basic vs Applied Career Fields - Group Readings and Presentations to represent subfields of:  
- Clinical psychologists  
- Experimental psychologist  
- Counseling psychologists  
- Developmental psychologists | Jigsaw technique  
Peer Feedback and Inquiry to student groups.  
| Published: August, 2023  
Resources, materials, assessments not linked to SGO or unit planner will be reviewed at the local school level. |
| How does our everyday thinking sometimes lead us to a wrong conclusion? | Case Study Examples-  
Orange Kangaroos in Denmark- Need for Psychological Science and Critical Thinking  
Exercise - Limits of Human Intuition  
Overconfidence- Brain Games Segment  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GZmedqB4P1s  
Hindsight Bias Examples  
False Consensus Effect- S5 E1: Brain Games: Common Sense-  
https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x6e2xoz |
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<td>Reading Thinking Critically with Psychological Science.</td>
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| How do theories advance psychological science? | Notes- Psychological Research  
-Differentiation between Description and Correlation |
| How do you distinguish between correlational and experimental research? | Understanding Correlations: Group Work |
| How do psychologists observe and describe behavior? | Table Group Assessment: Distinguishing Correlational vs. Experimental Research |
| What are positive and negative correlations, and why do they enable prediction but not | HW: read Description p. 26-29 and Correlation p. 29-32 |

Learning through play and kinesthetic simulation and role play.

Formative Quiz- Research. No Grade
Self-directed learning by way of problem-based learning.

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>cause-effect explanation?</th>
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<td>What are illusory correlations?</td>
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<th>How do experiments, powered by random assignment, clarify cause and effect?</th>
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<tr>
<td>● Experimental Research PPT</td>
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<td>● Hunting for Causes- table group work</td>
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<td>● Crash Course Psychology: Psychological Research (10 minutes)</td>
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<td><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFV71QPyX2I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFV71QPyX2I</a></td>
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<td>HW: read Experimentation p.32-38</td>
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<th>Why do psychologists study animals, and is it ethical to experiment on animals?</th>
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<td>What ethical guidelines safeguard human research participants?</td>
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<td>How do values affect psychological science?</td>
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<td>- <a href="https://www.explor'spsychology.com/institutional-review-board/">Institutional Review Boards</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>- The <a href="https://www.explor'spsychology.com/institutional-review-board/">Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC)</a> is a federally mandated committee, qualified through the experience and expertise of its members, that oversees its institution’s animal program, facilities, and procedures.</td>
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<th>Ethical Review Committee Activity</th>
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<td>- Case 1: forces consideration of whether injury to another species closely related to humans is justified if the results will be applicable to human beings.</td>
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<td>- Case 2: Prompts students to think about the use of animals when there is no direct human application, can be used to discuss the importance of pure research in scientific progress.</td>
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<td>- Case 3: involves the question of whether pound animals should be used in research. Several states have banned the use of such animals for biomedical research</td>
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| Self-directed learning by way of problem-based learning |  |  |

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<td>Small writing groups with progress monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaborative partners- turn and discuss ideas</td>
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<td>Small writing groups with progress monitoring</td>
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research or for student surgeries in veterinary schools.

- Case 4: involving the use of animals in student laboratories, has been singled out by animal welfare groups as particularly unnecessary. Videotapes and computer simulations are, they argue, adequate substitutes

10 Most Unethical Human Experiments: [10 Most Unethical Experiments Performed on Humans | TheRichest](http://www.therichest.com/10-most-unethical-experiments-performed-on-humans)

Read Psychology’s Research Ethics p.38-40

| Can laboratory experiments illuminate everyday life? | ● Introduction to the Stanford Prison Experiment.  
● Watch Quiet Rage documentary- [Feature Film - The Stanford Prison Experiment (Documentary) - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Jq0v558D34) (30 minutes)  
● Quiet Rage Reflection—only discuss the ethics, not the Power of the Situation  
● Ethical Considerations:  
  - Sampling bias  
  - Informed consent  
  - Researcher’s role  
  - Psychological harm  
  - Right to Withdraw | Write aloud/think aloud. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| How can we describe data with measures of central tendency and variation?  
What is regression toward the mean? | Activity- Creating a Living Frequency Distribution- Tall and Short. Identify range, median, range, mode, skew, outliers, regression.  
Notes- Descriptive vs Inferential Statistics.  
Read Statistical Reasoning in Everyday Life. | Role Play.  
Allow students to collaborate during the planning process |
| What principles can guide our making generalizations from samples and deciding whether differences are significant? | Discuss results from Height Activity.  
Statistical Significance Activity.  
Two Days to Design a Study as a table group- Quiz Grade. | Purposeful grouping for Study Project.  
Small group collaborative work |
|---|---|---|
| How would you know which research design to use? | Chapter One Quiz in Ap Classroom- Review  
Free Response Question- Teach the SODAS Technique.  
Review for Unit One Test- Bluff or Kahoot.  
Unit One Test. Vocabulary Chart Due | Self directed demonstration of learning at own pace.  
Remediation available for poor test results following summative. |
| How would you know which research design to use? | | |

**Content Resources**

AP Classroom, Barron’s AP Psychology, Myers Understanding Psychology 9th Edition. Ppt and Prezi Notes, Quizlet, Kahoot, Quizziz and Blookets review for all units.