



Study Plan

School: School of Social Sciences

Degree: Bachelor

Course: Psychology (cód. 497)

1st Year - 1st Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
BIO11085L	Celular and Hereditary Biology	Biological Sciences	6	Semester	156
PSI11087L	Epistemology and Psychology History	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11088L	Infancy Development Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11089L	Seminar in Personal and Academic Development	Psychology	6	Semester	156
MAT2558L	Statistics Applied to Human and Social Sciences	Mathematics	6	Semester	156

1st Year - 2nd Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
PSI11091L	Introduction to Research Methods in Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
BIO11090L	Neuroendocrine Biology	Biological Sciences	6	Semester	156
PSI11092L	Psychology of Development in Adolescence, Adulthood and Old Age	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11093L	Psychology of Perception and Attention	Psychology	6	Semester	156

Mandatory alternatives

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
FIL2564L	Contemporary Culture Themes	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
FIL2321L	Critical Thinking and Argumentation	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
FIL2565L	Contemporary Philosophical Thinking	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
SOC2320L	Introduction to Social Sciences	Sociology	6	Semester	156

2nd Year - 3rd Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
PSI11098L	Research Methods in Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11099L	Psychology of Learning	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11100L	Social Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11101L	Dynamic and Humanistic Models	Psychology	6	Semester	156



2nd Year - 3rd Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
Group of Options					
Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
GES2310L	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Management	6	Semester	156
PSI11115L	Psychology and Corporeity	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11116L	Psychology of Environment	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11117L	Political Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11118L	Psychology of Memory and Language	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11119L	Psychology of the Family	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11121L	Elderly Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11122L	Early Intervention	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11123L	Psychology of Physical Activity	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11124L	Psychology of Justice	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11125L	Psychology of Health	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11126L	Psychology and Gender Issues	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11127L	Self-knowledge and Emotion Regulation	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11120L	Psychology of Pregnancy and Motherhood	Psychology	6	Semester	156
FIL2564L	Contemporary Culture Themes	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
FIL2321L	Critical Thinking and Argumentation	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
FIL2565L	Contemporary Philosophical Thinking	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
SOC2320L	Introduction to Social Sciences	Sociology	6	Semester	156
MAT2557L	Multivariate Data Analysis	Mathematics	6	Semester	156

2nd Year - 4th Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
PSI11102L	Neuropsychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11103L	Social Psychology of Groups	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11104L	Behaviour, Cognitive and Systemic Models	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11105L	Psychometry	Psychology	6	Semester	156



2nd Year - 4th Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
Group of Options					
Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
GES2310L	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Management	6	Semester	156
PSI11115L	Psychology and Corporeity	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11116L	Psychology of Environment	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11117L	Political Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11118L	Psychology of Memory and Language	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11119L	Psychology of the Family	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11121L	Elderly Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11122L	Early Intervention	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11123L	Psychology of Physical Activity	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11124L	Psychology of Justice	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11125L	Psychology of Health	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11126L	Psychology and Gender Issues	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11127L	Self-knowledge and Emotion Regulation	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11120L	Psychology of Pregnancy and Motherhood	Psychology	6	Semester	156
FIL2564L	Contemporary Culture Themes	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
FIL2321L	Critical Thinking and Argumentation	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
FIL2565L	Contemporary Philosophical Thinking	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
SOC2320L	Introduction to Social Sciences	Sociology	6	Semester	156
MAT2557L	Multivariate Data Analysis	Mathematics	6	Semester	156

3rd Year - 5th Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
PSI2576L	Relation and Communication	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11108L	Psychology of Cognition and Emotion	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11107L	Psychopathology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11106L	Psychological Evaluation Methods	Psychology	6	Semester	156



3rd Year - 5th Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
Group of Options					
Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
GES2310L	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Management	6	Semester	156
PSI11115L	Psychology and Corporeity	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11116L	Psychology of Environment	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11117L	Political Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11118L	Psychology of Memory and Language	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11119L	Psychology of the Family	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11121L	Elderly Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11122L	Early Intervention	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11123L	Psychology of Physical Activity	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11124L	Psychology of Justice	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11125L	Psychology of Health	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11126L	Psychology and Gender Issues	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11127L	Self-knowledge and Emotion Regulation	Psychology	6	Semester	156
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FIL2565L	Contemporary Philosophical Thinking	Philosophy	6	Semester	156
SOC2320L	Introduction to Social Sciences	Sociology	6	Semester	156
MAT2557L	Multivariate Data Analysis	Mathematics	6	Semester	156

3rd Year - 6th Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
PSI11110L	Differential Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11111L	Psychology of Education	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11112L	Psychossociology of Organizations	Psychology	6	Semester	156
PSI11113L	Clinic Psychology	Psychology	6	Semester	156



3rd Year - 6th Semester

Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
Group of Options					
Component code	Name	Scientific Area Field	ECTS	Duration	Hours
GES2310L	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Management	6	Semester	156
PSI11115L	Psychology and Corporeity	Psychology	6	Semester	156
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SOC2320L	Introduction to Social Sciences	Sociology	6	Semester	156
MAT2557L	Multivariate Data Analysis	Mathematics	6	Semester	156



Conditions for obtaining the Degree:

*** TRANSLATE ME: Psicologia { \ } newline

Para obtenção do grau de licenciado em Psicologia é necessário obter aprovação a 156 ECTS em unidades curriculares obrigatórias e 24 ECTS em unidades curriculares optativas, distribuídas da seguinte forma:

1º Ano

1º Semestre:

5 UC Obrigatórias num total de 30 ECTS

2º Semestre:

4 UC Obrigatórias num total de 24 ECTS

1 UC Obrigatória alternativa num total de 6 ECTS

2º Ano

3º Semestre:

4 UC Obrigatórias num total de 24 ECTS

1 UC Optativa num total de 6 ECTS

4º Semestre:

4 UC Obrigatórias num total de 24 ECTS

1 UC Optativa num total de 6 ECTS

3º Ano

5º Semestre:

4 UC Obrigatórias num total de 24 ECTS

1 UC Optativa num total de 6 ECTS

6º Semestre:

4 UC Obrigatórias num total de 24 ECTS

1 UC Optativa num total de 6 ECTS ***

Program Contents

[Back](#)

Celular and Hereditary Biology (BIO11085L)

1. Lectures

- 1.1. The cell: introduction to the study of cell biology.
- 1.2. Identification, characterization and function of the different cell organelles
- 1.3. Cell division: mitosis and meiosis.
- 1.4. Genetics: introduction and historical outline. Mendel; genotype and phenotype. Hybridism.
- 1.5. Incomplete dominance; factorial interaction; mutations; linkage; hereditary and sex.
- 1.6. Molecular genetics; the genetic code and the human genome.
- 1.7. Human Genetics; human chromosomes. Genetic diseases. The genetic basis of behaviour.
- 1.8. Genetics and Bioethics.

2. Lab and practical

- a. Basic principles of microscopy and use of the microscope
- b. Elementary observations of the main cell components
- c. Observation of the most representative human cells and tissues
- d. Observation of human chromosomes and karyotypes
- e. Hereditary and non-hereditary characteristics: identification
- f. Exercises with family trees and quantitative genetics.



[Back](#)

Epistemology and Psychology History (PSI11087L)

1. CURRENT THOUGHTS IN PSYCHOLOGY

- 1.1. Epistemological frameworks of psychology development: Positivism and interpretivism
- 1.2. The philosophical and physiological roots of psychological science
- 1.3. The emergence of psychology as a scientific discipline
- 1.4. Functionalist psychology
- 1.5. Behavioralism
- 1.6. Gestalt psychology
- 1.7. Psychoanalysis
- 1.8. Cognitive Psychology
- 1.9. Evolutionary psychology

2. CURRENT CONTROVERSIES IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

- 2.1. The body / mind relationship
- 2.2. The consciousness and the unconscious
- 2.3. The epistemological status of psychology
- 2.4. Unity and Diversity in Psychology

[Back](#)

Infancy Development Psychology (PSI11088L)

1. The Psychology of Development in the framework of the scientific Psychology
 - Perspective of Developmental Psychology
 - Factors, processes and contexts of development
2. Prenatal Development and the Newborn Child
 - Conception, Pregnancy and Parenting
 - The neonatal period and the newborn
 - Early relationship and attachment
3. Cognitive Development
 - Theories and models of cognitive development
 - Stages of cognitive development in childhood and adolescence
 - Socio-cognitive and moral development
4. Socio-affective development
 - Social experiences in the first years of life: the baby and the family
 - Psychodynamic perspectives on child and adolescent development
 - Development of autonomy
 - Developing awareness of self and others
5. The child as a unit
 - Ecological development perspectives
 - The child and his expressions
 - Observation and evaluation of child development

[Back](#)

Seminar in Personal and Academic Development (PSI11089L)

1. Integration at the University - personal, social and academic skills.
2. Conceptions of learning and learning process.
3. Study organization and time management.
4. Management and monitoring of emotions / academic feelings in the learning process.
5. Goal setting and motivation.
6. Quality of learning - superficial and deep approaches.
7. Cognitive and metacognitive strategies for study and learning.
8. Self-regulation of the learning process - phases, components and strategies.



[Back](#)

Statistics Applied to Human and Social Sciences (MAT2558L)

Descriptive statistics
Introduction to probability
Random variables : unidimensional and bidimensional
Main probability distributions
Introduction to sampling
Point estimation and confidence intervals
Hypothesis testing
Goodness of fit and independence tests
Other non-parametric tests
Correlation and linear regression
Use of statistical software.

[Back](#)

Introduction to Research Methods in Psychology (PSI11091L)

1. Quantitative vs. qualitative research in psychology: convergences and divergences.
2. Formulation of research problems in psychology: critical analysis of references in order to establish hypotheses or research questions and goals.
3. Interplay between problems and methods in quantitative research.
 - 3.1 Population and sampling.
 - 3.2 Data generation and collection: observation, research interview, tests/questionnaires and experimental devices.
 - 3.3 Hypotheses testing; variables' status and metrics.
 - 3.4 Experimental method: origins, phases, and internal and external validity of the experimental and clinical-experimental models.
 - 3.5 Correlational research model: origins, explanation vs. description, and internal and external validity in cross-sectional and longitudinal studies.
4. Interplay between problems and methods in qualitative research.
 - 4.1 Case studies and ethnographic studies.
 - 4.2 Content analysis.
5. Interdependency between ethical and technical aspects in psychological research.

[Back](#)

Neuroendocrine Biology (BIO11090L)

Neuro-endocrine Biology: A base física da função neuronal; Células do sistema nervoso; Transmissão dos sinais entre neurónios; Polarização da membrana; Transmissão sináptica; Neurotransmissores; Organização Geral do Sistema Nervoso; Sistema nervoso central: estrutura e funcionamento; Sistema nervoso periférico; Nervos cranianos e raquidianos; Mecanismos secretores; Neurotransmissores e hormonas; Composição química das hormonas; Circuitos endócrinos; Receptores hormonais; Sistema neuro-endócrino; O controlo hipotalâmico da adeno-hipófise; Efeitos fisiológicos das hormonas; Hormonas metabólicas e de desenvolvimento; Hormonas da reprodução.

PRIMATOLOGIA: Aprendizagem em Primatas homínídeos; Organização social de Primatas homínídeos. Visionamento de filmes e documentários; assistência a palestras convidadas.

[Back](#)

Psychology of Development in Adolescence, Adulthood and Old Age (PSI11092L)

1. ADOLESCENCE Introduction to the problem of adolescence. The Development of Puberty and Sexuality. Cognitive Development in Adolescence. The Socio-Affective Development and the Construction of Identity. Development contexts in adolescence (A group of family and friends, school and leisure spaces). Adolescence to Adulthood
2. THE OLD AND ADULTHOOD Introduction to the study of the development of adult and elderly. Cognitive development in adults and elderly. Aspects of the psychosocial development of adult and elderly. Risks of successful aging aging risks, opportunities and challenges of aging adaptive



[Back](#)

Psychology of Perception and Attention (PSI11093L)

1. Cognitive Psychology
 1. Key assumptions: the information processing approach and the concept of internal representation
 2. Approaches to human cognition

2. Perception
 1. General principles of sensation and perception
 2. The physics and physiology of vision
 3. Theories of visual perception
 4. Processes of perceptual organization, depth perception and colour perception
 5. Object recognition between- and within- categories of visual objects

3. Attention
 1. Processing limitations and the selection of information
 2. Theories, models and methodological approaches to selective attention
 3. Theories, models and methodological approaches to divided attention
 4. Automatic vs. controlled processing

[Back](#)

Contemporary Culture Themes (FIL2564L)

Module 1 - History: FROM ILUMINISM TO GLOBALIZATION

- 1.1. Public Space - space of transformations
- 1.2. Society, culture, science and technology - the triumph of the cities
- 1.3. The intellectual movements of contemporary times

Module 2 - LITERATURE: LITERARY MOVEMENT OF THE 19th CENTURY AND ITS RELATIONS WITH CULTURE

- 2.1. Notions of artistic vanguard in contemporary literary and political culture: complex and problematic relationships.
- 2.2. The contemporary narrative fiction: the crisis of the subject and the realistic representation.

Module 3 - PHILOSOPHY

- 3.1. The malaise in contemporary culture: From Freud to existentialism
- 3.2. Art and technology: humanization and dehumanization
- 3.3. Emergence of women in public space theory

[Back](#)

Critical Thinking and Argumentation (FIL2321L)

Introduction

1. Argumentation, Critical thinking and Philosophy
 - 1.1. Plato's The Socrate apology
 - 1.2. Kant's supposed right to lie
 - 1.3. Perelman's distinction between formal logic and informal logic.

2. Basic concepts of classical logic.
 - 2.1. Formal Logic: basic concepts, rules and fallacies.
 - 2.2. Informal Logic: basic concepts, rules and fallacies.



[Back](#)

Contemporary Philosophical Thinking (FIL2565L)

1. What is contemporary?
 - Historical, cultural and philosophical notions of contemporary
 - Contemporaneity, Modernity, Postmodernity
 - The «life of cultures»: continuities, ruptures, the «new»
2. What is new in contemporary times?
 - The fragmentation of knowledge in the early 20th century
 - From certainty to suspicion: the value of interpretation
 - Interpretation and transformation of the world
 - Technoscience and ideology
3. Streams of contemporary thought
 - Freud and Psychoanalysis
 - Husserl's Phenomenology of intentionality
 - The phenomenological discovery of existence: Heidegger and Sartre.
 - The therapeutic extension of the philosophy: Phenomenology and Existential Analysis
 - The otherness of madness, according to Foucault
 - Exemplary analysis of an existential phenomenon (anguish)
4. Actually: love, liquid society, excess of positivity
 - Ferry: love as a new social paradigm
 - Baumann: the idea of a "liquid world"
 - Han: "smooth" and "polished" in a society of fatigue.

[Back](#)

Introduction to Social Sciences (SOC2320L)

- I. The problem of knowledge and social sciences
 1. Preliminary questions of Social sciences
 2. The meaning of social: social facts and objectivity in social sciences
 3. Classification of social sciences and interdisciplinarity: borders, complementarities and interceptions
- II. Basic concepts of social analysis
 4. The identification of the social: analysis, understanding and explanation
 5. Social relations: solidarity and sociability
 6. The individual and collective: social interaction and group phenomena
 7. Other methodological considerations about observation and social facts analysis
- III. Contemporary problems of social sciences
 8. Dilemmas, problems and trends
 9. Exemplifications of the applicability of the social sciences



[Back](#)

Research Methods in Psychology (PSI11098L)

1. Introduction: Scientific knowledge, its creation, classification publication, indexing, searching and synthesis.
2. Meta-analyses, bibliometric studies, and literature reviews.
3. Steps in the research processes.
4. Research problems and typologies of research methods in psychology
5. Prior knowledge framework
6. Research designs
7. Measurement in research
8. Developing and selecting instruments
9. Data sources
10. Data collecting
11. Data treatment
12. Interpretation
13. Research evaluation — critical analysis of research reports

[Back](#)

Psychology of Learning (PSI11099L)

1. Introduction to Learning Psychology
 - 1.1. Learning definition
 - 1.2. Learning, development, education and teaching
2. Behavioral theories of learning
 - 2.1. Classical Conditioning
 - 2.2. Operant Conditioning
 - 2.3. Social Learning
3. Cognitive Theories of Learning
 - 3.1. Information Processing
 - 3.2. Piaget 's Cognitive Constructivism
 - 3.3. Vygotsky's socio-Contrutivism
4. Individual characteristics and factors of learning
 - 4.1. Intelligence, cognition and learning
 - 4.2. Cognitive styles and learning styles
 - 4.3. Self-concept
 - 4.4. Motivation
5. Self-regulated learning
 - 5.1. Cognitive,metacognitive,motivational and behavioral aspects
 - 5.2. Promotion of self-regulated learning



[Back](#)

Social Psychology (PSI11100L)

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. Definition of Social Psychology
 - 1.2. Historical trends and current themes in Social Psychology
 - 1.3. Methodological issues in social psychology
 - 1.4. Research ethics in social psychology

2. Interpersonal Relationships
 - 2.1. Genesis of the social relationship
 - 2.2. Interpersonal attraction
 - 2.3. Aggression and Prosocial behavior

3. Social Knowledge
 - 3.1. Forming impressions
 - 3.2. Social representation
 - 3.3. Causal attribution

4. Processes of social Influence
 - 4.1. Social Influence
 - 4.2. Attitude formation and functions of attitudes
 - 4.3. Attitudes and behaviours
 - 4.4. Changing attitudes

[Back](#)

Dynamic and Humanistic Models (PSI11101L)

1. Historical development of psychoanalysis.
 - 1.2. Freud and the theory of drives: the topographic model, the structural model.
 - 1.3 Developments subsequent to Freud:
 1. 3.1. Object relations theory - the contributions of M. Klein
 - 1.3.2. The school of Winnicott
 - 1.3.3. Self Psychology and the theory of Heinz Kohut
 - 1.3.4. The main ideas of Bion
 - 1.3.5. The ideas of Peter Fonagy
 - 1.3.6. Relational Psychoanalysis: fundamental aspects
 2. The main types of mental functioning in the light of psychoanalytic concepts
 - 2.1. The main aspects of psychoanalytic technique
 - 2.2.. The concept of transfer
 - 2.3. Empathy and intersubjectividade



[Back](#)

Entrepreneurship and Innovation (GES2310L)

Module 1 – Introduction to Entrepreneurship and Innovation

- a. Definitions and concepts of Entrepreneurship
- b. Profile and characteristics of entrepreneurs
- c. Social entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship
- d. What is innovation? Types of innovation
- e. Dynamics of innovation

Module 2 – Conception and Structuring business ideas

- a. Process and techniques of generating ideas
- b. Design Thinking tool
- c. Evaluation of business ideas
- d. The process of creating a business idea and firm
- e. Simulation games- from ideas to business formation

[Back](#)

Psychology and Corporeity (PSI11115L)

1- Paradigms and concepts: a look on the Body

- 1.1. Historical and multicultural perspective
- 1.2. The Body in Psychology
- 1.3. The phenomenological experience of the body in movement
- 1.4. The Person - a unit in a Body

2 - The symbolic and significant Body

- 2.1. Body and Emotion
- 2.2. Body and Relation
- 2.3. Body and Expression
- 2.4. Body Image

3- Body's language and nonverbal communication

- 3.1. The nonverbal communication's dynamics
- 3.2. Characteristics of body's language

4- Body and Pathology

- 4.1. Body and physical disability
- 4.2. Body and psychopathology
- 4.3. The somatic expression

5- Corporeity and therapeutic processes

- 5.1. Body in therapy and therapy of the Body
- 5.2. Interventions of corporal mediation



[Back](#)

Psychology of Environment (PSI11116L)

1. THE ORIGIN AND THEORETICAL ROOTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 1.1 Psychological tradition and Environmental Psychology
- 1.2. The importance of external factors
- 1.3. Emergence of environmental psychology as a new area of study
- 1.4. Ecological Psychology - Roger Baker.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL COGNITION AND SOCIO-SPATIAL BEHAVIOR

- 2.1. Cognitive maps
- 2.2. Legibility and spatial heuristics
- 2.3. Personal space and territoriality
- 2.4. Design for health promotion

3. URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND IDENTITY

- 3.1. Place attachment and Place Identity
- 3.2. Residential satisfaction and Relocation
- 3.3. Institutional environment, School environment and work environment

4. ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS AND RISK PERCEPTION

- 4.1. Socio-cognitive model of environmental stress
- 4.2. Perception and evaluation of socio-environmental risks

5. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR

[Back](#)

Political Psychology (PSI11117L)

- 1: Introduction to political psychology: definitions and domains of applicability
- 2: Psychology and international relations;
- 3: Language analysis;
- 4: Analysis and resolution of conflicts.
- 5: Negotiation and Mediation;
- 6: Decision Making;
- 7: Analysis of cultural factors;
- 8: Psychology of Peace and War
- 9: Mental health problems;
- 10: Psychology of catastrophe;
- 11: Group conflicts, prejudice and racism;
- 12: Leadership and Electoral Behavior;
- 13: Political violence;
- 14: Public opinion



[Back](#)

Psychology of Memory and Language (PSI11118L)

1. Memory
 1. Main processes involved in storing information
 2. Architecture of memory
 3. Working memory
 4. Long-term memory systems
 5. Theories of forgetting

2. Language
 1. The nature and specificity of human language
 2. Linguistic development

3. Oral language:
 1. Processes involved in speech perception and word recognition
 2. Models of speech production and comprehension

4. Written language
 1. Reading and writing
 2. Reading acquisition

[Back](#)

Psychology of the Family (PSI11119L)

1. Theoretical background: Epistemological Bases
 - 1.1. General systems theory and cybernetics
 - 1.2. Understanding fundamental systemic
 - 1.3. Changing and evolving systems
 - 1.4. The Pragmatics of Human Communication

2. The family in a systemic perspective
 - 2.1. Development and Family Life Cycle Family
 - 2.2. Evaluation of family functioning
 - 2.3. Intervention with Families



[Back](#)

Elderly Psychology (PSI11121L)

1. Introduction;
 - 1.1. Historical antecedents of gerontopsychology;
 - 1.2 Gerontopsychology as a scientific discipline: level of explanation, domains and object of study;
2. The adult and the elderly;
 - 2.1. Classic Perspectives;
 - 2.2. Life-cycle development perspectives;
 - 2.3. Empirical approaches;
 - 2.4. Other models of development in adulthood and elderly: Neugarten, Havighurst, Tornstam, Carstensen;
 - 2.5. Approaches to aging as an adaptive process: The SOC model;
3. Representations of the adult and the elderly;
 - 3.1. Ideology, stereotypes and social beliefs;
 - 3.2. Intragroup relationships, intergroups relations and social support
4. Research methods and themes;
 - 4.1. Methodological and ethical issues in the study of elderly;
 - 4.2. Research design in gerontopsychology;
 - 4.3. Success in aging: functionality, subjective well-being, self-esteem and wisdom;
 - 4.4. Depression and anxiety about death in elderly;
 - 4.5. Visual processes in elderly;
 - 4.6. Adherence to medication;
 - 4.7. HIV and Aging

[Back](#)

Early Intervention (PSI11122L)

1. Contextualization
 - 1.1 Definitions and objectives of Early Intervention;
 - 1.2 Levels of Intervention; Primary, secondary and tertiary Prevention. Pre, Peri and Post natal diagnostics. Diagnostic Levels.
 - 1.3 Risk factors and developmental disorders.
2. Early Intervention Process
 - 2.1 Intervention models
 - 2.2. Assessment and intervention planning.
 - 2.3. Intervention: child, family and community
3. Intervention Teams: conceptual models, supporting structures of the EI programs

[Back](#)

Psychology of Physical Activity (PSI11123L)



[Back](#)

Psychology of Justice (PSI11124L)

1. Psychology of Justice: general aspects
 - 1.1. Historical background
 - 1.2. Definition, goals and conceptual models
 - 1.3. Ethical and deontological issues in the context of justice: assessment, intervention and research.

2. Victimology: the study of the victim
 - 2.1. Evolution and criminal-justice system
 - 2.2. Models and concepts
 - 2.3. Domestic Violence: characterization

3. Criminology: the study of the offender
 - 3.1. Concept of Crime and processes of criminalization.
 - 3.2. Methodology and assessment tools
 - 3.3. Explanatory theories of the criminal phenomenon

[Back](#)

Psychology of Health (PSI11125L)

1. Health psychology: object of study and main social-cognition models of health behavior
 - 1.1. Evolution of the concepts of health and disease
 - 1.2. The biopsychosocial paradigm
 - 1.3. Health behavior and its determinants
 - 1.4. Determinants of compliance
 - 1.5. Model of health beliefs
 - 1.6. Model of planned action
 - 1.7. Leventhal's model of self-regulation
2. Relevant topics of health psychology
 - 1.1. Stress
 - 2.2. Addictive behaviors: smoking and alcoholism
 - 2.3. Chronic pain
 - 2.4. Obesity and eating disorders
 - 2.5. Cardiovascular disease
 - 2.6. Oncological disease



[Back](#)

Psychology and Gender Issues (PSI11126L)

Introduction - 1. Psychology and Gender Issues: Perspectives and problematizations; 2. Psychological research on gender issues

Part I. Gender Studies: The Contributions of Psychology; 1. Social Groups and Processes of Social Categorization
2. Social Representations: 3. Construction and Development of Stereotypes

Part II. Gender, Identity and Stereotypes; 1. Concepts of Sex and Gender; 2. Gender stereotypes, gender roles and standards of female and male behaviour: 3. Development of Gender Identity: theories and models: 4. The moral development of men and women: 5. Gender and intersectionality

Part III. Gender and sexual orientation — 1. Sexual Orientation Issues — framework and theorizations: 2. Discrimination, prejudice and heterosexism; 3. LGB Identities

Part IV. Social implications of gender studies

[Back](#)

Self-knowledge and Emotion Regulation (PSI11127L)

1. Self

1.1 Self concept

1.2 Life stories

1.3 Self-Esteem, Self compassion and vulnerability

1.4 Self knowledge

2. Self and Others: being with oneself and being with others

3. Basic Psychological Needs

4. Emotions

4.1 Emotions, affects, mood and feelings

4.2 The communicative inter and intrapersonal role of emotions

4.3 Emotional Awareness

4.4 To Feel, to Think and to Act

4.5 Emotion Regulation

5. Personal and interpersonal development of Psychology students



[Back](#)

Psychology of Pregnancy and Motherhood (PSI11120L)

1. THE TRANSITION TO PARENTING

The waiting time (The desire to have children / Psychological changes in pregnancy / Prenatal attachment)

The time of the encounter with the real baby

The transition to parenthood in situations of risk (pregnancy risk and prematurity/ psychopathological disorders and losses and grief during pregnancy and puerperium / teenage pregnancy and situations of relational risk-HIV, drug addiction, assisted reproduction, disability)

2. PARENTING

Dimensions and determinants of parenting

Coparenting

Parenting competence and parenting styles

Positive parenting and risk parenting

Contexts of parenting (conjugal and family / single parenting, parenting in rebuilt families and homoparentality / adoption)

3. EVALUATING AND INTERVENING IN PARENTING (The role of the psychologist and other technicians in promoting early relationships / Programs for parents and future parents / Interventions in different ecological systems)

[Back](#)

Multivariate Data Analysis (MAT2557L)

1. Elementary concepts of the theory of matrices.

2. The Multivariate Normal Distribution.

3. Univariate analysis of variance.

4. Multivariate Analysis of Variance.

5. Non-Parametric Tests (Multivariate).

6. Principal Component Analysis. Factorial Analysis. Cluster Analysis.

[Back](#)

Neuropsychology (PSI11102L)

1. Neuropsychology: historical perspective and key concepts

2. Introducing the brain

1. Structure and function of the neuron

2. Brain organization and function

3. Methods and techniques in Neuropsychology

1. Dissociations, associations, single case-studies and group studies

2. Electrophysiological techniques (EEG and ERPs)

3. Structural and functional imaging of the brain (PET and fMRI)

4. Function inhibition (TMS)

5. Integrating physiological and psychological findings

4. Neuropsychology of cognitive and emotional functions

1. Attention and executive functions

2. Visual recognition and space processing

3. Memory

4. Language

5. Emotions

5. Brain lesions and neurological diseases



[Back](#)

Social Psychology of Groups (PSI11103L)

1. Group Processes
 - 1.1. Definition of group and types of groups
 - 1.2. Leadership
 - 1.3. Conflict and Cooperation
 - 1.4. Social identity
 - 1.5. Stereotypes

2. Intercultural Relationships
 - 2.1. Globalization and intercultural relationships
 - 2.2. Dimensions in the cultural characterization
 - 2.3. Psychological dimensions of the contact between cultures
 - 2.4. Behavioral changes and behavioral changes and acculturation

3. Collective Behaviour
 - 3.1. Collective behavior in small groups
 - 3.2. Collective behavior and social identity
 - 3.3. Behavior in crowds

[Back](#)

Behaviour, Cognitive and Systemic Models (PSI11104L)

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Epistemological considerations: The value of a psychological theory
- 1.2. The study of personality
- 1.3. Criteria for analysis of human functioning

BEHAVIORAL MODELS

- 2.1. Historical perspective
- 2.2. John Watson and behaviorism
- 2.3. Skinner and the theory of operant conditioning
- 2.4. Practical implications
- 2.5. Advantages and limitations of behavioral models

COGNITIVE MODELS

- 3.1. The Emergence of the Cognitive Revolution
- 3.2. The social-cognitive approach of Albert Bandura
- 3.3. Approaches to information processing
- 3.4. Advantages and limitations of cognitive models
- 3.5. The evolution towards constructivism

SYSTEMS MODELS

- 4.1. The emergence of systemic perspectives
- 4.2. The systemic perspective of human functioning
- 4.3. Practical implications



[Back](#)

Psychometry (PSI11105L)

I- Basic concepts

- 1- Introduction to measurement theory
- 2- The definition of a psychological test, different classifications of psychological tests and the definition of "scale" in Psychometrics
- 3- Reliability
- 4- Validity
- 5- Results and norms and interpretation
- 6- The importance of the technical manual and its topics
- 7- Ethical issues

II- Applications: Psychological tests

- 1- The aptitude and intelligence tests
- 2- The personality questionnaires
 - 2.1- General characteristics
 - 2.2- Construction
 - 2.3- Adaptation
- 3- Brief reference to the Projective methods as measurement tools: The example of the Rorschach

[Back](#)

Relation and Communication (PSI2576L)

1. The relationship

- 1.1. The relational source of psychic life.
- 1.2. From early intercommunication to relationship.
- 1.3. From the internalization of communication patterns, to the construction of dynamic models of relationship.

2. The communication

- 2.1. "The behavior as communication or the impossibility of not communicating."
- 2.2. The process of communication.
- 2.3. Communication and language (language and meaning. The performative dimension of language. Different types of language and its role in the communication process).
- 2.4. The relationship as a subject of communicative practice.

3. Being in the relationship and communicate with each other.

- 3.1. Who I am and how I am with the other.
- 3.2. From the emotional literacy to social skills.
- 3.3. The active listening.
- 3.4. Empathy.
- 3.5. The assertive communication.

4. The psychological intervention as a relational practice



[Back](#)

Psychology of Cognition and Emotion (PSI11108L)

1. AFFECTIVE PROCESSES: EMOTIONS

- 1.1. Concept of emotion
- 1.2. Components of emotions
- 1.3. Theories of Emotions
- 1.4. Types of Emotions
- 1.5. Functions of Emotions

2. AFFECTIVE PROCESSES: FEELINGS

- 1.1. Concept of feeling
- 1.2. Components of feelings
- 1.3. Theory of feelings
- 1.4. Types of feelings
- 1.5. Feelings, biology and culture

3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE PROCESSES

- 3.1. The relationship between emotions / feelings and cognitive processes
- 3.2. Metacognition, affect and emotional regulation

[Back](#)

Psychopathology (PSI11107L)

1 - Psychopathology: Subject of Study, Concepts, Methods and Semiology

- 1.1-Psychopathology as a discipline
- 1.2-Classification and diagnosis in psychopathology
- 1.3- Psychopathological semiology

2 - Nosology: Description of Diagnostic Entities in Psychopathology

- 2.1-The Mood Disorders
- 2.2- Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders
- 2.3-The Anxiety Disorders
- 2.4- The Somatoform Disorders
- 2.5-The Personality Disorders
- 2.6-The Impulse Control Disorders - the case of kleptomania
- 2.7- Anorexia and Bulimia
- 2.8-The Factitious Disorders
- 2.9- The Substance Related disorders
- 2.10- Some disorders of childhood and adolescence

[Back](#)

Psychological Evaluation Methods (PSI11106L)

1. Psychological evaluation: history, concepts and objectives

2. Ethics and Deontology in the practice of psychological evaluation.

3. Methods of Psychological Evaluation

- 3.1. Observation
- 3.2. Interviews
- 3.3. Questionnaires and Scales
- 3.4. Tests

4. Psychological evaluation report.



[Back](#)

Differential Psychology (PSI11110L)

1. The development of Differential Psychology
 - 1.1. Introduction: From the origin to the current research perspectives
 - 1.2. The domain of Differential Psychology
 - 1.3. The differential methodology

2. Dimensions of psychological differences
 - 2.2. Cognitive domain
 - 2.3. Conative domain

3. Variety of psychological differences
 - 3.1. Biological causes and individual differences
 - 3.2. Real World and Individual Differences
 - 3.3. The study of the differences between men and women

4. Psychological skills, interpersonal relationships and psychological well-being

[Back](#)

Psychology of Education (PSI11111L)

1. The Psychology of Education
 - Evolution of models
 - Psychological intervention in educational contexts: practice and research
 - Ethical issues
2. Development, Learning and Change in Educational Contexts
 - Psychological development, learning and change
 - Perspectives on learning: behavioral, cognitive and constructivist
3. Personal, Relational and Social Dimensions in Educational Contexts
 - Personal and affective dimensions: Self-esteem, self-concept, self-efficacy; Motivational processes
 - Interpersonal and relational dynamics in educational processes: Representations and expectations; Risk behaviors and resilience.
 - Social influences in school contexts and their impacts: Influence of peers; Influence of teachers; Influences of family and cultural contexts; Involvement of the student in the School
4. Perspectives for psychological intervention
 - Prevention and problem solving
 - Promotion of well-being and mental health



[Back](#)

Psychosociology of Organizations (PSI11112L)

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Characterization of Organizational Psychosociology
 - 1.2 The organizations in today's world

2. The organization as a machine - the scientific approach of organizations
 - 2.1. The engineering tasks and functions of the profiles
 - 2.2. The adaptation of workers to work
 - 2.3. Recruitment and selection

3. The adaptation of the organization to employees - the School of Human Relations
 - 3.1 The work motivation and satisfaction
 - 3.2 Work-family balance

4. The organization as a system: the Socio-technical approach
 - 4.1 The systemic approach of organizations
 - 4.2 The contingency approach

5. The organization as a culture
 - 5.1 Organizational culture and identity

6. The politic approach of organizations
 - 6.1 Power relationships in organizations
 - 6.2 Conflicts and cooperation in organizations

7. The organization as a project
 - 7.1 Teamwork, cooperation and competition in organizations

8. Ethics in organizations
 - 8.1. Individual, interpersonal, group and organizational ethics.

[Back](#)

Clinic Psychology (PSI11113L)

1. Clinical Psychology history and foundations.
2. Psychopathology, Well-being and Development.
3. General principles, procedures and techniques in clinical psychology.
4. Basic competences and skills of a clinical psychologist. Personal and professional development for clinical psychologists.
5. Integrating science and practice in clinical psychology. Empiric support and contributes from the practitioners. Practice Based Research Networks.
6. Areas of practice in Psychology. Traditional contexts and new contexts of practice in clinical psychology.
7. Ethical questions and decision-making processes in clinical psychology.