This course supports the assessment for GLT1. The course covers 3 competencies and represents 3 competency units.

Introduction

This course of study is aligned to the GLT1 performance assessment. The same study materials are utilized in the GLC1 objective assessment. If you have previously completed the GLC1 assessment, then you should have already completed the required study activities found in this course of study. You may wish to review the assignments here, but you are not required to repeat these activities. If you have not yet completed the GLC1 assessment, then please proceed through this course of study in full.

Overview

The behavioral sciences provide fascinating approaches to the study of human behavior. The objective of a behavioral science unit is to enhance each person's basic knowledge and understanding of human behaviors and human relationships, and to provide insight into societal institutions as they have evolved through time. When social scientists are asked to contemplate the nature of humankind, their understanding addresses the social and psychological issues that currently affect people and societies. This component of your social science learning at WGU is designed to help you combine a broad overview of the field with an understanding of the key concepts and principles of behavioral science.

As you consider your future, keep in mind that the behavioral sciences represent deep inquiries into human behavior at both the individual and the group levels. Lessons in other social science subjects, such as history, are often complemented by the perspective provided by one or more of the behavioral sciences.

Watch the following introduction video for this course:

Competencies

This course provides guidance to help you demonstrate the following 3 competencies:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

- **Competency 111.6.2: Sociology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

- **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Nursing Dispositions Statement

Please review the [Statement of Nursing Dispositions](#).

Course Instructor Assistance

As you prepare to successfully demonstrate competency in this subject, remember that course
instructors stand ready to help you reach your educational goals. As subject matter experts, mentors enjoy and take pride in helping students become reflective learners, problem solvers, and critical thinkers. Course instructors are excited to hear from you and eager to work with you.

Successful students report that working with a course instructor is the key to their success. Course instructors are able to share tips on approaches, tools, and skills that can help you apply the content you’re studying. They also provide guidance in assessment preparation strategies and troubleshoot areas of deficiency. Even if things don’t work out on your first try, course instructors act as a support system to guide you through the revision process. You should expect to work with course instructors for the duration of your coursework, so you are welcome to contact them as soon as you begin. Course instructors are fully committed to your success!

Preparing for Success

The information in this section is provided to detail the resources available for you to use as you complete this course.

Learning Resources
The learning resources listed in this section are required to complete the activities in this course. For many resources, WGU has provided automatic access through the course. However, you may need to manually enroll in or independently acquire other resources. Read the full instructions provided to ensure that you have access to all of your resources in a timely manner.

Automatically Enrolled Resources

You can access the learning resources listed in this section by clicking on the links provided throughout the course. You may be prompted to log in to the WGU student portal to access the resources.

Soomo Learning Environment
The following learning environment will be utilized as the primary learning resource for completion of this course of study:

- Behavioral Science

This learning environment will contain links at the activity level to the following additional learning resources:

VitalSource E-Texts
The following textbooks are available to you as e-texts within the Soomo learning environment. You will be directly linked to the specific readings required within the learning environment activities.

Note: These e-texts are available to you as part of your program tuition and fees, but you may purchase a hard copy at your own expense through VitalSource or a retailer of your choice. If you choose to do so, please use the ISBN listed to ensure that you receive the correct edition. The following sites provide instruction on how to use features such as downloading your e-texts for offline use and purchasing a print-on-demand option, if available.

VitalSource Navigational Video

Print-On-Demand Option

Additional Preparations

Nursing Standards

You will be able to access Nursing Professional Standards as they apply to your program through the WGU Library. Please access these documents at the following website:

- Nursing Standards E-Reserves

Pacing Guide

The pacing guide suggests a weekly structure to pace your completion of learning activities. It is provided as a suggestion and does not represent a mandatory schedule. Follow the pacing guide carefully to complete the course in the suggested timeframe.

- Pacing Guide: Behavioral Science Survey and Issues in Behavioral Science

Note: This pacing guide does not replace the course. Please continue to refer to the course for a comprehensive list of the resources and activities.

Fundamental Behavioral Science: Anthropology Concepts (Part I)

The readings and activities within this subject will introduce you to the basic concepts and terms used by anthropologists.

Anthropology: Subfields

Anthropology is the study of humankind throughout time. Anthropology looks at what makes human beings different from one another and compares what they share in common. Anthropologists work within four subfields of the discipline. Understanding the four subfields allows one to see in a comprehensive way how anthropologists try to understand the world and human behavior.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology
The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

Subfields of Anthropology

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 1.1 Anthropology: Subfields

Anthropology: Human Characteristics
A fundamental task of anthropology is to define what human beings are in relation to other forms of life.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

Human Characteristics

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 1.2 Anthropology: Human Characteristics

Eugenics Movement
There have been times in history where certain people decided they could alter the course of human development. The eugenics movement is a time when selective breeding was accepted with serious and negative consequences.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

Eugenics

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 1.3 Eugenics Movement

Biological Race Concept
Race and racism are commonly discussed in today's media. But what is race? This question has been posed to anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists for centuries. Is there really such a phenomenon as race, or is race a culturally designed concept which is used for a variety of purposes, including separation and categorization?

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology
The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

The Question of Biological Race

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 1.4 Biological Race Concept

Marriage

To the anthropologist, marriage represents a sanctioned union between two or more individuals that outlines rights and responsibilities associated with that union. The institution and purpose of marriage can vary in different cultures. The tradition of gift exchange is common for marriages in almost all cultures. Exactly what is exchanged, however, is quite varied. For some groups, marriage occurs within certain groups or with certain individuals. For others, marriage can occur outside their normal group.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

Marriage

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 1.5 Marriage

Fundamental Behavioral Science: Anthropology Concepts (Part II)

The activities for this subject will continue to enhance your understanding of how anthropologists view common concepts such as

- culture,
- kinship,
- language, and
- religion.

As you study, reflect on how the anthropological approach to these concepts differs or does not differ from your view of the common sense or everyday way of understanding them. Consider also any assumptions from which the anthropological approach begins. For example, does anthropology assume the equality of all cultures (i.e., does its approach to the study of cultures assume cultural relativism)? If so, what is the basis of this assumption and what do you think about it?

Culture

The term culture generally connotes shared ideas, values, and perceptions that are
characteristic of institutions or groups. Although people use the term frequently, they may not consider exactly what they think culture is.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

**Understanding Culture**

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- **2.1 Culture**

**Cultural Changes**

Historically, cultures have changed through time. Anthropology attempts to account for how and why such changes occur. As you engage the following activities, think not only about cultural change but also about cultural dissolution. Since no culture is a permanent culture, what ultimately causes cultures to disappear?

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

**Understanding Cultural Changes**

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- **2.2 Cultural Changes**

**Political Organizations**

Political organizations represent how power and wealth is distributed within a society and how social order is maintained through the existence of these organizations. As you complete the following activities, ask yourself if you think categories of anthropology can accurately depict political organization at your state or local level.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

**Anthropology and Political Organizations**

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- **2.3 Political Organizations**
Language and Culture
Language is communication. The study of language is fundamental to anthropology - each culture establishes a communication pattern which can be handed down through language.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

Understanding Language and Culture

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 2.4 Language and Culture

Kinship
The concept of kinship is a network of relatives who possess certain rights and responsibilities that flow from this kinship affiliation. Though people may not always think of their own families as a kinship pattern, there are interesting things to learn about kinship that might be applied to family.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

Kinship

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 2.5 Kinship

Religion, Ritual, and Ceremony
Cultures have certain religious views and ideologies that have evolved over time. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, anthropological investigations gave rise to the comparative study of religious belief and ritual. The following activities introduce contemporary anthropological thinking on this subject.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

Religion, Ritual, and Ceremony

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:


- **2.6 Religion, Ritual, and Ceremony**

For interesting research regarding some earlier studies of ritual and ceremony, be aware of the "The Golden Bough" by Sir James George Frazer or read about the philosopher-anthropologist and historian of religion Mircea Eliade.

**Adaptation**

Organisms, including humans, must make adjustments relative to the environment. This can call for changes in one's geographical location if the environmental conditions change. This is called adaptation.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

**Understanding Adaption**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- **2.7 Adaptation**

**Material Culture**

One of the important aspects of archaeological digs is the discovery of artifacts which have survived the ages. These include tools, structures and sometimes art. These items give an idea of what other cultures were like.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

**Material Culture**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- **2.8 Material Culture**

**Prehistoric Americas**

Think about what the Americas were like before written records were produced and maintained. Archaeologists have attempted to discover this by looking at the remains of the cultures and populations which existed prior to recording of information.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.1: Anthropology**
  The graduate can describe and discuss the principles and concepts of anthropology.

**Prehistoric Americans**
Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 2.9 Prehistoric Americans

**Fundamental Behavioral Science: Sociology Concepts (Part I)**

The activities in this subject will introduce you to the sociological approach to questions about how human beings organize themselves into groups and how the groups themselves coordinate and control various aspects of behavior. Consider the fact that all social groups have rules or laws that group members are expected to observe. This subject will examine why is this so and how groups derive their rules.

**Social Networks**

Aristotle famously said people are "political animals." He meant that people's highest concerns are ultimately political and that people can find their highest fulfillment in their role as actively participating citizens. It is a different thing to say, as later philosophers did, that "people are social animals," since that means that people find their highest fulfillment in their social roles, whether as members of a family or of a social group. Not many people today would agree with Aristotle. Is that because he is wrong, or have people today been overly influenced by the view that they are primarily social beings? This might be an interesting point to consider in relation to the following activities in sociology.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.2: Sociology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Social Networks**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 3.1 Social Networks

**Status and Roles**

Statuses are positions that are culturally and socially defined and that can follow the individual throughout their lifetime. Each status has roles assigned which determine the understanding of proper behavior.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.2: Sociology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Understanding Status and Roles**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings
and activities for the following section:

- 3.2 Status and Roles

**Norms and Mores**

Cultures subscribe to certain rules of behavior that are shared by that group or culture. Mores are beliefs that are held by the culture and usually govern moral behavior.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Norms and Mores**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 3.3 Norms and Mores

**Laws and Beliefs**

Formal rules are adopted by cultures and society's political authorities. This unit looks at the difference between laws and beliefs and how they are formed within a culture.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**The Difference Between Laws and Beliefs**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 3.4 Laws and Beliefs

**Fundamental Behavioral Science: Sociology Concepts (Part II)**

After completing the readings and activities for this subject, you will be able to discuss group norms and mores as well as definitions of the terms group minority status, prejudice, and discrimination. Most of these terms are part of everyday vocabulary. As you study how they are defined and explored by sociologists, reflect on how your own understanding of them is expanded or undergoes revision. What can be learned from sociology about everyday use of these terms?

**Group Norms**

Groups share a common system of accepted norms and mores. These terms are specifically defined by sociologists. As you learn these definitions, consider how norms and mores are different and whether norms and mores can sometimes be in conflict within groups.
This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Group Norms Defined**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 4.1 Group Norms

**Minority**

A minority is a group of people who, because of physical, cultural, or other characteristics, may be singled out for separation from others in the society.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Minority**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 4.2 Minority

**Prejudice**

Prejudice is an often irrational and negative attitude toward a group of people and its members. As you review this concept think about how prejudice can be related to group norms and mores.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Prejudice**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 4.3 Prejudice

**Discrimination**

When groups or individuals are treated differently in negative ways, this represents discrimination. While nondiscrimination is clearly the goal toward which good societies strive, what are the roots of discrimination? What would be required to achieve a nondiscriminatory society?

This topic addresses the following competency:
• Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

Discrimination and Society

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

• 4.4 Discrimination

Fundamental Behavioral Science: Sociology Concepts (Part III)

After completing the readings and activities for this subject, you will be able to describe how sociologists think about and employ concepts such as race and ethnicity. You will also be able to discuss the very important concepts of socialization and social class. Similar to the other social sciences, sociology provides perspectives that challenge accepted notions of how things are.

Race, Ethnicity, and Social Organization

Cultures represent different ideas, beliefs, behaviors, and rituals. Often people tend to judge others by their own cultural standards and practices. They can wonder whether such judgments are fair, but the question as to whether there are any universally valid criteria by which to judge is a difficult one. If there are not, is it possible for any group to judge another fairly?

This topic addresses the following competency:

• Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

Understanding Race, Ethnicity, and Social Organization

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

• 5.1 Race, Ethnicity, and Social Organization

Ethnic Group Characteristics

Ethnic groups have distinct cultural traditions with which their members identify and within which their members behaviorally operate. These traditions may or may not be recognized by others.

This topic addresses the following competency:

• Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

Characteristics and Ethnic Groups

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:
Socialization
Socialization is the process that a child navigates through to learn how to live successfully in the world. Reflect upon what socialization is and your own experience. Can you think of ways in which you were or are socialized?

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

Understanding Socialization

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 5.3 Socialization

Social Classes
People within the same stratification system who have similar jobs, lifestyles, beliefs, attitudes, and economic conditions may be considered in the same social class.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

Social Classes

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 5.4 Social Classes

Fundamental Behavioral Science: Sociology Concepts (Part IV)

After completing the readings and activities for this subject, you will be able to describe sociological theories of human behavior related to aggression and violence, and you will be able to discuss how sociologists approach questions of morality and identity. These topics concern some of the most fundamental questions about human life.

Functionalist and Conflict Philosophies in Sociological Study
Functionalist is the oldest and most dominant theory in sociology. Conflict theory came into being as a criticism of functionalist theory.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.2: Sociology
The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Functionalist and Conflict Philosophies in Sociological Study**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 6.1 Functionalist and Conflict Philosophies in Sociological Study

**Cultural Universals**

In all cultures there are forms or patterns that are formulated to address human problems. These include prohibitions on incest, marriage rituals, rites of passage, etc. This unit looks at cultural universals and how they differ from culture to culture.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.2: Sociology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Understanding Cultural Universals**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 6.2 Cultural Universals

**Health Issues**

There are many universal health issues worth concern (e.g., the AIDS epidemic in Africa). This unit looks at the dynamics of health issues and how information is obtained through research.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.2: Sociology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Health Issues and Research**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 6.3 Health Issues

**Personal Identity**

Prior to the Enlightenment, philosophers often spoke of the human soul. Modern social sciences like sociology reject the notion of a soul. Instead they refer to the self. The difference is an interesting one.

As you study personal identity, think about how the notion of a soul might differ from the notion of self. This is to show how the assumptions of modern science differ from those of premodern science. How do people form value and belief systems? This unit looks at how the individual's identity is formed and what factors contribute to that formation.
This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.2: Sociology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Personal Identity and Self**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 6.4 Personal Identity

**Gender Identification**

To what extent is gender identity a product of socialization? Are there examples that show that socialization cannot fully account for gender identity? If so, what are the limits of the concept of socialization?

However you may answer these questions, one premise of gender identity is that the way people view themselves in relation to the world is a result of their sex.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.2: Sociology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of sociology.

**Gender Identity**

Give examples of gender-role socialization in your notebook.

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 6.5 Gender Identification

**Fundamental Behavioral Science: Psychology Concepts (Part I)**

The activities within this subject will introduce you to the fundamental theories of human development, including cognitive development, and the contributions of individual researchers and theorists within the field.

**Cognitive Development**

Psychology is concerned with behavior and mental processes that develop throughout the lifespan. The famous Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget theorized that such development occurs in stages. As you learn about his theory, reflect on what you find attractive in it. With what part or parts of it, if any, do you disagree?

This topic addresses the following competency:
• **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

**Cognitive Development Theories**

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

• 7.1 Cognitive Development

**Human Development**

The controversy over nature and nurture continues. Which contributes more to the development of a person? What researchers know is that genetics and environment both play an important role in the formation of a human being. There are things that can alter development such as toxins.

This topic addresses the following competency:

• **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

**Nature, Nurture, and Human Development**

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

• 7.2 Human Development

**Individual Contributions to Psychology**

There have been notable theorists who have contributed to the school of thought in psychology. Three German scientists are regarded as being the founders of psychology:

• Ernst Weber
• Gustav Fechner
• Hermann von Helmholz

This topic addresses the following competency:

• **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

**Contributions to Psychology**

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

• 7.3 Individual Contributions to Psychology

**Fundamental Behavioral Science: Psychology Concepts (Part II)**
After completing the readings and activities for this subject, you will be able to discuss some of the research that has been done on the human brain and what has been learned from that research. You will also be able to discuss aspects of brain function, including perception, behavioral responses of the developing brain, and avoidance learning. As you study these topics reflect on your own development or that of someone you know or have observed. In light of that reflection, what insights does psychology provide into the developmental process? What kind of phenomena does it explain or help people understand in this context?

**Brain Changes During the Lifespan**

During the past twenty years we have learned quite a bit about brain function. Some earlier theories about brain function were incorrect. As humans navigate through the life span processes, their bodies change and adapt.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

**Brain Changes**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 8.1 Brain Changes During the Lifespan

**Prior Knowledge and Perception**

Consider how prior knowledge influences perception, or if it does. For example, at times people realize that in looking at a certain familiar view, situation, or problem, they saw what was expected and overlooked aspects that they might have noticed if they had been looking at the situation for the first time.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

**Understanding Prior Knowledge and Perception**

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 8.2 Prior Knowledge and Perception

**Adolescent Behavioral Responses**

Television if often linked to some negative consequences (e.g., hyperactivity, over-sensory stimulation, violence, and other negative behaviors in children). Studies have been done about the impact of prolonged television viewing on adolescents. Have you considered how much and the kind of TV watching that might be helpful or more appropriate to adolescents?

This topic addresses the following competency:
- Competency 111.6.3: Psychology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Adolescent Behavioral Responses

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 8.3 Adolescent Behavioral Responses

Avoidance Learning Conditions
Avoidance behaviors are behavior(s) that a person adopts to remove or exclude him/herself from unpleasant or stressful situations. Avoidance learning suggests that such behaviors are learned.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.3: Psychology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Avoidance Behaviors

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 8.4 Avoidance Learning Conditions

Fundamental Behavioral Science: Psychology Concepts (Part III)

After completing the readings and activities within this subject, you will be able to describe and discuss aspects of brain functions related to memory and problem solving. As you study these matters and reflect on them, make notes about what psychology can tell people about them and how far it can go toward a full explanation. To make this more personal, you might also consider what the psychological study of problem solving can tell you about the process of studying for and taking an exam.

Memory
Memory represents the capacity to hold on to permanent or relatively permanent memories. The following readings and activities are related to memory in general as well as to specific different types of memory and what the study of the brain says about them.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.3: Psychology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Understanding Memory

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings
Memory Repression
In recent years there has been controversy over whether conditions of repressed memories exist, or if these memories are planted by the power of suggestion. This is particularly important given the civil and criminal prosecutions that have emerged as a result of one's supposedly recovered memories.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Responses to External Stressors
The body has physiological responses when experiencing positive or negative stress. The "fight or flight" response represents the body's reaction when faced with a stressor.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Problem Solving
Human beings regularly solve many different types of problems. Psychologists have categorized several approaches to problem solving.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.
9.4 Problem Solving

Fundamental Behavioral Science: Psychology Concepts (Part IV)

After completing the readings and activities for this subject, you will be able to define the term heuristics, and its significance in the study of psychology. You will also be able to describe and discuss Erikson’s stages of psychosocial development. As you consider these topics and conclude this course of study, try to identify ways in which you have gained great self-understanding from your study of psychology.

Heuristics

A heuristic is considered a lesson learned through experience and used to make decisions and problem solve. The lesson learned, however, may not be accurate, useful, or effective. What is the role of heuristics in the basic decision-making processes?

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.3: Psychology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Heuristics

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 10.1 Heuristics

Psychosocial Development

Erik Erikson defined eight stages of individual development. Each stage is defined by a conflict involving the individual’s relationship with their social environment. These conflicts must be resolved in order for the individual to progress to the next stage.

This topic addresses the following competency:

- Competency 111.6.3: Psychology
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

Psychosocial Development and Conflict

Access the Behavioral Science learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 10.2 Psychosocial Development

Health and Wellness

Our society puts great emphasis on health and wellness. Through the media, health organizations, and elsewhere, we are encouraged to take the necessary steps to remain healthy and productive. Consider how the interaction of psychological and biological conditions influences human health and well being.
This topic addresses the following competency:

- **Competency 111.6.3: Psychology**
  The graduate can discuss and describe the principles and concepts of psychology.

**Health and Wellness**

Access the [Behavioral Science](#) learning environment for this course and complete the readings and activities for the following section:

- 10.3 Health and Wellness

**Final Steps**

Congratulations on completing the activities in this course! This course has prepared you to complete the assessment associated with this course. If you have not already been directed to complete the assessment, schedule and complete your assessment now.