



BAKER COLLEGE

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

PSY2510 Cognitive Psychology
3 Semester Credit Hours

Student Learning Outcomes and Enabling Objectives

1. Describe behavioral and physiological approaches to the study of cognition. (APA 1.2a)
 - a. Identify the behavioral approach to the study of cognition. (APA 1.2a)
 - b. Identify the physiological approach to the study of cognition. (APA 1.2a)
 - c. Explain how and why the behavioral approach is used. (APA 1.2b)
 - d. Explain how and why the physiological approach is used. (APA 1.2b)
 - e. Describe the difference between behavioral and physiological approaches. (APA 1.2B)

2. Examine the role of the nervous system in cognitive processing. (APA 1.1a)
 - a. Identify the major structures of the brain. (APA 1.1a)
 - b. Describe the relationship between the nervous system and the psychology of thought. (APA 1.1c)
 - c. Explain the role each structure plays in cognitive processing. (APA 2.1a)

3. Analyze the role of perception in cognitive processing (APA 2.1b)
 - a. Identify the importance of perception in cognitive processing. (APA 2.1a)
 - b. Distinguish between the major theories of perception. (APA 2.1C)
 - c. Describe the processes involved in organizing and classifying visual patterns. (APA 1.1a)
 - d. Compare the concepts of sensation and perception. (APA 2.1a)
 - e. Discuss the importance of attention as it relates to sensation and perception. (APA 2.1c)

4. Analyze the role of memory in cognitive processing. (APA 2.1a)
 - a. Identify the importance of memory in cognitive processing. (APA 2.1b)
 - b. Differentiate between short term and long term storage. (APA 1.1a)
 - c. Analyze the functionality and accuracy of everyday memory. (APA 2.1B)

5. Discuss the interactions between cognition and language. (APA 2.1c)

- a. Discuss the principles which lead to the formation of concepts. (APA 2.1c)
 - b. Explain how language acquisition occurs. (APA 2.1c)
 - c. Explain comprehension in terms of both language and cognition. (APA 2.1c)
 - d. Explain how linguistic concepts and cognition are employed in language production. (APA 2.1c)
6. Explore problem solving within the context of cognitive psychology. (APA 2.3a, c)
 - a. Explain the difference between well-defined and ill-defined problems. (APA 2.3a)
 - b. Explain how a problem is represented in the mind. (APA 2.3a)
 - c. Compare and contrast problem solving approaches. (APA 2.3c)
 - d. Discuss factors that promote and/or hinder problem solving. (APA 2.3c)
7. Examine reasoning and decision making within the context of cognitive psychology. (APA 1.1A)
 - a. Differentiate between deductive and inductive reasoning. (APA 1.1a)
 - b. Explore decision making models. (APA 1.1A)
 - c. Discuss factors that promote and/or hinder decision making. (APA 2.1c)
8. Communicate using the standards and guidelines established for the profession. (APA 4.1)
 - a. Develop APA formatting skills by incorporating proper APA format, in text citations, and references in written assignments. (APA 4.1D)
 - b. Demonstrate effective writing and/or presentation skills for different purposes. (APA 4.1B, 4.1C)

Note: Each SLO/EO is aligned to the American Psychological Association (APA) guidelines for undergraduate learning outcomes

Big Ideas and Essential Questions

Big Ideas

- The Study of Cognition
- Neuroscience
- Perception and Attention
- Memory
- Language
- Problem-solving and Reasoning

Essential Questions

1. What role does the nervous system play in cognitive processing?
 2. What is the connection between perception, attention, and cognition?
 3. How does human memory work?
 4. How do we use and understand language?
 5. What approaches do we use to solve problems?
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Effective: Spring 2021