



Admissions Office
828-5071



DEPARTMENT OF
PSYCHOLOGY

WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

Many people think that psychology is concerned mainly with abnormal behavior and mental illness. But the study and treatment of mental illness is only a small part of psychology.

What is psychology then? Psychologist Henry Gleitman captured the essence of psychology when he defined it as:

“... the field of inquiry that is sometimes defined as the science of mind, sometimes as the science of behaviour. It concerns itself with how and why organisms do what they do. Why wolves howl at the moon; why birds sing and moths fly into a flame; why we remember how to ride a bicycle twenty years after the last try; why humans speak and make love and war. All of these are behaviors and psychology is the science that studies them all.”

As you can see, psychologists study a diverse range of phenomena. If you are interested in becoming a qualified psychologist, the diversity of psychology gives you many career options. Some of these career choices are listed in the next section. Look through this list and see what area appeals to you.

Even if you are not interested in a career in psychology, remember that psychologists are not the only ones that make use of psychology. Whether you are a nurse in a hospital, a teacher in the classroom, or a management consultant trying to motivate the work force of a large corporation, you will be constantly dealing with psychological issues. An effective understanding of how and why people behave as they do will be essential no matter what career you choose.

CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY

There are a variety of career opportunities in psychology. Psychologists work as researchers, teachers, administrators, consultants, therapists, and counsellors. About one-third of Canadian psychologists work in colleges and universities. The remaining two-thirds are found in hospitals and clinics, research institutes, government agencies, business and industry, schools, counseling centres, and private practise.

There is great diversity in psychology. Descriptions of some of the major psychology career areas follow. Each of these career areas has its own educational requirements, but most require at least a Masters degree, and often a PhD.

Clinical Psychology

A clinical psychologist is concerned with the assessment and treatment of people with mental or emotional disorders. It is the clinical psychologist that best fits most people's idea of a psychologist. Principle activities include interviewing clients, psychological testing, and providing group and individual psychotherapy. A clinical psychologist often works in a health care facility such as a hospital or mental health clinic, but they can also be found in university settings or private practise.

Counselling Psychology

A counselling psychologist is similar to a clinical psychologist except that a counselling psychologist will usually provide assistance to people struggling with less severe problems. For instance, a counselling psychologist might specialize in family, marital, or career counseling. Counselling psychologists find employment in schools, health care settings, business, and government human service agencies. Note that neither a clinical nor counselling psychologist administer or prescribe drug treatments; the prescription of drugs can only be done by a psychiatrist. A psychiatrist has an MD degree with a 4 year residency in psychiatry.

Educational and School Psychology

Educational psychologists work to improve curriculum design, achievement testing, teacher training, and other aspects of the educational process. They would find employment in universities, teacher training institutes, school systems, and government agencies. School psychologists usually work in elementary or secondary schools, where they test and counsel children having difficulties in school, and aid parents and teachers in solving school-related problems.

Developmental Psychology

A developmental psychologist studies human development from conception to old age. They are interested in such things as emotional and cognitive development, and age-related changes in behavior. A developmental psychologist may find employment as a researcher in a university, or as a consultant in private practise. They often consult on programs in day-care centres, preschools, and hospitals and clinics for children. They also may develop programs for adolescents in youth centres, or for the elderly in nursing homes.

Social Psychology

Social psychology is one of the more popular career areas in psychology. A social psychologist studies how the social environment affects people's interactions. Typical topics include personality, attitude formation and attitude change, prejudice, conformity, attraction, aggression, intimate relationships, and behavior in groups. A social psychologist would typically work in an academic setting, but they can also be found in hospitals, business, and government agencies.

Experimental Psychology

An experimental psychologist conducts research on and often teaches about a variety of basic behavioral processes. These processes include sensation;

perception; learning; human performance; motivation; memory; language, thinking, and communication; and the physiological processes underlying such behavior as eating, reading, and problem solving. They also study the behavior of animals. Most experimental psychologists work in an academic setting.

Cognitive Psychology

A cognitive psychologist is a researcher interested in the "higher" mental processes such as memory, thinking, language, problem solving, and creativity. Cognitive psychologists have also become very interested in artificial intelligence, and often work in conjunction with computer scientists, linguists, and neuroscientists in the attempt to model the human mind. Most cognitive psychologists work in an academic setting.

Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Psychologists in this area perform a wide variety of tasks in the world of business and industry. They are involved in areas such as organizational structure and change; consumer behavior; personnel selection and training; and the relationship between humans and machines. They might, for example, study the procedures on an assembly line and suggest ways to reduce monotony and increase worker responsibility. →

Neuropsychology and Psychobiology

Psychobiologists and neuropsychologists are interested in the relationship between physiology and behavior. A neuropsychologist may also be involved in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the central nervous system. Psychobiologists and neuropsychologists usually work in hospitals, or, if interested in research, in universities.

Psychometrics and Quantitative Psychology

Psychometric and quantitative psychologists are interested in psychological testing, experimental design, and statistical analysis of experimental data. For example, a psychometrician would be involved in the design of new intelligence, personality, or aptitude tests. A quantitative psychologist would assist other researchers in the design and analysis of experiments. These psychologists typically work in universities and colleges, but are also employed by testing companies, private research firms, and government agencies.

Rehabilitation Psychology

A rehabilitation psychologist works with people who have suffered a physical loss, either at birth or through accident or illness. For example, they might work with

someone who has suffered a stroke, helping them deal with the psychological and situational problems caused by their illness. Rehabilitation psychologists usually work in hospitals and medical rehabilitation institutes.

Health Psychology

Health psychology is a rapidly expanding area concerned with psychology's contribution to the promotion and maintenance of good health, and the prevention and treatment of illness. A health psychologist may, for example, design and conduct programs to help individuals stop smoking, manage stress, or lose weight. Health psychologists work in settings such as hospitals, rehabilitation centres, public health agencies, and private practise.

Sports Psychology

Sports psychologists have appeared in the headlines a lot in recent years because many elite-level athletes have begun to include a sports psychologist in their training program and often credit their successes to their mental training. Sports psychologists develop and monitor mental training programs for athletes. They also assist athletes with career counselling to help the athlete at the end of their athletic career. Sports psychology programs in graduate school are still rare, but are becoming more common.

Psychology of Aging

This field (also known as geropsychology) is concerned with the study of adult development and aging. Geropsychologists are concerned with applying their knowledge of the aging process to improve the psychological welfare of the elderly.

Psychology and Law, and Forensic Psychology

Psychology and law is concerned with looking at legal issues from a psychological perspective, and with looking at psychological questions in a legal context. Forensic psychology is the term given to the applied aspects of psychology and law. For instance, a forensic psychologist may testify in court about the psychological trauma a victim may have experienced during a crime. They might also be involved in counseling the victims of crime and helping them prepare to testify in court. Psychologists in this area might work in psychology departments, law schools, law enforcement agencies, and correctional settings.

PSYCHOLOGY AT U.C.C.

The Department of Psychology at the University College of the Cariboo offers a wide range of courses designed to meet the needs of university transfer students, students in the General BA program, and the requirements of students in career programs such as nursing and education. It is also expected that a majors program in psychology will be offered. It is still uncertain, however, as to whether such a program will be available in the 1992/93 academic year. Because of this uncertainty, information on the requirements for a majors degree is not presented in this pamphlet. If the majors program is approved for 1992/93, notices will be posted and information on the requirements of this program will be provided at that time.

The courses offered by the Psychology Department are listed in this section. A detailed description of each course and information on prerequisites and transferability can be found in the College Calendar. Refer to the detailed course timetable to find out which of these courses will be offered in 1992/93.

First Year

There are two courses offered at the first year level:

Psychology 111 -

Introduction to Psychology I

Psychology 121 -

Introduction to Psychology II

These two courses are prerequisites for most of the upper level courses offered by the Psychology Department. If you are in the Nursing Diploma Program, these courses are required in your second year. These courses are first-year course requirements in the Pre-Rehabilitation Medicine Program.

Second Year

There are 11 courses offered at the second year level:

Psychology 210 -

Analysis of Psychological Data

Psychology 211 -

Experimental Psychology I

Psychology 212 -

Introduction to Personality

Psychology 213 -

Developmental Psychology: Child Psychology

Psychology 214 -

The Early History of Psychological Thought

Psychology 216 -

Introduction to Abnormal Psychology

Psychology 221 -

Experimental Psychology II

Psychology 222 -

Introduction to Social Psychology

Psychology 223 -

Developmental Psychology: Adulthood and Aging

Psychology 224 -

A History of Contemporary Psychology

Psychology 230 -

Human Sexuality

All of the courses at the second year level are one-semester courses. Psychology 211/221 are prerequisites for many of the upper level courses offered by the Psychology Department. Psychology 210 is a recommended course for students intending to major or concentrate in psychology and for students intending to take psychology courses numbered in the 300's and 400's.

There are also some UBC credit transfer restrictions to be aware of. Students who have taken Psychology 216 and/or Psychology 226 cannot take Psychology 300 and receive credit for it. Similarly, students who have taken Psychology 213 and/or Psychology 223 cannot also receive credit for Psychology 301.

Third and Fourth Year

A variety of upper level (third and fourth year) psychology courses are offered at UCC. Based on course content, these courses have been assigned either Social Science ('SS') or Science ('S') credit. If you are in the BA program, then you must take these categories into consideration when you are trying to meet your degree requirements. See page 10 for further discussion of the implications of these categories.

Most of the upper level courses will be offered on a rotational basis and will not be available every year. Please check the detailed course timetable to find out which upper level courses will be offered in 1992/93.

There are 16 courses listed in the 1992/93 calendar at the third year level:

Psychology 300 - Behavior Disorders (SS)

Psychology 301 - Developmental Psychology (SS)

Psychology 302 - Infancy (SS)

Psychology 304 - Brain and Behavior (S)

Psychology 305 - Theory of Personality (SS)

Psychology 306 - Principles of Animal Behavior (S)

Psychology 308 - Social Psychology (SS)

Psychology 309 - Cognitive Processes (S)

Psychology 313 - Sensation and Perception (S)

Psychology 314 - Health Psychology (SS)

Psychology 317 - Research Methods and Design (S)

Psychology 318 - Analysis of Behavioral Data (S)

Psychology 333 - Memory I (S)

Psychology 334 - Memory II (S)

Psychology 336 - The Psychology of Language I (SS)

Psychology 337 - The Psychology of Language II (SS)

Psychology 300, 301, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, and 313 are full year (two semester) courses, whereas the remaining courses are one semester courses. Psychology 304 should not be taken by students that plan to transfer to the B.Sc. Psychology program at UBC. This course can be taken, however, by students transferring to the B.A. Psychology program at UBC.

There are 4 courses listed in the 1992/93 calendar at the fourth year level:

Psychology 401 - Clinical Psychology (SS)

Psychology 403 - Human Emotion (SS)

Psychology 414 - Research Methods in Child Psychology (SS)

Psychology 440 - Directed Studies in Psychology (S)

All of the courses offered at the fourth year level, with the exception of Psychology 440, are full year (two semester)

courses. Psychology 440, the directed studies course, can be either one or two semesters in duration.

New Courses: 1992/93

In 1992/93, two new courses not listed in the College Calendar will be offered. These courses are described below:

Psychology 303 - Tests & Measurements I

This one-term course will be offered in the winter term. Students taking this course will examine the theory and practise of mental measurement, test reliability and validity, and the uses, administration, scoring, and interpretation of tests. Prerequisites for this course are Psychology 111/121 or permission of the instructor. This course classifies as "social sciences" for the purposes of the General BA.

Psychology 307 - Motivation

This year-long course will involve the experimental analysis of motivational processes such as hunger, thirst, exploratory and curiosity behavior, maternal and reproductive behavior, fixed action patterns, and complex processes involved in social motivation. Prerequisites include any two of Psychology 210, 211, or 221 or permission of the instructor. This course classifies as "sciences" for the purposes of the General BA.

PLANNING YOUR PROGRAM

The precise character of your program in psychology will depend on your secondary school and/or college background, as well as your own goals and interests. It is important that you plan your program carefully so as to meet all of the requirements of the degree or career path you have chosen. The College Calendar and this guide can be consulted, but you should also discuss your program with the B.A. advisor, a faculty member in the Psychology Department, and, if you are transferring to another institution, with an advisor from that institution.

If you wish to obtain more information about a specific psychology course or if you wish to find out more about some of the suggested psychology concentration packages contact the Psychology Chairperson (Danalee Goldthwaite) or a faculty member in the Psychology Department. They can direct you to the appropriate faculty member or advisor. If you wish to find out more about the plausibility of a psychology major at UCC contact the Psychology Chairperson.

University Transfer

Many students attend UCC with the intention of transferring to another institution such as UBC, SFU, or UVic. If you do intend to transfer to another institution be sure that you have obtained all of the necessary information about transfer requirements. You should also obtain information about the specific entrance requirements of the program you have chosen. It is probably in your best interest to talk to an academic advisor at the institution you have selected.

Information on the transferability of psychology courses at UCC is available in the College Calendar. If you have questions or concerns about the transferability of a specific course please contact the Psychology Chairperson or a faculty member in the Psychology Department.

The General BA

This is a four year program which allows you to earn a general Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of British Columbia. All the courses you require for the degree are given right here at UCC. The degree, admission requirements, and course description are printed on pages 19-21 of

the College Calendar. Refer to these pages for a detailed description of this program.

The General BA is not intended to provide entry into graduate school. It's not possible, for instance, to "major" in psychology while you do a General BA. However, it is possible to CONCENTRATE in psychology. On pages 16-21 we have provided a set of thematic packages, each one leading to a General BA with a psychology concentration. It's not necessary to follow one of these packages in order to do a Psychology concentration, but you may find them helpful in structuring your course work if you are interested in psychology.

When selecting your psychology program it is important to note that although psychology is categorized on page 20 of the calendar as a SOCIAL SCIENCE, several of the upper level psychology courses are credited as SCIENCE courses. The category of each of the upper level psychology courses appears in the detailed course descriptions in the College Calendar and in this pamphlet. The classification of a particular course as a science or a social science is based on criteria established by UBC.

Having psychology courses in both the Science and Social Science categories allows you considerable flexibility in your selection of your psychology program. It also means, however, that you have to be very careful as to which psychology courses

you take to ensure that you have the proper number of credits in each of the major discipline categories.

An example of this flexibility in course selection is provided in the last thematic package called CORE CURRICULUM. This package is designed to provide you with courses a student doing a psychology major at UBC would be taking. This package is only possible because of the split in upper level psychology courses between Science and Social Science. **EVEN IF YOU DO THIS PACKAGE YOU WILL NOT GRADUATE FROM CARIBOO WITH A PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR.** However, depending on admission requirements and other factors, graduate schools MAY be willing to consider you as a graduate student in psychology. If you decide to do the CORE CURRICULUM package, be sure to talk to the Psychology Chairperson at Cariboo to ensure your program is equivalent to a UBC major. UBC is presently revising its psychology curricula, and their requirements for a psychology major could be changing. Also remember that a psychology majors program may be in place at UCC in the near future, so be sure to check with the Psychology Chair before designing your "majors" program.

If your goal is to do graduate work in psychology it is **absolutely imperative** that you write to the graduate schools you are interested in and find out if they will accept

you with a General BA from Cariboo if you do a psychology concentration. Of course, you should do this as early in your stay at Cariboo as possible. Year One is not too early. You shouldn't leave it past Year Two.

Psychology and Other Career Paths

Psychology courses are not just for psychology "majors". There are several career programs where psychology courses are prerequisites to meeting the program requirements. Psychology courses are required or recommended for the following programs:

Pre-Rehabilitation Medicine

—Psychology 111/121

Nursing Diploma

—Psychology 111/121

Bachelor of Social Work

—Psychology 213/223 or Psychology 301

In a few instances, special "service courses" have been designed to meet the students' needs:

Human Service Worker Certificate

—Psychology 159/169

B.Sc. in Nursing

—Psychology 333B

These are all courses on Developmental Psychology specifically designed to meet the needs of the students in these career programs.

Even if psychology is not a required

course in your program of study, you should consider taking psychology as one of your electives. Psychology courses can be valuable electives in any program, and would be of particular value in programs such as the Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Science (General) or Bachelor of Science (Major), Bachelor of Science in Nursing, and Bachelor of Social Work. A concentration in Psychology in the General BA would also provide excellent credentials for entry into the Bachelor of Elementary Education Degree program.

Remember that no matter what your career choice may be, at some point you will be dealing with psychological issues. The broader understanding of human behavior that psychology courses provide you can only be of benefit to you, both in your career and in your personal life.

THE PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY

George Alder

George was born in Calgary although he spent many of his 'formative' years in the sunny Okanagan, specifically Kelowna. He obtained his baccalaureate degree at Simon Fraser University after which he returned to Calgary to pursue graduate studies, obtaining a Master's degree in 1987 and a Ph.D. in 1991. While his two graduate degrees focused on different specific content areas within psychology (viz., perception and gerontology) both examined some of the methodological and statistical problems related to the measurement of change. He hopes to continue researching the importance of adopting the appropriate strategy in analysing various types of psychological data.

Gord Denton

Gord is from New Brunswick and completed undergraduate degrees in Massachusetts and at the University of New Brunswick. He completed his doctorate in counseling at the University of Maine. He has taught at the University of Maine and was on the counseling staff at State University College, Oswego, N.Y. He has worked in various school systems as a teacher, counsellor, and consultant. While in Montreal he

maintained a private practise in counseling. This is in his 9th year at Cariboo College where he has taught Introductory, Abnormal, and Developmental Psychology.

Danalee Goldthwaite

Danalee is originally from the urban east coast of the United States, but has lived in B.C. for almost 23 years. She completed her B.A. in Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, her M.A. in Psychology at U.B.C., and her Ph.D. in Psychology at S.F.U. Her areas of interest and expertise include experimental psychology, sensation and perception, and cognition. She is particularly interested in the psychology of language. Danalee is chair person of the Department of Psychology and has had 17 years teaching experience in Psychology.

John Hallonquist

John obtained his B.A. (U.B.C.) and M.A. (S.F.U.) on the West Coast, before receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto. For several years he was a faculty member at the University of Toronto (Psychiatry, Psychology, and Zoology Departments.) as well as a member of the Psychiatry Dept. at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto. As a scientist in the Mount Sinai Hospital

Research Institute, his research was supported by grants from the Medical Research Council of Canada, the Canadian Psychiatric Research Foundation, and the Ontario Mental Health Foundation. John is presently interested in both basic and applied research on biological rhythms, and the roles their disturbances play in mood disorders and adverse reactions to shift work. Of special focus are the mechanisms responsible for winter depression (a type of seasonal affective disorder) and its successful treatment by phototherapy. His research may improve our understanding and treatment not only of mood disorders, but also other disorders that involve the dysfunction of biological rhythms. John's current teaching interests include introductory psychology, behavior disorders, and brain and behavior.

Steve Lawhead

Steve was raised in Calgary, and attended the University of Calgary where he received his B.Sc. in Statistics. While attending university, Steve developed an interest in archaeology and during summer vacations worked on archaeological field projects in B.C. and Alberta. After completing university, he moved to Kamloops to work as a research assistant in the Archaeology Dept. at Cariboo College. In 1981, he began work as an archaeological consultant in a private consulting company and conducted ar-

chaeological research throughout B.C. Steve has always had a keen interest in sports and, in 1987, he took a break from archaeological consulting to work as a professional squash coach (he is an NCCP Level III Instructor). An interest in sports psychology brought Steve back to school to take some psychology courses. This interest in psychology and intentions to eventually go to graduate school in psychology, has led to his present position as laboratory demonstrator in the Psychology Dept.

Al MacKinnon

Al is originally from Nova Scotia and completed his B.A. at St. Francis Xavier University after which he worked at, of all things, geology, in northern Ontario, Quebec, and East Africa. He then did a Masters Degree in Psychology at the University of Saskatchewan. Subsequently, he did post-graduate training at the University of Maryland and Sheffield University, England. Before coming to Cariboo, Al worked as a researcher in Psychiatry Research in Saskatchewan, and lectured at various universities including Acadia, Regina, Carleton, the University of Saskatchewan, and University College, Cape Breton. Al has given courses in Introductory, Developmental, Personality, Abnormal, and Social Psychology, and is looking forward to teaching a new course he has developed on the History of Psychology.

Ray Poole

Ray, who was born and raised in Victoria, completed his post-secondary education at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus (now the University of Regina), where he completed his B.A. (Honours) and Masters degrees. He was also awarded the Certificate in Clinical Psychology by the Saskatchewan Psychological Association. Recently, Ray was named a Diplomate in Behavioral Medicine by the International Academy of Behavioral Medicine, Counseling, and Psychotherapy. He is a member of several professional bodies, including the College of Psychologists of B.C. and maintains a busy clinical practise.

Bill Roberts:

Bill completed his undergraduate work at Reed College in Oregon, where he majored in philosophy. His M.A. at Simon Fraser University focused on aspects of physiological psychology; his Ph.D. research examined family interactions and their relations to competence in preschool. In addition to teaching at SFU, Mt. St. Vincent University in Halifax, and York University in Toronto, Bill has served as a consultant for the Head Start Programs in Cincinnati, Ohio, and conducted program evaluations of outpatient medical services at Lions Gate Hospital in North Vancouver. Bill's research interests center on family relationships and their consequences for the development of

children's peer relationships and purposive behavior. Over the past five years Bill has published a number of articles on his family research. He is currently completing data collection under a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Steve Scher

Steve was born in the sunny climate of Miami, Florida. He began his northerly trek by going as far as North Carolina for his undergraduate education, then continued north to New Jersey to receive his M.A. and Ph.D. from Princeton University. He subsequently turned west for post-doctoral training at Indiana University. Continuing to plot this trajectory puts him in Kamloops. His research concerns the role that emotion plays in social justice. That is, he is interested in how people's emotions influence their decisions about fairness, blame, punishment, responsibility, and related concepts. He is also interested in how people use their own emotional expressions (especially apologies) to manipulate the reactions of others on these justice related concerns. In addition, Steve does research on self-defeating behaviors in normal individuals. He is interested in examining how and why people choose to do things that may be self-defeating.



From left to right: Bill Roberts, Gordon Denton, Danalee Goldthwaite, Ray Poole, John Hallonquist, Steve Lawhead, Steve Scher, George Alder and Al MacKinnon

The Human Experience: Development
 Psychology Concentration
 Bachelor of Arts Degree - UBC

ACAD 1	ENGL 110/111 Intro to Modern Literature and Thought ①	BIOL 111/121 Principles of Biology ②	PSYC 111/121 Intro to Psychology	ANTH 111/121 Human Origins/ Intro to Cultural Anthropology	SOCI 111/121 Introduction to Sociology
ACAD 2	ENGL 218 Studies in Poetry ENGL 219 Studies in Drama ③	FRENCH 110/120 ④	PSYC 211/210 Experimental Psyc/Analysis of Psychological Data	BIOL 213/223 Cell Biology	PHIL 111 Intro to Critical Thinking PHIL 211 Intro to Ethics

ADMISSION TO B.A.

ACAD 3	SOCI 305 Sociology of Families and Households ⑥	PSYC 305 Theory of Personality ⑤	PSYC 301 Developmental Psychology ⑤	PSYC 316 Methods in Research ⑧	ENGL 303 Intermediate Composition ⑦
ACAD 4	ANTH 415 Religion and Society ⑥	PSYC 216 Intro to Abnormal Psychology ⑧ PSYC 230 Human Sexuality	PSYC 414 Research Methods in Child Psychology ⑤	BIOL 331 Developmental Biology SOCI 466 Sociology of Education ⑧	PHIL 400 Social & Political Philosophy PHIL 221 Understanding Scientific Reasoning ⑦

Comments: Provides an understanding of human development from a variety of perspectives.

- ① English requirement
- ② Science requirement
- ③ Other second year literature courses may be substituted
- ④ Students needing to complete a language requirement should see an academic advisor
- ⑤ 18 unit concentration
- ⑥ 12 credits meet distribution requirements
- ⑦ 12 credits from outside concentration category
- ⑧ 18 credits electives (no more than 12 credits may be lower level courses)

The Human Experience:
 Adjustment Vs. Non-conformity
 Psychology Concentration
 Bachelor of Arts Degree - UBC

ACAD 1	ENGL 111/121 Intro to Modern Literature and Thought ①	ASTRO 110/120 Elementary Astronomy ②	PSYC 111/121 Intro to Psychology	SOCI 111/121 Introduction to Sociology	ANTH 111/121 Human Origins/ Intro to Cultural Anthropology
ACAD 2	ENGL 218 Studies in Poetry ENGL 219 Studies in Drama ③	FRENCH 110/120 ④	PSYC 213/223 Child Psychology/ Developmental Psychology	Psyc 230 Cell Biology	PHIL 211 Intro to Ethics POLI 121 Contemporary Ideologies

ADMISSION TO B.A.

ACAD 3	SOCI 361 Social Inequality ⑥	PSYC 305 Theory of Personality ⑤	PSYC 308 Social Psychology ⑤	SOCI 380/382 Intro to Social Survey Design and Analysis/ Socioethnographic Research Methods in Sociology ⑧	PHIL 350 Epistemology and Metaphysics ⑦
ACAD 4	ANTH 415 Religion and Society ⑥	PSYC 403 Human Emotion ⑤	SOCI 484 Sociology of Health & Illness POLI 344 Social & Political Thought ⑧	GEOG 327/328 Historical Geography of Canada ⑧	HIST 329 Social Development of Canada ⑦

Comments: Considers human behavior from a focus of change, resistance, and adaptation.

- ① English requirement
- ② Science requirement
- ③ Other second year literature courses may be substituted
- ④ Students needing to complete a language requirement should see an academic advisor
- ⑤ 18 unit concentration
- ⑥ 12 credits meet distribution requirements
- ⑦ 12 credits from outside concentration category
- ⑧ 18 credits electives (no more than 12 credits may be lower level courses)

The Brain And Behavior Psychology Concentration Bachelor of Arts Degree - UBC

ACAD 1	ENGL 111/121 Intro to Modern Literature and Thought ①	CHEM 111/121 Principles of Chemistry ②	PSYC 111/121 Intro to Psychology	PHIL 111/121 Critical Thinking/Philosophical Concepts	BIOL 111/121 Principles of Biology
ACAD 2	ENGL 211/221 Survey of English Literature ③	FRENCH 110/120 ④	PSYC 211/221 Experimental Psychology	CHEM 212/222 Organic Chemistry	BIOL 213/223 Cell Biology

ADMISSION TO B.A.

ACAD 3	PSYC 300 Behavior Disorders ⑦	PSYC 316 Methods in Research ⑤	PSYC 304 Brain & Behavior ⑤	CHEM 313 Advanced Organic Chemistry for Life Sciences ⑧	ENGL 303 Intermediate Composition ⑧
ACAD 4	PHIL 414 Philosophy of Science ⑧	PSYC 440 Directed Studies: Explanations of Brain Function ⑤	BIOL 350 Cell Physiology ⑥	PHIL 407 Biomedical Ethics BIOL 310 Intro to Animal Behavior ⑧	PSYC 403 Human Emotion ⑦

Comments: This is equivalent to a psychology major at UBC. However, **you will not graduate from UCC with a Psychology Major**—only a psychology concentration. Combines an opportunity to acquire solid analytical and writing skills with the challenge of understanding the biological nature of the mind.

- ① English requirement
- ② Science requirement
- ③ Other second year literature courses may be substituted
- ④ Students needing to complete a language requirement should see an academic advisor
- ⑤ 18 credit concentration (Psychology within **Science**)
- ⑥ 12 credits meet distribution requirements
- ⑦ 12 credits from outside concentration category (Psychology within **Social Sciences**)
- ⑧ 18 credits electives (no more than 12 credits may be lower level courses)

The Mind: Symbolism, Representation, and Communication Psychology Concentration Bachelor of Arts Degree - UBC

ACAD 1	ENGL 110/111 or ENGL 111/121 Composition/Literature ①	MATH 110 Finite Math BIOL 120 Intro to Biology ②	PSYC 111/121 Intro to Psychology	PHIL 111 Critical Thinking PHIL 222 Formal Logic	ANTH 121 Intro to Cultural Anthropology SOCI 111 Intro to Sociology
ACAD 2	ENGL 211/221 Survey of English Literature ③	FRENCH 110/120 ④	PSYC 211/221 Experimental Psychology	COMP 113 Computer Programming ANTH 224 Symbolic Analysis	BIOL 213/223 Cell Biology

ADMISSION TO B.A.

ACAD 3	ANTH 300 Seminar in Social Organization ⑥	PSYC 300 or 301 Behavior Disorders/Developmental Psychology ⑤	ENGL 303 Intermediate Composition ⑧	ENGL 307 Studies in Rhetoric PHIL 221 Scientific Reasoning ⑧	PSYC 316 Methods in Research ⑦
ACAD 4	ANTH 415 Religion and Society ⑥	PSYC 336/337 Psychology of Language I & II ⑤	PSYC 308 Social Psychology ⑤	PHIL 414 Philosophy of Science ⑧	PSYC 309 Cognitive Processes ⑦

Comments: Provides a strong background in analytic and writing skills. Focuses on the complexity of cognition from the perspective of one abstractive ability.

- ① English requirement
- ② Science requirement
- ③ Other second year literature courses may be substituted
- ④ Students needing to complete a language requirement should see an academic advisor
- ⑤ 18 credit concentration
- ⑥ 12 credits meet distribution requirements
- ⑦ 12 credits from outside concentration category
- ⑧ 18 credits electives (no more than 12 credits may be lower level courses)

The Mind: Contents, Processes and Products
Psychology Concentration
Bachelor of Arts Degree - UBC

ACAD 1	ENGL 110/111 or ENGL 111/121 Composition/ Literature ①	MATH 110/114 or MATH 114/124 Calculus ②	PSYC 111/121 Intro to Psychology	PHIL 111/121 Critical Thinking/ Philosophical Concepts	ANTH 111/121 Human Origins/ Cultural Anthropology
ACAD 2	ENGL 211/221 Survey of English Literature ③	FRENCH 110/120	PSYC 211/221 or PSYC 211/210 Experimental Psychology/ Analysis of Psychological Data ④	MATH 211/212 Calculus/Linear Algebra	COMP 113/123 Computer Programming

ADMISSION TO B.A.

ACAD 3	MATH 302/303 Intro to Probabil- ity/ Stochastic Processes ⑥	PSYC 316 Methods in Research ⑤	PSYC 309 Cognitive Processes or PSYC 308 Sensation and Perception ⑧	PSYC 336/337 Psychology of Language I & II ⑧	ENG 304 Advanced Composition ⑦
ACAD 4	COMP 302/303 Numerical Computation/ Approximation ⑥	PSYC 440 Directed Studies: Explanations of Mind ⑤	PHIL 222 Formal Logic ANTH 224 Symbolic Analysis ⑤	PHIL 350 Epistemology and Metaphysics ⑧	PSYC 309 Cognitive Processes ⑦

Comments: Provides a strong background in analytic and communication skills. Challenges the student with the difficulties inherent in trying to understand ourselves.

- ① English requirement
- ② Science requirement
- ③ Other second year literature courses may be substituted
- ④ Students needing to complete a language requirement should see an academic advisor
- ⑤ 18 credit concentration
- ⑥ 12 credits meet distribution requirements
- ⑦ 12 credits from outside concentration category
- ⑧ 18 credits electives (no more than 12 credits may be lower level courses)

Psychology Core Curriculum
Psychology Concentration
Bachelor of Arts Degree - UBC

ACAD 1	ENGL 110/111 or ENGL 111/121 Composition, Literature ①	MATH 110 Finite Math BIOL 120 Intro to Biology ②	PSYC 111/121 Intro to Psychology	ANTH 111/121 Human Origins/ Intro to Cultural Anthropology	SOCI 111/121 Introduction to Sociology
ACAD 2	ENGL 211/221 Survey of English Literature ③	FRENCH 110/120	PSYC 211/221 Experimental Psychology ④	MATH 100 Foundations to Calculus BIOL 121 Principles of Biology	PHIL 111 Intro to Critical Thinking PSYC 224 History of Psychology

ADMISSION TO B.A.

ACAD 3	SOCI 305 Sociology of Families and Households ⑥	PSYC 300 or 301 or 305 or 308 Behavior Disorders, Developmental, Personality or Social ⑤	PSYC 301 Developmental Psychology ⑤	PSYC 316 Methods in Research ⑧	ENGL 303 Intermediate Composition ⑦
ACAD 4	ANTH 415 Religion and Society ⑥	PSYC 216 Intro to Abnormal Psychology ⑧ PSYC 230 Human Sexuality	PSYC 414 Research Methods in Child Psychology ⑤	BIOL 331 Developmental Biology SOCI 466 Sociology of Education ⑧	PHIL 400 Social & Political Philosophy PHIL 221 Understanding Scientific Reasoning ⑦

Comments: This is equivalent to a psychology major at UBC. However, **you will not graduate from UCC with a Psychology Major**—only a psychology concentration. You should consult the chairperson of psychology on the advisability of taking an additional 400 level course in research methods.

- ① English requirement
- ② Science requirement
- ③ Other second year literature courses may be substituted
- ④ Students needing to complete a language requirement should see an academic advisor
- ⑤ 18 unit concentration
- ⑥ 12 credits meet distribution requirements
- ⑦ 12 credits from outside concentration category
- ⑧ 18 credits electives (no more than 12 credits may be lower level courses)