# Cognitive Psychology & Biopsychology

7.1 Module Overview									
Module		Module Title Cognitive Psychology and Biopsychology							
Number									
Stage of Principal Programme			3	Semester	2	Duration. (Weeks F/T)	12	ECTS	5
Mandatory	E	Hours of	2						
/ Elective	Core	Learner Effort							
(M/E)		/ Week							
		Analysis	of requi	red hours of	learnii	ng effort			
				√if relevant to		Approx. proportion of			
Teaching and Learning Modalities					this n	nodule	total (hours)		
Contact Hours									
In person face-to-face				$\checkmark$			24		
Synchronous									
Indirect/Non-Contact Hours									
Asynchronous	Asynchronous								
Work Based									
Other:									
<ul> <li>Independent reading, engagement with VLE,</li> </ul>					101				
research and preparation of assessments									
Total	Total				L		125		

Pre-Requisite Module, i	f any. Module # and Title	N/A			
Co-Requisite Module, if	any. Module # and Title	N/A			
Maximum number of le	arners per instance of the module	120			
Specification of the qua	Specification of the qualifications (academic, pedagogical and professional/occupational) and experience				
	required of staff working in this module.				
Role e.g.,					
Tutor, Mentor,	Tutor, Mentor, Qualifications & experier		Staff - Learner Ratio		
Lecturer, Research			X:Y		
Supervisor, etc.					
Lecturer	A minimum level 9 qualification in Psychology or closely		1:120		
	cognate area				

Assessment Techniques – percentage contribution					
Continuous	100%	Proctored Exam – in	Practical Skills		
Assessment		person		Based	
Project		Proctored Exam -	Work Based		
		online			
Capstone (Y/N)?	Y	If Yes, describe	The capstone is a large piece of assessment		
			that allows	the learner to demon	strate the
			range of sk	tills and knowledge t	they have
			developed in	n the subject over the	course of
			the programme. It provides scope for the		
			learner to sh	nowcase their own res	earch and
			ideas on the topic.		

7.2 Minimum Intended Module Learning Outcomes (MIMLOs)				
MIMLO	Related MIPLO			
On com	#			
1.	Discuss, evaluate, and understand the core components of sensation, attention, and perception, within the cognitive system.	1, 2, 6		
2.	Demonstrate a critical understanding of higher order perceptual impairments.	1, 7		
3.	Engage robustly with face recognition problems, such as agnosia, and prosopagnosia.	5		
4.	Critically evaluate the ways that humans processes colour and movement.	4, 5		

## 7.3 Indicative Module Content, Organisation and Structure

Cognitive Psychology and Biopsychology is considered a core aspect of psychological study (PSI, 2020). The rationale for including this module is to introduce the learner at an early stage to the ways Cognitive Psychologists study internal mental processes, including attention, perception, and object and facial recognition.

There are numerous practical applications for this cognitive research, such as providing help coping with disorders of perception, finding ways to help people recover from acquired brain injury, and structuring educational and environmental supports to enhance learning. Learning more about how individuals think, and process information not only helps learners gain a deeper understanding of how the human brain works, but it allows future psychologists to develop new ways of helping people deal with psychological difficulties.

The overall aim of this core module is to introduce the learner to how human beings attend to and gain information about the world. The objectives are that the learner will engage with the various cognitive theories and research evidence that portray how such information is perceived and processed by the human brain. The study of cognitive psychology involves investigating how the brain recognises and mentally processes information from the environment, that is received through the senses, in order to recognise objects, faces, colours and sounds. Furthermore, to examine what can go wrong when there are errors in cognition and resultant cognitive impairments. By studying this core module, the learner will deepen their understanding of psychology and enhance their knowledge of how to relate psychological learning with the ways practical steps can be taken by psychologists to improve quality of life for people with cognitive impairments.

Over the course of 12 weeks the learner will cover topic such as:

## An Introduction to Cognitive Psychology:

- Exploring the landscape of psychology before the advent of cognitive psychology.
- Precursors of cognitive psychology (i.e., the influence of philosophy).
- Outline the factors that lead to the mainstreaming of cognitive psychology.
- The relevance of cognitive psychology within the modern context.

## Explaining Cognitive Psychology.

- Methods used in this discipline: Introducing the Case Study Approach.
- Diagram Approaches
- Models of Understanding Approaches
- Converging Operations.

## **Sensation and Attention**

- Bottom-Up vs Top-Down Processing
- Signal Detection Theory
- Selective Attention
- Sustained Attention
- Executive Attention
- Change Blindness

#### Perception:

- Explore visual perception considering early theories of perception, the constructivist approach and the ecological approach.
- Explore visual illusions and outline how these can be explained by cognitive psychology.
- Culture and perception.

#### **Object Recognition Phase 1**

- Understanding the power of Object Recognition
- Object Recognition and Naming
- Object Constancy
- Agnosia-the lack of normal recognition
- A Case Study of Agnosia

#### **Object Recognition Phase 2**

- Higher Order Perceptual Impairment
- Introducing Integrative Agnosia
- Introducing the Optic Agnosia
- Case Studies

#### **Visual and Spatial Abilities**

- How we process colour
- How we process movement
- What is Blindsight?
- Visual Location and Soldiers in WW1
- Spatial Attention and Extinction

#### **Face Processing**

- What is it?
- A Functional Model of Face Recognition
- The case study of PH and his inability to recognise faces
- Prosopagnosia
- Face Memory Errors
- Case Studies

#### **Name Retrieval Problems**

- Covert recognition in Prosopagnosia
- Specificity of Face Recognition Problems
- Different Types of Face Recognition Ability
- Expression Analysis
- Lip-reading

## 7.4 Work-based learning and practice-placement (*if applicable*)

N/A

# 7.5 Specific module resources required (*if applicable*)

There are requirements for the psychology learner to have access to statistical packages for psychological research in the psychology lab, such as SPSS and NVIVO. These licenses and packages are provided to the learners in the College.

## 7.6 Application of programme teaching, learning and assessment strategies to this module

The module will be delivered over 12 weeks, which consists of lectures (12). The lecturer will utilise research informed theories, analysis and critique in delivering the content. Group work also provides opportunity to apply psychological theories and research to real world scenarios.

Assessments for this module consists of a major essay or project of 3,000 words.

### Major Essay.

The essay will be an assignment to examine students' learning and skills developed over the course of the programme. It will also examine their understanding of the content of this module. Learners have the opportunity to demonstrate understanding of material and ability to compare, contrast and critique psychological theories, as well as their research, academic writing, and referencing skills (MIMLOs 1, 2, 3, 4).

7.7 Summative Assessment Strategy for this module				
MIMLOs	Technique(s)	Weighting		
1-4	Major Essay/Project (3,000 wds)	100%		

7.8	Sample Assessment Materials				
Major Essay					
This	module will ask the learner to write an essay on one of the following subjects:				
	Sensation and Attention				
	Perception				
	Object and Facial Recognition				
	Name Retrieval Problems				
This	will have a word limit of 3,000 words. The guidelines involve:				
1.	Adhering to APA formatting within the presented work.				
2.	Work must be proof-read for spelling and grammatical errors.				
3.	Include a Title page for the presentation and a separate page of references.				
4.	Employing a discursive and critical approach to the topic.				
5.	Using a balanced, objective approach to the question outlined.				
6.	Do not refer to "I" in this work, instead write in the third party.				
7.	All work should include reference to appropriate peer-reviewed texts or resources when making a specific point or argument.				
8.	Demonstrate an appropriate depth and breadth of reading.				
	<ul> <li>work will be graded as follows:</li> <li>Structure (Guidelines 1 – 3) is worth 20%.</li> <li>Academic understanding and ability as per Guidelines 4 – 6 is worth 50%.</li> <li>The remaining 30% is awarded for content comprehension and excellent flow to the work (as indicated by Guidelines 7 - 8).</li> </ul>				
	king of assessments will be in line with the Marking Assessment Guidelines as outlined in Section 3.3 of College's <u>Regulations in Relation to Assessment and Standards</u> unless otherwise indicated.				

## 7.9 Indicative reading lists and other information resources

## Indicative Core Reading:

American Psychiatric Association. (2022). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed., text rev.)*. https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425787

Anderson, J. R. (2020). Cognitive psychology and its implications (9<sup>th</sup> ed.). UK: Macmillan Learning.

Goldstein, E. B. (2018). *Cognitive psychology: Connecting mind, research, and everyday experience* (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). Boston: Cengage.

Goldstein, E. and Van Hooff, J. (2018). Cognitive Psychology (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Stanford: Cengage Learning.

Heyes, C. (2018). Cognitive Gadgets: The Cultural Evolution of Thinking. Belknap Press.

#### Indicative Other Resources:

Case Studies and articles as posted on Moodle by the Lecturer. These include articles from journals such as:

Cognitive Science

Cognitive Linguistics

Topics in Cognitive Science

Cognitive Neuroscience

Applied Cognitive Psychology

Journal of Cognitive Psychology

Cognitive Development

Advances in Cognitive Psychology

#### Essential Viewing:

Clips of patients with cognitive disorders

Brain imaging videos