## Psychology Program Outcomes

### Objectives and Skills

(Not in order of curriculum sequencing)
- Illustrate and identify differences between classical and operant conditioning.
- Name the differences in training and orientation between counselors, clinical psychologists, and psychiatrists.
- Demonstrate how emotions influence thinking and vice-versa.
- Explain the relationship between psychology and philosophy.
- Identify and elaborate on the major goals of psychology.
- Compare and contrast the major theories of emotion.
- Describe and illustrate the major components of the mind per Freud.
- Compare and contrast clinical and experiment psychology.
- Differentiate between the major research methods and list advantages and disadvantages of each.
- Describe the anatomy and physiology of the major parts of the brain and nervous system.
- Describe neural transmission and the major components of the neuron.
- Explain the meaning of abnormal in psychology.
- Discuss and illustrate heredity verses environment.
- Describe the major factors and theories of intelligence.
- Explain the medical model of mental illness.
- Describe and explain the major fields of psychology.
- Explain and discuss the elements of stress and stress management.
- Apply counseling skills to individuals and/or groups.
- Define and describe psychology and therapy ethics.
- Describe how licit and illicit drugs affect the brain and nervous system.

### Assessment Tasks

2. Reaction papers.
3. Term papers, such as library research papers.
4. Group work.

### Program Outcomes

1. Practice and demonstrate skills and knowledge regarding ethics and professionalism in treatment and research.
2. Address social, behavioral, historical, and cultural issues in treating and dealing with individuals and their adjustment in the workplace, family, community, and the global world.
3. Apply critical thinking to investigate and interpret influences of heredity and environment in assessment, counseling, therapy, and research.
4. Demonstrate and apply knowledge of biological issues as a major factor in Psychology.
5. Read, evaluate, and incorporate knowledge of research in assessment of new and old information in the field.

### Institutional Student Learning Outcome Codes for Psychology -- A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I