

Course Information

Meeting Days: Tue/Thu

Meeting Times: 10:00am – 11:45am

Meeting Location: Rohr Hall, Room 111

Semester Units: 4

Final Exam: Tuesday, December 17th, 10:30am-1:00pm

Faculty Information:

Instructor: Danielle Burns, MA, LCSW, PhD-c, *Adjunct Professor of Psychology*

Phone: (619) 253-8197

E-mail: dburns@pointloma.edu

Office: Culbertson Hall (*office hours by appointment only*)

Faculty Bio:

I am a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and Doctoral Candidate at Pacifica Graduate Institute. I bring to this role my experience of having worked as a Consultant for the State of California, Department of Health and Human Services, and a Child Welfare Training Administrator for the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services. In my spare time, I enjoy writing poetry, composing songs, offering gifts of healing as a voiceover artist, and traveling the world to explore various cultures.

PLNU Mission

To Teach ~ To Shape ~ To Send

Point Loma Nazarene University exists to provide higher education in a vital Christian community where minds are engaged and challenged, character is modeled and formed, and service is an expression of faith. Being of Wesleyan heritage, we strive to be a learning community where grace is foundational, truth is pursued, and holiness is a way of life.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Catalog Description: This course is a “study of the major theories and empirical findings in the fields of cognition and learning, as well as practical applications to human behavior. Laboratory activities may be included. Prerequisite(s): PSY 104 and PSY 390 or consent of instructor.”

This course will serve as an upper-level introduction to major topics in cognitive psychology, while encouraging students to apply material from the course to topics covered in other courses such as (eyewitness testimony) and to everyday situations such as driving while using cell phones or language acquisition in

children. It provides an overview of topics involving perception, attention, memory, imagery, knowledge representation, categorization, problem solving, language, decision making, and reasoning. Theories dealing with these issues are reviewed with an emphasis on current research findings and applications.

This course also increases student knowledge of the basic principles of learning and behavior. Students will become knowledgeable about how these principles of learning can be practically applied in order to affect behavior. A special emphasis is placed on the social context of theories of learning and their implications of behavioral adjustment for applied practice. Practical applications of the theories and principles are also examined.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

Course Objectives
1. Describe how mental functioning is studied from an information processing perspective
2. Interpret and present the results and significance of published research in cognitive psychology.
3. Apply principles of cognitive psychology to mental functioning.
4. Discuss the historical antecedents of learning and behavior and examine their connection to modern issues.
5. Describe basic operant and classical conditioning procedures, and analyze the significance of both positive and aversive techniques.
6. Analyze motor learning, observational learning and other theories of learning.
7. Apply various learning principles, techniques and research methodologies to practical situations.
8. Present information in writing, using technology, style, and professional conventions as appropriate to the audience.

REQUIRED TEXTS

Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016). Learning and Memory: From Brain to Behavior. 3rd ed. New York, N.Y.: Worth Publishers.

Kahneman, D. (2011). Thinking, Fast and Slow. New York, N.Y.: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux.

COURSE SCHEDULE AND ASSIGNMENTS

A combination of lecture, group discussion, and hands-on experiences will be implemented throughout the semester. You will be evaluated based on your engagement, knowledge, and ability to apply the material to real world situations. Lectures will highlight selected topics from the required readings and more recent developments in the field. Class discussions are intended to clarify concepts and enhance student learning. Students are responsible for all required readings, whether or not discussed in class. The readings and lectures will be the primary sources of information for quizzes, exams, and papers. Quizzes are completed online and the lowest of 3 quiz scores will be dropped. Exams will consist of multiple choice, fill in the blank questions, and essay questions. The final exam will be comprehensive, but at least 20% of the questions will come from the midterm exam.

Note: The syllabus is not a contract. The professor reserves the right to modify the syllabus to accomplish the learning objectives of the course.

Week	Lecture Topics	Required Readings Before Class	Learning Activities and Assignments
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course Introduction • Course Projects Overview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No readings 	Class begins September 5th
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and historical approaches to studying learning • Research methods in studying human and animal learning 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 1: The psychology of learning and memory • Chapter 12: Development and aging 	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflexes and habituation • Classical conditioning • Association and learning • Classical conditioning research 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3: Habituation, sensitization, and familiarization • Chapter 4: Classical conditioning 	Online Quiz <i>Worth 25 points</i>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operant conditioning • Reinforcement schedules • Avoidance and punishment 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5: Operant conditioning 	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observational learning • Modeling • Motor skill learning 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 6: Generalization, discrimination learning, and concept formation 	Online Quiz <i>Worth 25 points</i>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive neuroscience • Neuropsychology • Perception <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feature Analysis and Integration Theory ○ Perceptual Learning • Pattern Recognition • Attention • Selected, Divided, and Visual Attention 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 2: The neuroscience of learning and memory • Chapter 7: Episodic and semantic memory 	

7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Models of Memory Sensory Memory Short-Term or Working Memory Long-Term Memory Encoding, Storage, and Retrieval 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 8: Skill memory Chapter 9: Working memory and cognitive control 	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forgetting Metacognition Mid-Semester review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Readings 	Midterm Exam October 24th <i>(covers weeks 1-8)</i> <i>Worth 80 points</i>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem Solving Reasoning and Decision-making 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 10: Emotional influences on learning and memory 	Mid-Semester Grades Distributed
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Differences in Cognitive Ability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social/cultural influences gender differences Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences 	Gluck, M.A., Mercado, E., & Myers, C.E. (2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 11: Social learning and memory 	
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognitive Operations Systems 1 and 2 	Kahneman, D. (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Kahneman pp. 19-105 	Online Quiz <i>Worth 25 points</i>
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognition, Heuristics, and Biases 	Kahneman, D. (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Kahneman pp. 109 - 195 	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognition and Overconfidence 	Kahneman, D. (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Kahneman pp. 199 - 265 	<i>Written Assignment: Research Paper or Policy Proposal</i> <i>Due November 26th</i> <i>Worth 75 points</i> <i>No class on November 28th</i>
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognition and Choices 	Kahneman, D. (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Kahneman pp. 269 - 362 	
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognition and Life Experience Cumulative Course Reflection 	Kahneman, D. (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text Kahneman pp. 377 - 418 	
Final Exam Tuesday, December 17th 10:30am to 1:00pm (covers weeks 2 – 15) Worth 100 points			

ASSESSMENT AND GRADING

Grading Scale

A	100 – 93
A-	92 – 90
B+	89 – 88
B	87 – 83
B-	82 – 80
C+	79 – 78
C	77 - 73
C-	72 – 70
D+	69 – 68
D	67 – 63
D-	62 – 60
F	59 and below

Grading Requirements

Online Quizzes	50
Written Assignment	75
Midterm Exam	80
Final Exam	100
Attendance	120
Total:	425

Quizzes	12%
Written Assignment	18%
Midterm Exam	19%
Final Exam	23%
Attendance	28%
Total:	100%

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS

There is one written assignment worth 75 points. Write 6-8 pages in Word format. Include introductory and concluding paragraphs, a title page, and a references page. Place the title, paper topic, and your name on the top of the first page. Use 8 ½ by 11 paper, typewritten, on one side only. Use double spacing and one-inch margins. Write the paper as if a friend or relative that knew nothing about psychology were to read it. Apply APA standards to citation of sources. **Submit papers in class on the due date.** The grading rubric will be provided and reviewed in lecture material.

Written Assignment: Research Paper and Policy Proposal – Due November 26, 2019:

Instructions:

A. The U.S. legal system places a lot of importance on eyewitness memory. Most people would report that they can accurately convey what they saw in a particular situation. However, these ideas are not supported by research. Instead, research shows that memory is quite malleable and is affected by many factors. This research demonstrates time and again that people do not remember exactly what they experienced.

You are an expert in false memories, and a local district attorney has requested your expertise on the following case:

On Tuesday January 8, 2019, a bank was robbed in San Diego, California. It was just after opening time, 9.04 a.m., and there were barely any customers, when a car parked in the side parking lot of the bank. Two men came out of the car and walked to the entrance. Both wore dark clothing. Upon entering the bank, they held out their guns and asked for the manager. When the manager identified herself, the shorter of the two robbers ordered her to open the safe. Meanwhile, the other robber, a tall and burley man walked around

holding his gun in his outstretched arm threatening the remaining employees and customers. The manager cooperated by opening the safe. The shorter robber collected all the money and valuables from the safe. After 5 minutes, the taller robber asked if his companion was ready to go. When he was, the two men ran back to their car, and drove away.

The district attorney asked that you create a white paper about false memory and how it might influence this case. Specially, he asked that you address the following:

- Describe false memory and false memory experiments. Use lecture and research material to demonstrate and illustrate false memory experiments, special distracters, normal distracters.
- Describe at least one research study from a peer reviewed journal that investigated how eye-witness memory can be affected by false memories.
- Explain how false memory might influence this particular case. Use specifics from the description of the case and research to support your answer.
- Using evidence from the case and outside research to justify why eye witness testimonies should or should not carry weight in criminal proceedings.
- Discuss any procedures which can increase or reduce the occurrence of false memories when reporting eye-witness events.

Remember, your research paper is designed to help the jury understand false memory and how it might influence the eye-witness testimony of this case. The document you construct will serve as a legally binding document in the case.

B. Next, write a policy proposal to recommend a solution for the above issue. *Note: This is not an opinion/position paper. Your conclusions will be based on the scientific research you uncover.*

Use the following outline present the proposal:

Introduction

In the introduction, you should set-up the purpose for the policy proposal, provide a bit of background on the topic, and present your thesis.

Recommendations

Now that you have researched a variety of studies and compiled the information together to create a recommendation for policy makers.

- Step 1: In a one-page summary, compare and contrast the results of the various studies regarding eye-witness memory.
- Step 2: Using the research you uncovered, develop and explain particular recommendations for policy makers. All your recommendations must be supported by the research findings.
- Step 3: Based on the gaps in current research, describe the variables, populations, situations you would like to see future research address.

Conclusion

Summarize your conclusions. Convince the reader to support your policy proposal and to examine the chosen issue more closely.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS

This class will be conducted in accordance with the college student code of conduct and basic standards of academic honesty. It goes without saying that any forms of cheating, plagiarism, or other forms of academic dishonesty are not acceptable and will severely impact your grade and any future letters of recommendation. Is it really worth it? Part of my job is to help create a positive learning community. If you repeatedly have a negative impact on that community, I reserve the right to lower your final grade by one letter grade. Ultimately, everyone has to choose whether they will contribute or break down community, and I invite you to be a contributor.

I strongly recommend not using laptops in class. The reasons are three-fold: 1. It is hard to not check other things, which impairs your learning. You most likely are not aware of the impairment, but the research is quite clear. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01443410.2018.1489046>

2. Even if it doesn't impair your learning, it impairs others learning.
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360131512002254>

3. You write more but learn less. Writing your notes creates synthesis which increases your learning.
<http://pss.sagepub.com/content/early/2014/04/22/0956797614524581.abstract>
http://chronicle.com/blogs/linguafranca/2014/08/25/why-im-asking-you-not-touse-laptops/?cid=at&utm_source=at&utm_medium=en

Summary of APA Writing Style. A summary of the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th edition). <http://www.uwsp.edu/psych/apa4b.htm>

INCOMPLETES AND LATE ASSIGNMENTS

All assignments are to be submitted/turned in by the beginning of the class session when they are due—including assignments posted in Canvas. Papers will lose 10% for each week they are late. No papers will be accepted after the last day of instruction (i.e. nothing is accepted in finals week). Incompletes will only be assigned in extremely unusual circumstances.

FINAL EXAMINATION POLICY

Successful completion of this class requires taking the final examination **on its scheduled day**. The final examination schedule is posted on the [Class Schedules](#) site. No requests for early examinations or alternative days will be approved.

PLNU COPYRIGHT POLICY

Point Loma Nazarene University, as a non-profit educational institution, is entitled by law to use materials protected by the US Copyright Act for classroom education. Any use of those materials outside the class may violate the law.

PLNU ACADEMIC HONESTY POLICY

Students should demonstrate academic honesty by doing original work and by giving appropriate credit to the ideas of others. Academic dishonesty is the act of presenting information, ideas, and/or concepts as one's own when in reality they are the results of another person's creativity and effort. A faculty member who believes a situation involving academic dishonesty has been detected may assign a failing grade for that assignment or examination, or, depending on the seriousness of the offense, for the course. Faculty should follow and

students may appeal using the procedure in the university Catalog. See [Academic Policies](#) for definitions of kinds of academic dishonesty and for further policy information.

PLNU ACADEMIC ACCOMMODATIONS POLICY

If you have a diagnosed disability, please contact PLNU's Disability Resource Center (DRC) to demonstrate need and to register for accommodation by phone at 619-849-2486 or by e-mail at DRC@pointloma.edu. See [Disability Resource Center](#) for additional information.

PLNU ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION POLICY

Of course, we all have personal reasons why missing class might be necessary. **Therefore, each student receives 3 personal absences.**

All students earn 5 attendance points on the first day of class.

At the end of the semester, each unused absence or tardy will be converted into extra credit points. **You will earn 5 extra credit points for each unused absence.**

Each unexcused absence or tardy beyond three will be minus 5 points. If absences are excessive, the student may be dropped from the class.

Attendance is a critical component of this course. Much of the learning comes from class discussion and material not covered in the book. That is why the PLNU attendance policy will be closely followed. Please note that only Provost approved, university-sponsored activities are excused and personal reasons such as illness or family events are not.

Regular and punctual attendance at all classes is considered essential to optimum academic achievement. If the student is absent from more than 10 percent of class meetings, the faculty member can file a written report which may result in de-enrollment. If the absences exceed 20 percent, the student may be de-enrolled without notice until the university drop date or, after that date, receive the appropriate grade for their work and participation. See [Academic Policies](#) in the Undergraduate Academic Catalog.