

PSYCHOLOGY AO1Y: SPRING 2000: SECTION L02: Tu 2-4,S-309 Th 2-3,H-216

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Office hours: Tues 4.30--5.30 + extra hours before exams: Student questions welcomed!

**Topic Weeks: 1: Jan 4/18/25 2: Feb1/22 3: Feb 22/29 4: Mar1/8
5: Mar8/15 6: Mar15/22 7: Mar22/29**

1. Sensation and Perception: Taking-in our environment: Are you sensitive? Do you have a handicap? Colour blindness? What happens with age? Is a relative losing their hearing? What are your INTERNAL senses? Are there careers for "sensory instructors"? Yes! Ch 6&7

2. Intelligence and Thinking: The senses feed our comprehension: What results in differences in intelligence? How can we test our differences? What is due to variation in factors in our environment? Intelligence at work is "thinking". Classifying and reasoning-- are there secrets of good problem-solving? Yes! Ch 11

3. Language: people who speaking good: Meaning and rules (semantics and syntax).The mystery of reading: Do you know someone who had trouble learning to read? How little children crack the language game. Are there careers aiding children's language? Yes! Ch 10

4. Life-span development: From before infancy to old age....are important , continuing themes reflected in each of us, physically, socially and ethically? Yes! Ch 12

5. Evolution, heredity and behaviour: These were reflected in perception, cognition and language throughout development. Now let's get some of the basic , abstract principles and mechanisms clear. Right? Yes! Ch 3

6. Motivation and emotion: Most of us take a long ,long time to understand our motives and feelings, and just as long to learn how to express and communicate our emotions to others. We also learn remarkably slowly how to appreciate what others want , or enjoy, and how to accommodate them. Agreed? Yes! Ch 13....lucky for some? Yes!

7. Social psychology: This has a lot to do with balancing our wishes with the needs of others. How to notice the attitudes of others, how to work with others, how to check out the other person's roles....are these important in developing a group, and in being effective in the workplace? Yes! Ch 15

Voluntary demonstrations will be arranged + Small group discussions on the results!

2nd Term Exam: Covers MS Ch 4, 5, 8 & 9 PLUS JK 6 & 7: Date-- SAT Feb 5th 3 to 5

NB final Exam: Covers Ch 3, 10, 11, 12, 13 PLUS All of text

Perception:

A. The chain of events in perception is the following sequence

1. Object in an environment
2. Medium for transmission e.g. air
3. Receptor organ
4. Nerve
5. Brain: Parts of the brain emphasized by different theories of perception include
 - a. Reception areas where sensory nerves enter the brain (gestalt theory)
 - b. Cognitive areas where intellect and memory reside (information processing, association theory and unconscious inference theory)
 - c. Motor areas controlling reaction to the incoming stimuli including eye movements & reaching movements (e.g. motor theories)

Note 1: Registration theory emphasizes all of the areas - reception areas, cognitive areas and motor areas.

Note 2: There are "feedback" loops in perception, so the sequence is not always only one way. For example, the brain makes adjustments to the receptor organ (in eye movements, to take an obvious case). The adjustments are "feedback" to improve perception.

B. What kind of events move along the sequence underlying perception? There are three kinds:

1. Energy events e.g. change in intensity. Experiments in "psychophysics" study these and our basic sensitivity to amounts of energy and change of energy.
2. Patterned events. We can have a bright square or a dull square: Patterns can be made at different energy levels. Also, some patterns are more complex than others. Some patterns enable us to recognize objects e.g. tree patterns, flower patterns, shapes of houses or of people.
3. Communicating events: Some patterns are made by people to communicate an idea or purpose. (Trees are not trying to communicate an idea or purpose! Naturally-existing patterns are recognizable as objects. But in addition to being just patterns, some artificial made-by-people patterns are communicating ideas). For example, a picture of a man in a business suit, with a rabbit inside his head, is conveying the idea that the man is timid. These kinds of patterns are studied by the meaning-based theory.

Note: Psychophysics tells us "how much" is there

Pattern perception tells us "what" is there

Meaning theory tells us "why" its there - what was the purpose or idea served by the pattern.

PSYA01

Spring 2000

Introduction to Psychology

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Office: *S-515*

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Office Hours: *Thursday, 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM, or by appointment*

Class Times and Locations:

M, W, F: 9:00 - 10:00 AM, H-216

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Course Syllabus

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Reading</u>
Jan. 3	<u>The Nature of Language</u> <u>Psycholinguistics and Linguistic Organization</u> <u>Language Development</u>	Ch. 10
Jan. 10	<u>Life Style, Stress, and Health</u> <u>Methods of Coping</u>	Ch. 16
Jan. 17	Theories of Personality: <u>Psychoanalytic and Humanistic</u> <u>Trait Approaches</u> <u>Social and Learning Theories</u>	Ch. 14
Jan. 24	Theories of Personality, con't <u>Trait Approaches</u> <u>Social and Learning Theories</u>	Ch. 14, con't
Jan. 31	Psychological Disorders <u>Definitions of Psychological Disorders</u> <u>Categories of Psychological Disorders</u>	Ch. 17
Feb. 7	<u>Treatment of Disorders</u> NEW	Ch. 18
Feb. 14	READING WEEK	
Feb. 21	<u>Consciousness (see Steve's section)</u> NEW	Ch. 9
Feb. 28	<u>Intelligence (see Steve's section)</u> NEW	Ch. 11
Mar. 6	<u>Social Psychology (see Steve's section)</u> NEW	Ch. 15
Mar. 13	Theories of Development Developmental Methods	Ch. 12
Mar. 20	Perceptual Development Cognitive Development	Ch. 12, con't
Mar. 27	Social Development Adolescent and Adult Development	Ch. 12, con't

Lecture Outlines From Last Semester:

Sensation and Sensory Coding

Sensory Physiology

Psychophysics

Aspects of Visual Perception

Auditory Perception

PSYA01Y
Introduction to Psychology
1999-2000

Section L30

[Go to Course Web Page](#)

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Phone: 287-7468

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Tentative Syllabus

Week# Topic and Textbook Chapter

- 1 Overview & History 1
- 2 Psychology as a Science 2
- 3 Genetics and Behavior 3
- 4 Biological Basis of Behavior 4
- 5 Learning 5
- 6 Cognition and Learning 5
- 7 Sensation and the Senses 6
- 8 Perception & Experience 7
- 9 Information Processing Models 8
- 10 Memory: Special topics 8
- 11 Consciousness & Sleep 9
- 12 Language 10
- 13 Intelligence: Theories and testing 11
- 14 Human Development 12
- 15 Aging 12
- 16 Motivation: Sex and Food 13
- 17 Emotions 13
- 18 Personality: Theories & Testing 14
- 19 Social Psychology: Attitudes 15
- 20 Social Psychology: Groups 15
- 21 Health Psychology 16
- 22 Abnormal Psychology 17
- 23 Causes of Mental Disorders 17
- 24 Treatment of Mental Disorders 18