

	Core Competency	Intellectual Skills	Specialized Knowledge	Applied Learning	Broad Integrative Learning	Civic and Global
PSYCHOLOGY						
1. Identify basic tenets of general psychology.	IL,WC,QR,CT	1	1	1		
2. Summarize and describe applications of the "Good Life" (as conceptualized in positive-moral psychology).	WC, CT	1	1	1		
3. Display an increase in personal growth and development (for the purpose of serving others).						1
4. Demonstrate care for others.						1
5. Understand careers in psychology.	OC		1	1	1	
	Core Competency Codes: CC-IL, CC-OC, CC-WC, CC-QR, CC-CT					
	PLO Codes: PLO 1, PLO 2, PLO 3,					
DQP - DEGREE QUALIFICATION PROFILE – CATEGORIES OF LEARNING						
Intellectual Skills						
Intellectual Skills define proficiencies that transcend the boundaries of particular fields of study: analytic inquiry, use of information resources, engaging diverse perspectives, ethical reasoning, quantitative fluency, and communicative fluency.						
Specialized Knowledge (Discipline PLOs)						
What students in any specialization should demonstrate with respect to the specialization, often called the major field. All fields call more or less explicitly for proficiencies involving terminology, theory, methods, tools, literature, complex problems or applications and cognizance of limits.						
Applied and Collaborative Learning (Internships, 391 Groups)						
Applied learning suggests what graduates can do with what they know. This area focuses on the interaction of academic and non-academic settings and the corresponding integration of theory and practice, along with the ideal of learning with others in the course of application projects.						
Broad and Integrative Knowledge						
Students integrate their broad learning by exploring, connecting and applying concepts and methods across multiple fields of study to complex questions—in the student’s areas of specialization, in work or other field-based settings and in the wider society.						
Civic and Global Learning						
Civic and Global Learning proficiencies rely principally on the types of cognitive activities (describing, examining, elucidating, justifying) that are within the direct purview of the university, but they also include evidence of civic activities and learning beyond collegiate settings. These proficiencies reflect the need for analytic inquiry and engagement with diverse perspectives.						