Item	Content
Course Title and Code	Psychology PSY 212
Duration	3 Credit Hrs. (Theory) / Week 45 Actual Hrs. Theory / Semester / 15 Weeks
Level	Second Year / First Semester / Level 3
Teaching Staff Required	Asst. Prof. of Psychology or Lecturer of Psychology or Psychologist
Objectives	By the end of the course, the student will able to: 1. Develop insight into and become more empathetic to the needs, motivations, feelings and behavior of their patients. 2. Understand there own behavior particularly in relation to their work situation. 3. Know and understand human interactions, different types of personality, learning, motivation, emotion, behavior modifications, effects on hospitalization and other related knowledge. 4. Widen their view by caring for the whole patient rather than be concerned with only physical symptoms. 5. Assess intelligent behavior in their patients and understand the level of I.Q. and apply this knowledge in patient care and education. 6. Identify the extreme emotional reactions of young children as well as elderly patients. 7. Identify the defense mechanisms used by normal and mentally ill patients and be able to recognize their feelings and needs. 8. Understand the psychological forces, which precipitate mental disorders and aggravate physical sickness.
Preceding courses	First Year Courses
Main Teaching Strategies	Lecture – Discussion - Written assignment
Methods of Ass.	Class participation – Assignment - Unit test - Final exam - Mid-exam
References	1. Carles G. Morris. & Mansto A. (2002). Psychology: An introduction. (7th. Ed.) 2. David G. & Mayers (2003). Psychology. (7th. Ed.)

Curriculum Contents:

Unit	Content	Hour
1	Introduction to psychology: 1. Definition and meaning of psychology 2. Terminologies pertaining to psychology	3
2	Mind: 1. Definition and meaning 2. Development of mind 3. Id, Ego, Superego 4. Levels of mind (conscious, subconscious, unconscious)	3
3	Motivation: 1. Definition and meaning 2. Classification of motives and needs: 　-Physiological or personal 　-Human or social motives 　-Intellectual motives	3
4	Learning: 1. Definition and meaning 2. Types of Learning: 　-Classical conditioning 　-Trial and error 　-Reinforcement learning 　-Cognition and learning-insight experiments 　-Motor learning 3. Factors which influence learning 　-Motivation, punishment, positive reinforcement, repetition	6
5	Emotion: 1. Definition and meaning 2. Emotion and health 3. Measurement of emotional behavior	3
6	Perception: 1. Definition and meaning 2. Types of perception 　-Visual, auditory, time and space 3. Factors which influence perception: A. Objective factors　　　　　　B. Subjective factors 　-Proximity　　　　　　　　　　　-Experience	6

Unit	Content	Hour
	-Similarity -Emotional status -Continuity 4. Abnormal perception -Illusions, hallucinations	
7	Intelligence: 1. Definition and meaning of intelligence 2. The development of intelligence -Development of perception and self -awareness, development of memory and development of language 3. Hereditary in intelligence-inherited genes of parents -Environment in intelligence-before, during, and after birth 4. Factors affecting the use of intelligence -Persistence, motivation, personality and mental stability 5. Intelligence tests (measurements) and criteria a. Binet Test b. Stanford Binet Test c. Wechsler Test	6
8	Personality: 1. Definition and meaning of personality 2. Classification and influence on personality A. Physical influence and physical types of personality I - Krelshmeres types (3 types) - Ectomorphs, endomorphs and mesomorphs II - Jung's types - introverts and extroverts B. Social influence on personality home and upbringing; school, education, and work associations 3. Methods of assessing personality -interview, group observation, questions and ratings	6
9	Developmental: 1. Briefly discuss development under the following headings -Infancy, childhood, adulthood, adolescence, middle age and old age	3
10	Behavior problems 1. Meanings of behavior problem 2. Types of behavior problems -Anxiety and stress, personality disorders, disorders of mood and phobias	3

Unit	Content	Hour
11	Mental conflicts and mental mechanisms 1. Definition and meaning of mental conflicts 2. Types of behavior conflicts 3. Defense or mental mechanisms -Rationalization, projection, compensation, reaction formation, sublimation, identification and displacement	**3**