

Standards Document Name	Domain	Standards (=Student Expectations)	Plus Standards (=Breakouts)	Citations
Oklahoma Academic Standards for Social Studies	Psychology Content Standards	PS.1 Examine the foundations of psychology and its origins as an empirical science. and its origins as an empirical science.	PS.1.1 Analyze the context and origins of psychology including the major approaches to psychology (e.g., cognitive-behavioral, psychoanalytic, cognitive) and major historical figures.	Pages 5-11, 13-20 Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology 1.1-1.2 The History of Psychology 1.3-1.4 The Field of Psychology Today 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism 1.3 Modern Perspectives
			PS.1.2 Describe the classifications and various subfields in psychology, including vocational applications such as counseling, industrial, clinical, experimental, and educational psychology.	Pages 18-20, A7-A9 Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology Appendix: Applied Psychology and Psychology Careers 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization A.5 Areas of Specialization
			PS.1.3 Compare the appropriate application of experimental and non-experimental research methodologies (e.g., case study, correlation, meta-analysis, and naturalistic observation).	Pages 21-37 Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology

				1.5-1.10 Scientific Research 1.7 Descriptive Methods 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships 1.9: The Experiment 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
			PS.1.4 Identify and evaluate psychological concepts in representations of data, including tables, graphs, charts, figures, and diagrams.	Pages 43-49 Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology 1.12-1.14 Descriptive Statistics 1.12 Frequency Distributions 1.13 Measures of Central Tendency 1.14 Measures of Variability
			PS.1.5 Compare quantitative and qualitative research strategies including experiments, surveys, focus groups, and narratives as the foundation of research in psychology.	Pages 21-37 Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology 1.5-1.10 Scientific Research 1.7 Descriptive Methods 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships 1.9: The Experiment

				1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
		PS.2 Investigate the structure, biochemistry, and circuitry of the brain and the nervous system to understand their roles in affecting behavior.	PS.2.1 Identify and describe the major divisions of the nervous system.	<i>Pages 102-109</i> 2.11–2.12 <i>The Nervous System: The Big Picture</i> 2.11 <i>The Central Nervous System: The “Central Processing Unit”</i> 2.12 <i>The Peripheral Nervous System: Nerves on the Edge</i>
			PS.2.2 Identify and describe the structure and function of major brain systems, including the major parts of the brainstem, limbic system and cerebral cortex.	Pages 89-96 Chapter 2: The Biological Perspective 2.6-2.10 From the Bottom Up: The Structures of the Brain 2.6 The Hindbrain 2.7 Structures Under the Cortex: The Limbic System 2.8 The Cortex
			PS.2.3 Identify the parts of a neuron and explain how the process of neural transmission affects behavior and mental processes.	Pages 70-79 Chapter 2: The Biological Perspective 2.1-2.3 Neurons and Neurotransmitters

				2.1 Structure of the Neuron: The Nervous System's Building Block 2.2 Generating the Message Within the Neuron: The Neural Impulse 2.3 Neurotransmission
			PS.2.4 Explain the processes of sensation, including the structures and functions of visual, auditory, kinesthetic/vestibular, and chemical sensory systems.	Pages 126-128, 141-144, 145-151 Chapter 3: Sensation and Perception 3.1-3.3 The ABCs of Sensation 3.4-3.6 The Science of Seeing 3.7-3.9 The Hearing Sense: Can You Hear Me Now? 3.10-3.11 Chemical Senses: It Tastes Good and Smells Even Better 3.12-3.13 The Other Senses: What the Body Knows 3.1 Transduction 3.2 Sensory Thresholds 3.4 Light and the Eye 3.5 The Visual Pathway 3.6 Perception of Color

				3.7 Sound Waves and the Ear
				3.8 Perceiving Pitch
				3.10 Gustation: How We Taste the World
				3.11 The Sense of Scents: Olfaction
				3.12 Somesthetic Senses
				<i>Pages 338-340</i>
				<i>7.4 Problem-Solving and Decision-Making</i>
		PS.3 Describe the fundamental processes of cognition, including thinking and problem solving, memory, perception, and intelligence.	PS.3.1 Explain process involved in effective problem solving and decision making.	
			PS.3.2 Describe principles of perception, including personal and environmental interactions.	<i>Pages 156-167</i> <i>3.15–3.17 The ABCs of Perception</i> <i>3.15 How We Organize Our Perceptions</i> <i>3.16 Depth Perception</i> <i>3.17 Perceptual Illusions</i>
			PS.3.3 Describe the process, organization, and factors that influence encoding, storing, retrieving and forgetting memories.	<i>Pages 230-232, 245-248, 249-254, 256-258</i> Chapter 6: Memory 6.1-6.2 What is Memory? 6.6-6.9 Getting It Out: Retrieval of Long-Term Memories Classic Studies in Psychology:

				Elizabeth Loftus and Eyewitnesses 6.10–6.11 What Were We Talking About? Forgetting 6.1 Three Processes of Memory 6.6 Retrieval Cues 6.7 Recall and Recognition 6.9 The Reconstructive Nature of Long-Term Memory Retrieval: How Reliable Are Memories? 6.10 Ebbinghaus and the Forgetting Curve 6.11 Reasons We Forget
		PS.4 Describe physical, cognitive, and social development across the lifespan, including processes of human learning.	PS.4.1 Explain the interaction of environmental and biological factors in human development, including the role of the brain in all aspects of development.	Pages 384-390, 395-406, 426-440 Chapter 8: Development Across the Lifespan 8.1-8.3 Studying Human Development 8.6-8.8 Infancy and Childhood Development 8.13-8.15 Adolescence 8.16-8.21 Adulthood and Aging

				8.2 Nature and Nurture 8.6 Physical Development 8.12 Physical Development 8.16 Cognitive Development
			PS. 4.2 Examine major theories of human development.	<i>Pages 386-389</i> <i>8.2 Nature and Nurture</i> <i>8.3 The Basic Building Blocks of Development</i>
			PS.4.3 Describe the theories of Jean Piaget, Lawrence Kohlberg, and Erik Erikson regarding human development.	Pages 398, 400-404, 427-431 329-337, 346-349 Chapter 8: Development Across the Lifespan Classic Studies in Psychology: The Visual Cliff 8.12-8.14 Adolescence 8.7 Cognitive Development 8.14 Cognitive Development 8.14 Psychosocial Development
			PS.4.4 Explain the social, cognitive and neurological factors in learning.	Pages 259-268 Chapter 5: Learning 5.10-5.12 Cognitive Learning Theory

				5.13-5.14 Observational Learning 5.10 Tolman’s Maze-Running Rats: Latent Learning 5.11 Köhler’s Smart Chimp: Insight Learning 5.12 Seligman’s Depressed Dogs: Learned Helplessness 5.13 Bandura and the Bobo Doll 5.14 The Four Elements of Observational Learning
			PS.4.5 Identify and explain the major theories of learning including classical conditioning, operant conditioning, social learning theory, and insight learning.	Pages 229-253, 261-262, 265-268 Chapter 5: Learning 5.2-5.3 It Makes Your Mouth Water: Classical Conditioning 5.4-5.9 What’s in It for Me? Operant Conditioning 5.10-5.12 Cognitive Learning Theory 5.13-5.14 Observational Learning 5.2 Pavlov and the Salivating Dogs

				5.3 Classical Conditioning Applied to Human Behavior 5.4 The Contributions of Thorndike and Skinner 5.5 The Concept of Reinforcement 5.6 Schedules of Reinforcement: Why the One-Armed Bandit Is So Seductive 5.7 The Role of Punishment in Operant Conditioning 5.8 Other Aspects of Operant Conditioning 5.9 Applications of Operant Conditioning: Shaping and Behavior Modification 5.11 Köhler’s Smart Chimp: Insight Learning 5.13 Bandura and the Bobo Doll 5.14 The Four Elements of Observational Learning

		PS. 5 Examine social influences on mental processes and behavior, as well as the human personality.	PS.5.1 Explain how attitudes, biases, and beliefs affect behavior and relationships with others.	<i>Pages 540-543, 552-554, 565-567</i> <i>11.2 Group Behavior</i> <i>11.5 Attitudes</i> <i>11.10 Prejudice and Discrimination</i>
			PS. 5.2 Examine various types of social influence, including intergroup dynamics, persuasion, attraction, aggression, and altruism.	<i>Pages 540-543, 555-556, 572-583</i> <i>11.2 Group Behavior</i> <i>11.6 Attitude Change: The Art of Persuasion</i> <i>11.12 Interpersonal Attraction</i> <i>11.14 Aggression</i> <i>11.15 Prosocial Behavior</i>
			PS.5.3 Explain how biological and environmental factors interact to influence personality.	<i>Pages 386-387, 618-623</i> <i>8.2 Nature and Nurture</i> <i>12.13–12.15 Personality: Genetics, Neuroscience, and Culture</i> <i>12.13 The Biology of Personality: Behavioral Genetics</i> <i>12.14 The Biology of Personality: Neuroscience</i>

				<i>12.15 Current Thoughts on the Heritability and Neuroscience of Personality</i>
			PS.6 Evaluate influences, perspectives, and domains of motivation and emotion.	PS.6.1 Explain biological, cognitive, and social factors that influence motivation. Pages 450-462, 478-481 Chapter 9: Motivation and Emotion 9.1-9.5 Understanding Motivation 9.8-9.10 Emotion 9.2 Early Approaches to Understanding Motivation 9.3 Different Strokes for Different Folks: Psychological Needs 9.4 Arousal and Incentive Approaches 9.5 Humanistic Approaches 9.9 Early Theories of Emotion 9.10 Cognitive Theories of Emotion
				PS.6.2 Compare the predominant theories of motivation including drive-reduction, self-determination, instinct, conflicts, and sensation-seeking. Pages 450-462 Chapter 9: Motivation and Emotion 9.1-9.5 Understanding Motivation

				9.2 Early Approaches to Understanding Motivation 9.4 Arousal and Incentive Approaches 9.5 Humanistic Approaches
			PS. 6.3 Explain the biological and cognitive components of emotion.	Pages 472-483 <i>9.8–9.10 Emotion</i> <i>9.8 The Three Elements of Emotion</i> <i>9. 9 Early Theories of Emotion</i> <i>9. 10 Cognitive Theories of Emotion</i>
			PS.6.4 Examine the influence of the social situation on individual behavior and mental processes, including persuasion, conformity and obedience.	Pages 538-539, 545-549, 555 Chapter 11: Social Psychology 11.1-11.4 Social Influence 11.5–11.9 Social Cognition 11.1 Conformity 11.4 Obedience 11.6 Attitude Change: The Art of Persuasion
			PS.6.5 Explain how biological, cognitive, environmental, and social factors can produce or influence emotional states, and how positive or negative	Pages 472-489 Chapter 9: Motivation and Emotion

			emotions can affect thinking and action.	9.8-9.10 Emotion Classic Studies in Psychology: The Angry/Happy Man 9.8 The Three Elements of Emotion 9.9 Early Theories of Emotion 9.10 Cognitive Theories of Emotion
		PS.7 Examine mental disorders and the factors that promote mental and physical health. are diagnosed, classified, and treated.	PS.7.1 Examine how psychologists use integrated approaches and evidence-based practices to understand and treat psychological disorders.	Pages 703-721, 726-731 Chapter 14: Psychological Therapies 14.2-14.3 Insight Therapies: Psychodynamic and Humanistic Approaches 14.4–14.5 Action Therapies: Behavior Therapies and Cognitive Therapies 14.6–14.7 Group Therapies: Not Just for the Shy 14.8–14.9 Does Psychotherapy Really Work? 14.2 Psychotherapy Begins: Freud’s Psychoanalysis 14.3 Humanistic Therapy: To Err Is Human

				14.4 Behavior Therapies: Learning One’s Way to Better Behavior 14.5 Cognitive Therapies: Thinking Is Believing 14.6 Types of Group Therapies 14.9 Characteristics of Effective Therapy
			PS.7.2 Describe the symptoms and possible causes of categories of mental disorders, including neurodevelopmental, schizophrenic spectrum, depressive, bipolar, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive, dissociative, trauma/stressor-related, eating, and personality disorders.	Pages 656-689 Chapter 13: Psychological Disorders 13.4–13.5 Disorders of Mood: The Effect of Affect 13.6–13.8 Disorders of Anxiety, Trauma, and Stress 13.9–13.10 Dissociative Disorders 13.11 Eating Disorders 13.12–13.13 Personality Disorders: 13.14–13.15 Schizophrenia 13.4 Major Depressive Disorder and Bipolar Disorders

				13.5 Causes of Disordered Mood 13.6 Anxiety Disorders 13.7 Other Disorders Related to Anxiety 13.8 Causes of Anxiety, Trauma, and Stress Disorders 13.9 Types of Dissociative Disorders 13.10 Causes of Dissociative Disorders 13.12 Categories of Personality Disorders 13.13 Causes of Personality Disorders 13.14 Symptoms of Schizophrenia 13.15 Causes of Schizophrenia
			PS.7.3 Describe the research and trends in the treatment of psychological disorders.	Pages 700-702, 703-721, 726-731, 733-738, 741-742 Chapter 14: Psychological Therapies 14.1 Treatment of Psychological Disorders: Past to Present

				14.2-14.3 Insight Therapies: Psychodynamic and Humanistic Approaches 14.4-14.5 Action Therapies: Behavior Therapies and Cognitive Therapies 14.6-14.7 Group Therapies: Not Just for the Shy 14.8-14.9 Does Psychotherapy Really Work? 14.10-14.12 Biomedical Therapies 14.2 Psychotherapy Begins: Freud's Psychoanalysis 14.3 Humanistic Therapy: To Err Is Human 14.4 Behavior Therapies: Learning One's Way to Better Behavior 14.5 Cognitive Therapies: Thinking Is Believing 14.6 Types of Group Therapies 14.9 Characteristics of Effective Therapy 14.10 Psychopharmacology
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				14.11 ECT and Psychosurgery
				14.12 Emerging Techniques
				Pages 493-503, 505-508, 519-522
				Chapter 10: Stress and Health
		PS.7 Examine mental disorders and the factors that promote mental and physical health. mental health.	PS.7.4 Identify and explain potential sources of stress, effects of stress, and various coping strategies for dealing with stress.	10.1-10.3 Stress and Stressors
				10.4–10.9 Physiological Factors: Stress and Health
				10.10–10.13 Coping with Stress
				10.2 Environmental Stressors: Life’s Ups and Downs
				10.3 Psychological Stressors: What, Me Worry?
				10.5 The Immune System and Stress
				10.9 Social and Cultural Factors in Stress: People Who Need People
				10.10 Coping Strategies
			PS.7.5 Explain how physical, psychological, and social factors combine to promote overall health and well-being.	Pages 504-508, 524-528
				Chapter 10: Stress and Health
				10.4–10.9 Physiological

				Factors: Stress and Health 10.10–10.13 Coping with Stress 10.4 The General Adaptation Syndrome 10.5 The Immune System and Stress 10.11 How Social Support Affects Coping 10.12 How Culture Affects Coping 10.13 How Religion Affects Coping
			PS.7.6 Explain how positive psychology approaches mental health, identifying factors that lead to well-being, including resilience, positive emotions and expressing gratitude.	Pages 611-612, 742-745 Chapter 12: Theories of Personality Chapter 14: Psychological Therapies 12.8–12.9 The Third Force: Humanism and Personality 14.13 Lifestyle Factors: Fostering Resilience

				12.9 Current Thoughts on the Humanistic View of Personality
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