

**CORE 12072- Psychology 1**

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| <b>Status</b>                           | <b>Core</b>  |
| <b>No of Hours</b>                      | 30 hours   |
| <b>No of Credits</b>                    | 2  |
| <b>Learning Outcomes</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide students with an overview of major topics in the field of psychology.</li> <li>• Provide students with opportunities to identify/ appreciate ways in which the topics learnt in class relates to real world issues, problems, personal experiences and clinical practice.</li> <li>• Describe human development from conception to adulthood through the lenses of biological, cognitive, social and cultural theories and research.</li> <li>• Critically evaluate the various techniques used to study human development.</li> <li>• Explore how developmental concepts and theories can be applied to everyday relationships and situations.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Methods of Teaching and Learning</b> | Lectures/ small group discussion + self-directed learning<br>Interactive lectures<br>Small group discussions   |
| <b>Module content</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to psychology and the different fields of psychology; relevance of psychology of speech and hearing sciences students</li> <li>• Different perspectives in psychology – Biological, Behaviourist, Cognitivist, Humanist, Psychoanalytic perspectives in psychology</li> <li>• Attention and Perception: Key aspects of human attention and perceptual processing; Divided attention and selective attention; Gestalt principles of perception; depth perception; visual illusions</li> <li>• Learning: Different theories of learning; application of learning principles in everyday and clinical settings; behavior modification</li> <li>• Memory: Different types of memory; theories of forgetting; improving memory and mnemonic strategies</li> <li>• Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence: Intelligence quotient and traditional concepts of intelligence; multiple intelligences; introduction to psychological testing and the advantages and disadvantages of testing; validity and reliability; emotional intelligence; IQ vs. EQ; importance of developing EQ as a professional</li> <li>• Personality: Different theories of personality; subjective vs. objective personality tests – advantages and disadvantages;</li> <li>• Introduction to Developmental Psychology: nature and scope; nature vs. nurture; quantitative vs. qualitative changes across the life span; key theoretical issues and key theories of development (Freud, Piaget, Erikson, sociocultural theories)</li> <li>• Methods used to study development – common research designs used to study development e.g. longitudinal; cross sectional; correlational; naturalistic; experimental study designs</li> <li>• Conception, pre-natal development and birth</li> <li>• Motor development across the life span: infant reflexes; fine motor and gross motor development</li> <li>• Cognitive development: Piaget’s theory; Vygotsky; information processing approaches</li> <li>• Early language development; language development in the first five years; relationship between cognitive and language development in the</li> </ul> |

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|                   | <p>early years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-emotional development: emotional development in the first two years; temperament; attachment – Bowlby’s attachment theory and implications of attachment for development; theory of mind development; play; gender development and gender schema theory; moral development; parenting</li> <li>• Adolescence – exploring the concept of adolescence, puberty and the physical changes, personality development, identity and romantic relationships, adolescence problems and opportunities</li> </ul> |
| <b>Assessment</b> | <p>2 hour exam (SEQ + MCQ) – 80% of final mark<br/> Assignment – 20% of final mark</p>   |