

Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. It is a unique science that often necessitates the use of special measurements and research methods. The course has four sections: psychological foundations and research, biological foundations, change in behavior and cognition, and variability of behavior among individual and groups.

Psychology Foundations and Research

SSPFR1 Explain selected historical and contemporary perspectives and practices of psychologists.

- a. Define the field of psychology.
- b. Identify key figures and their perspectives in the history of the field of psychology: include Wundt, Freud, Skinner, James, Watson, Rogers, Bandura, and Pavlov.
- c. List and describe the major occupations and subfields of psychology.

SSPFR2 Explain the research methods and the types of statistics used in the field of psychology.

- a. Explain how psychologists conduct research to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior.
- b. Describe the types of research methods used by psychologists, include: experiment, survey, case study, and observation.
- c. Identify the basic elements of an experiment, include: independent and dependent variables, types of experimental control (blind/double-blind procedures, placebo controls).
- d. Explain the differences between a correlation and an experiment.
- e. Classify the types and uses of statistics in psychological research, include: descriptive statistics.
- f. Interpret graphic data representations.
- g. Explain ethical issues in psychological research.

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Biological Foundations

SSPBF1 Explain the development, structure, and function of biological systems and their role in behavior, cognition, and emotion.

- a. Discuss the major divisions and sub-divisions of the nervous system and their role in behavior, include: central (brain and spinal cord) and peripheral [autonomic (sympathetic and parasympathetic) and somatic].
- b. Identify the components and function of a neuron.
- c. Explain the process of neurotransmission, include: action potentials and synaptic transmission.
- d. Identify the major structures and functions of the brain.
- e. Describe the methods used to analyze neural form and function: include the MRI, fMRI, PET, CAT, and EEG.
- f. Examine the role of genetics in the development of behaviors.

SSPBF2 Compare different states of consciousness.

- a. Identify altered states of consciousness, include: sleeping, dreaming, hypnosis, meditation, biofeedback, and mind-altering substances.
- b. Describe the sleep cycle and circadian rhythm.
- c. Explain theories of sleeping and dreaming.
- d. Investigate the validity of hypnosis.
- e. Analyze the physical and psychological issues associated with addiction.
- f. Explain how the major drug classes (stimulants, depressants, and hallucinogens) affect neurotransmission and behaviors.

SSPBF3 Discuss the components of stress.

- a. Categorize and explain the different physiological and psychological reactions to stress.
- b. Identify strategies to deal with stress that promote health, include: coping strategies and behavioral modification.

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SSPBF4 Describe how the physical world is translated into a psychological experience.

- a. Describe the basic structures of the eye and ear, the associated neural pathways, and the process of sensory transduction.
- b. Recognize causes which can lead to hearing and vision deficits: include environmental causes, aging, genetics, diet, disease, and trauma.
- c. Describe the major theories associated with visual and auditory sensation and perception: include threshold theory, opponent process theory, trichromatic theory of vision, frequency theory, volley theory and place theory of hearing.
- d. Identify additional senses, include: smell, taste and touch.
- e. Analyze different perceptual illusions and describe why illusions are important for our understanding of perception.
- f. Compare top-down and bottom-up processing.

SSPBF5 Identify major theories and concepts related to motivation and emotion.

- a. Compare and contrast the biological, cognitive/learning, and humanistic perspectives of motivation.
- b. Compare and contrast theories of emotion, include: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, and Singer-Schachter's Two Factor.

Change in Behavior and Cognition

SSPBC1 Identify the characteristics of and major approaches to learning.

- a. Identify learning as a relatively permanent change in behavior based on experience.
- b. Explain the behavioral approach to learning.
- c. Compare and contrast the paradigms of classical and operant conditioning.
- d. Describe changes in behavior using the social learning theory.

SSPBC2 Analyze key concepts associated with information processing and memory.

- a. Describe the components of the human information processing system, include: sensory memory, attention, short term memory (working memory), encoding, long term memory, and retrieval.
- b. Evaluate strategies that enhance memory, include: mnemonics, maintenance rehearsal, and elaborative rehearsal.
- c. Analyze theories of forgetting, include, encoding failure, decay, proactive/retroactive interference, types of amnesia (retrograde, anterograde, source, and infantile).
- d. Explain the phenomena involved in problem solving and decision-making, include: heuristics, algorithms, biases, expectancies, and mental set.

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SSPBC3 Describe behavioral, social, and cognitive changes from the prenatal period throughout the life span.

- a. Chart physical changes of a human being from conception through late adulthood.
- b. Explain the developmental models of Freud, Piaget, Kohlberg, and Erikson.
- c. Compare and contrast the theories of language and language acquisition, include: Chomsky, Skinner, and Whorf.
- d. Describe the role of critical periods in development.

Variability of Behavior among Individuals and Groups

SSPVB1 Analyze concepts related to the measurement, and nature of intelligence.

- a. Differentiate between general and multiple intelligences.
- b. Explain how intelligence may be influenced by heredity and environment.
- c. Evaluate the reliability, validity, and standardization of historical and contemporary intelligence tests.
- d. Evaluate the implications of measurement of intelligence on the individual and culture.
- e. Differentiate the levels of intelligence: include giftedness and intellectual disability.

SSPVB2 Evaluate theories of personality and assessment tools.

- a. Evaluate Psychodynamic Theory and its impact on contemporary psychology.
- b. Evaluate the Humanistic Perspective of personality.
- c. Analyze the purpose and theories of the Trait Perspective of personality.
- d. Analyze the Social-Cognitive Perspective of personality.
- e. Identify various personality assessment tools.

SSPVB3 Identify psychological disorders and treatment.

- a. Identify criteria that distinguish normal from disordered behavior, include: the criteria of distress, deviance, and dysfunction.
- b. Describe methods used to diagnose and assess psychological disorders, include: the current version of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual*, the MMPI, and projective tests.
- c. Analyze various psychological disorders and identify appropriate treatments, include: anxiety disorders, bipolar and depressive disorders, personality disorders, somatic disorders, and schizophrenia.
- d. Analyze the challenges associated with labeling psychological disorders and the impact of diagnosis on patients.
- e. Compare the biomedical, psychoanalytical, cognitive, and behavioral and humanistic approaches to the treatment of psychological disorders.

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Social Psychology

SSPSP1 Analyze the impact of the social environment on behaviors, and attitudes.

- a. Explain phenomena that result from the influence of the social environment on the individual and vice versa: include obedience, social facilitation, social loafing, bystander apathy, conformity such as Asch's experiment, groupthink, group polarization, and deindividuation.
- b. Analyze attribution and cognitive dissonance theories pertaining to social judgments and attitudes.
- c. Explain the factors that contribute to affiliation and attraction, include: proximity, mere-exposure effect, and similarity.
- d. Analyze and evaluate the ethics of experimentation in social psychology, include: Milgram's experiment of obedience and Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment.

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Map and Globe Skills

GOAL: The student will use maps to retrieve social studies information.

I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content

D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content

M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use the skill in all situations

A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Map and Globe Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. use a compass rose to identify cardinal directions	I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. use intermediate directions		I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. use a letter/number grid system to determine location			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
4. compare and contrast the categories of natural, cultural, and political features found on maps			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. use graphic scales to determine distances on a map					I	M	A	A	A	A
6. use map key/legend to acquire information from historical, physical, political, resource, product, and economic maps			I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. use a map to explain impact of geography on historical and current events		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
8. draw conclusions and make generalizations based on information from maps				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
9. use latitude and longitude to determine location				I	D	D	D	M	A	A
10. compare maps of the same place at different points in time and from different perspectives to determine changes, identify trends, and generalize about human activities					I	M	A	A	A	A
11. compare maps with data sets (charts, tables, graphs) and /or readings to draw conclusions and make generalizations					I	M	A	A	A	A
12. use geographic technology and software to determine changes, identify trends, and generalize about human activities										I

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Information Processing Skills

GOAL: The student will be able to locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to social studies topics and apply this information to solve problems/make decisions.

I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content

D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content

M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use the skill in all situations

A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Information Processing Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. compare similarities and differences	I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. organize items chronologically	I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. identify issues and/or problems and alternative solutions	I	D	D	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
4. distinguish between fact and opinion		I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. identify main idea, detail, sequence of events, and cause and effect in a social studies context		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
6. identify and use primary and secondary sources		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. interpret timelines, charts, and tables		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
8. identify social studies reference resources to use for a specific purpose			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
9. construct charts and tables			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
10. analyze artifacts			I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
11. draw conclusions and make generalizations				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
12. analyze graphs and diagrams				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
13. translate dates into centuries, eras, or ages				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
14. formulate appropriate research questions					I	M	A	A	A	A
15. determine adequacy and/or relevancy of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
16. check for consistency of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
17. interpret political cartoons					I	D	D	D	M	A

Social Studies Georgia Standards of Excellence

Clarification for Literacy Standards in High School:

Grades 9-10 social studies courses incorporate the grades 9-10 Reading/Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies.

Grades 11-12 social studies courses incorporate the grades 11-12 Reading/Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies.

READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES (RHSS) GRADE 9-10
➤ Key Ideas and Details
L9-10RHSS1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
L9-10RHSS2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
L9-10RHSS3: Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
➤ Craft and Structure
L9-10RHSS4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.
L9-10RHSS5: Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis
L9-10RHSS6: Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
➤ Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
L9-10RHSS7: Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
L9-10RHSS8: Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
L9-10RHSS9: Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
➤ Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity
L9-10RHSS10: By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

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Social Studies Georgia Standards of Excellence

WRITING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE, AND TECHNICAL SUBJECTS GRADES 9-10 (WHST)
➤ Text Types and Purposes
L9-10WHST1: Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.
c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
L9-10WHST2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.
c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
L9-10WHST3: (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)
➤ Production and Distribution of Writing
L9-10WHST4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
L9-10WHST5: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
L9-10WHST6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
➤ Research to Build and Present Knowledge
L9-10WHST7: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
L9-10WHST8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
L9-10WHST9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
➤ Range of Writing
L9-10WHST10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Social Studies Georgia Standards of Excellence

READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES (RHSS) GRADE 11-12
➤ Key Ideas and Details
L11-12RHSS1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
L11-12RHSS2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
L11-12RHSS3: Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
➤ Craft and Structure
L11-12RHSS4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
L11-12RHSS5: Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
L11-12RHSS6: Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
➤ Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
L11-12RHSS7: Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
L11-12RHSS8: Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
L11-12RHSS9: Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
➤ Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity
L11-12RHSS10: By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

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Social Studies Georgia Standards of Excellence

WRITING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE, AND TECHNICAL SUBJECTS GRADES 11-12 (WHST)
➤ Text Types and Purposes
L11-12WHST1: Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
L11-12WHST2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.
c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
L11-12WHST3: (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)
➤ Production and Distribution of Writing
L11-12WHST4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
L11-12WHST5: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
L11-12WHST6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
➤ Research to Build and Present Knowledge
L11-12WHST7: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
L11-12WHST8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
L11-12WHST9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
➤ Range of Writing
L11-12WHST10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.