

PSYCHOLOGY

Abnormal Psychology PSY 350

Major topics covered in the course are: historical perspective, major psychiatric (DSM-IV) categories, causes and treatment, and four major therapeutic orientations: Psychoanalytical, Biological, Cognitive-Behavioral, and Humanistic.

Developmental Psychology I PSY 211

Major topics covered in the course are: theory and research on physical, mental, emotional and social development from birth through middle childhood; Piaget's theory; Erikson's stages of psychosocial development; and language and intellectual development.

Developmental Psychology II PSY 212

Major topics covered in the course are: physical, cognitive, emotional, and social aspects of various stages from adolescence through adulthood; life-time transitions including marriage; career; family, maturation and facing death.

Experimental Psychology PSY 299

In this course, the student acquires a basic understanding of the construction and evaluation of experimental, quasi-experimental, and non-experimental research. Included among the many topics discussed are: the scientific method, research ethics, research design, experimental control, sampling and generalization, hypothesis testing and statistical significance. Students will learn how to review journal articles, design a hypothetical study, and write an APA-style research report.

Interpersonal Behavior in Small Groups/Group Dynamics PSY 282/SOC 397

Major topics covered in the course are: groups, group formation and development; emergent group structures; mediating group processes; interpersonal power within groups; status and role; group tasks and group goals; groups in action; effective participation in groups; and leadership styles.

Interpersonal Relationships and Psychological Skills PSY 199

The course will be presented in two complementary parallel tracks:
Track 1: Psychological Topics and Skills: Examine the concepts and application of emotional intelligence, social intelligence, and positive psychology; practice related skills such as mindfulness and emotional regulation (e.g., assertive training and thought defusion), and interpersonal effectiveness skills (e.g., reflective listening and conflict resolution). Track 2: Jewish Topics: Examine the Jewish view of personality and character development and some of the key concepts that relate to interpersonal relations, e.g., exercise of responsible free will, acts of loving kindness, an attitude of compassion, and recognition and gratitude for the good done to us.

Introduction to Counseling PSY 331

Major topics covered in the course are the nature of helping relationships, goals in counseling skills and techniques, ethics in counseling, and the components of effective helping in a theoretical as well as a practical framework.

Introduction to Psychology PSY 101

Major topics covered in the course include biological bases of behavior, perception, learning and memory; problem solving, mental health; psycho development, and social psychology.

Industrial/Organizational Psychology PSY363

Major topics covered in the course are: psychology, organizations and society, Industrial Psychology as a science, motivation, attitudes towards work and jobs, social behavior in organizations, leadership within organizations, stress within the organization, job analysis, performance appraisal and feedback, job fit, training and development, the content of work and the future industrial/organizational psychology.

Psychological Foundations of Education PSY 230

Major topics covered in the course are: theoretical perspectives and research pertinent to education and educational experience.

It includes teaching in the classroom, how different children develop, interact, learn within educational settings and psychological evaluation of classroom learning and school achievement.

Psychological Testing and Measurement PSY 392

Major topics include assessments by intelligence tests and personality tests, both standardized and projective. The course also mentions educational, vocational, aptitude testing and interest inventories.

Positive Psychology PSY 302

The course will be presented in two complementary parallel tracks each taking one/half of a three hour class:

Track 1: Positive Psychology: Examine the concepts and application of positive psychology; practice related skills such as focusing on human strengths and virtues, e.g., gratitude, and forgiveness.

Track 2: Jewish Topics: Examine the Jewish view of the meaning and purpose of life and the personality and character strengths needed to achieve a happy and fulfilled life.

Social Psychology PSY 370

An introduction to research and theory in social psychology. Topics include human processing of social information, social influence, persuasion and attitude change, social interaction and group phenomena. The application of social psychological knowledge to current social problems is discussed.

Survey of Exceptional Children PSY 383

Major topics covered in the course are: an introduction to the study of exceptional children: hearing impairment, visual impairment, mental retardation, emotional and behavioral

disorders, physical disabilities, speech and language disorders, giftedness, and normalization. The incidence of these phenomena; etiology; diagnosis and treatment; behavior management and intervention.

Theories of Personality PSY 352

Major topics covered in the course are the nature of theoretical paradigms, the major personality theories, development of normal and abnormal behavior, and historical influences on the development of various personality theories.

Introduction to Sociology SOC 101

Major topics covered in the course are the nature and perspectives of sociology; methods of sociological research; organization of social life; socialization; groups; social stratification; deviance and social control; racial and cultural minorities; formal organizations; collective behavior and social movements; role, position, identity, and social change.

Sociology of the Family SOC 460

Major topics covered in the course are an examination of definitions and varieties of families, family roles, relationships, and functions, problems facing the contemporary family, mate selection, divorce, death and remarriage, stress and conflict in family life, alternatives to the family and ageing in the family. Theoretical perspectives provide a framework for studying families.

Group Dynamics SOC 397

See Interpersonal Behavior in Small Groups