Social Sciences (PSYC)

Courses

**PSYC 220 Introduction to Psychology  3 Credits (3,0)**
This course will introduce the student to the field of psychology, and is a survey of the bio-psychosocial continuum and the intra-psychic, interpersonal, and organizational factors affecting human behavior. A primary feature of the course is its focus on the scientific method as the route to psychological knowledge. Students examine the rationalist, empiricist and experimental foundations of the scientific method and how these foundations can be critiqued. Topics include sensation, perception, learning, motivation, emotion, memory, personality, psychopathology, physiological psychology and social processes. Emphasis is placed on the application of the basic principles of psychology to engineering, aviation, public policy and business.

**PSYC 320 Aviation Psychology  3 Credits (3,0)**
A study of the complexities of human factors research in aviation. Drawing extensively on such diverse areas as human physiology, basic learning theory, aviation safety, and pilot training. The course surveys the study of human behavior as it relates to the aviator's adaptation to the flight environment.
**Prerequisites:** RSCH 202.

**PSYC 350 Social Psychology  3 Credits (3,0)**
This course is intended to provide students with an introduction to the interactional forces between groups and the individual in society. Topics include the following: introduction to social psychology, group influence, the self in a social world, prejudice-disliking others, social beliefs and judgments, attraction and intimacy, genes, culture and gender, altruism-helping others, conformity, and persuasion.

**PSYC 400 Introduction to Cognitive Science  3 Credits (3,0)**
This course is an introduction to the science of the mind from the perspective of cognitive psychology, this course is a study of linguistics, neuroscience, philosophy, and artificial intelligence. The focus is on the similarities and differences in the approaches taken by researchers in their study of cognitive mechanisms in these different fields. Issues to be addressed include: What does it mean to be able to think? What kind of computational architecture(s) is most appropriate to describe cognitive mechanisms? Is the mind an emergent property of the brain? What kind of hardware is required for thinking to occur? Can a computer have a mind?