

LABETTE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRIEF SYLLABUS

SPECIAL NOTE:

This brief syllabus is not intended to be a legal contract. A full syllabus will be distributed to students at the first class session.

TEXT AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS USED IN THE COURSE (if any):

Please check with the LCC bookstore <http://www.labette.edu/bookstore> for the required texts for this class.

COURSE NUMBER: PSYC 201

COURSE TITLE: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS: 3

DEPARTMENT: Psychology

DIVISION: General Education

PREREQUISITE: PSYC 101 Psychology or instructor's permission

REVISION DATE: 4/2013

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

The subject matter of Developmental Psychology is the human life cycle, the prenatal and newborn periods, infancy, childhood (early and late), adolescence and adulthood. This branch of Psychology explores the ways in which human physical growth and intellectual and social behavior change over time.

COURSE OUTCOMES AND COMPETENCIES:

The learning outcomes and competencies detailed in this course outline or syllabus meet or exceed the learning outcomes and competencies specified by the Kansas Core Outcomes Groups project for this course as approved by the Kansas Board of Regents.

Kansas Regents Shared Number Course PSY 2020

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to:

1. Gain a general understanding of the field of developmental psychology, as well as theories of development, prenatal development, the physical changes that underlie growth in infancy, the general cognitive abilities of the infant, and the social development of the infant.

- Define life span development, explain important issues of developmental psychology (like what the nature/nurture debate is), describe and compare and distinguish types of experimental and descriptive studies, and explain and distinguish the following theories of development: psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, humanistic and evolutionary.
- Describe prenatal development, genetic transmission of traits, obstacles to conception, and list various threats to prenatal development.
- Understand birth and labor complications, and assess the neonate's competencies.
- Analyze the infant's learning abilities, Piaget's sensorimotor stages, memory abilities, and development of language.
- Analyze the development of attachment and the psychosocial development of infant autonomy.

2. Understand the physical, cognitive and psychosocial development of preschool as well as the school age child, and the personality and social development of childhood.

- Explain the changes happening physically during the childhood years including growth and motor development and special issues during school age years.
- Explain the changes in cognitive development and describe issues in language, learning, and memory in childhood.
- Describe the social and personality issues in childhood such as self-concept, play and friendship, moral development and aggression.

3. Understand the physical and cognitive development of the adolescent and the social and personality developmental changes of the adolescent years.

- Outline the sequences of physical changes of puberty that occur during adolescence including such issues as body image and sexuality.
- Describe issues in cognitive development and schooling as well as typical adolescent thinking errors and factors in risk behavior.
- Analyze the Psychosocial issues of the transitioning teen into adulthood by exploring the issues of identity formation, teen relationships and theories of storm and stress.

4. Understand the psychosocial developmental trend of adulthood and the changing roles and issues from young thru middle age adult and into later life adulthood.

- Analyze the important common social developments in early adulthood, including intimate relationships and career choices.
- Analyze research on social issues important in middle adulthood, including personality development, changes in relationships and issues pertaining to work.

5. FOR ONLINE COURSES: Communicate information about topics in lifespan developmental psychology to others.

- Participate in some form of discussion on topics in psychology (example: answering questions in class, small group discussion, class presentations or some other activity that makes it clear that they can relate psychological information to others).
- Critically analyze the objectivity of presentations and discussions in the course regarding use of authoritative sources and supportive evidence.