Department of Psychology

Chair
• Katherine D. Kinzler

Professors
• Edward S. Awh
• Jean Decety
• David A. Gallo
• Susan Goldin-Meadow
• Leslie M. Kay
• Boaz Keysar
• Katherine D. Kinzler
• Susan Cohen Levine
• Daniel Margoliash, Organismal Biology and Anatomy
• Howard C. Nusbaum
• Shigehiro Oishi
• Brian Prendergast
• Steven K. Shevell
• Richard Shweder, Comparative Human Development
• Edward K. Vogel
• Amanda Woodward

Associate Professors
• Marc G. Berman, Associate Chair
• Sarah London
• Greg J. Norman
• Alex Shaw

Assistant Professors
• Wilma A. Bainbridge
• Lin Bian
• Akram Bakkour
• Lydia Emery
• Yuan Chang Leong
• Monica Rosenberg
• Jai Yu

Emeritus Faculty
• Abraham Bookstein, Humanities Division
• Norman M. Bradburn
• William Goldstein
• Jerre Levy
• Frederick F. Lighthall, Education
• John A. Lucy, Comparative Human Development
• Martha McClintock
• David McNeill
• Joel M. Pokorny, Ophthalmology and Visual Science
• Vivianne Smith, Ophthalmology and Visual Science
• Nancy Lou Stein

Department website: http://psychology.uchicago.edu

Originally founded as the Laboratory of Psychology in 1893, the Department of Psychology has been for a century a leading center of scholarship, research and teaching in psychology and related fields. Among its distinguished faculty and students have been James Rowland Angell, John Dewey, George Herbert Mead, John
B. Watson, the founder of behaviorism, L. L. Thurstone, a pioneer in psychological measurement, Karl Lashley, Klüver and Bucy, Kleitman, discoverer of REM sleep, Frank Beach, founder of behavioral endocrinology, W. C. Allee who viewed biology as a social phenomenon, and Roger Sperry, Nobel Prize winner for his work in cerebral lateralization. The present Department of Psychology is conscious of its distinguished intellectual forebears and continues to reflect its heritage in its commitment to research, the scope of its inquiry, and the diversity of its programs of graduate study.

The Department of Psychology is organized into specialized programs that reflect the contemporary state of the discipline and the wide-ranging interests of its own faculty. The areas of concentration are cognition, computational cognitive neuroscience, developmental psychology, integrative neuroscience, and social psychology. Consistent with the multidisciplinary traditions of the University of Chicago, many faculty members serve on more than one of the department's programs. Faculty and students participate in courses, colloquia, workshops and joint research ventures with scholars in other departments. These include biology, computer science, education, human development, linguistics, neuroscience, philosophy, and others, as well as the University's professional schools of business, public policy, law, medicine, and social service administration.

Doctoral study in the University of Chicago’s Department of Psychology typically spans five years and includes a common curriculum of eight courses with other requirements set by the student's area of specialization. In addition, each student will complete a trial research project under the guidance of a faculty advisor or advisors, and complete a dissertation. Students are evaluated yearly to determine progress. Advisors are a critical component of students' experience in the doctoral program, providing guidance and collaboration in conducting research and academic advising.

DEGREES

Programs of graduate study offered by the department lead to the PhD degree at the University of Chicago. The Department of Psychology does not offer courses of study leading to the degree of Master of Arts (MA). However, students admitted to doctoral study may take the MA degree as an optional step in the doctoral program. Similarly, a student admitted who must leave the program, for whatever reason, may apply for a terminal MA degree, providing the student has met the program requirements of the particular program of the Department of Psychology.

PSYCHOLOGY-LINGUISTICS JOINT PHD PROGRAM

Students in the Department of Linguistics in the Division of the Humanities who wish to work toward a joint PhD in Psychology’s Cognition Program and in Linguistics must be admitted to the Department of Psychology through the Division of the Social Sciences.

PSYCHOLOGY-BUSINESS JOINT PHD PROGRAM

The Joint Program in Psychology and Business was established in 2009, and is overseen jointly by the Behavioral Science dissertation area (https://www.chicagobooth.edu/phd/dissertation-areas/behavioral-science/) at Chicago Booth and the Department of Psychology. The aim of this program is to connect the large number of social, cognitive, and organizational psychologists at Chicago Booth and within the Department of Psychology.

To qualify for the joint program, a student must be admitted into either the Psychology or the Business graduate program. PhD students in Psychology or Business who want to take the Joint Degree will need an adviser in both schools. The adviser from the program the student was initially admitted into will be a primary adviser and the one from the other program, the secondary adviser. Normally this would be done, after arrival, during the first year of studies. Once the student and the faculty member agree on the advising relationship, and after successfully completing at least one year in the primary program, the student applies to the secondary program. The application is then reviewed by the faculty in the program that the student wants to join.

ADMISSION

Students are admitted by application to the Department of Psychology to pursue courses of doctoral study that are formulated by the individual programs. Candidates for admission are expected to have some background in psychology as well as mathematics and statistics.

The application process for admission and financial aid for the Psychology graduate program is administered through the Dean of Students Office in the Division of the Social Sciences. The application for admission, with instructions, deadlines and department-specific information, is available online at: http://apply-ssd.uchicago.edu/apply/.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

All doctoral students in the Department of Psychology must complete the common graduate curriculum. In addition, each student must complete the course requirements specified by one of the department's specialized training and research programs. In exceptional cases, a student may design an individual sequence of courses.
This sequence must be approved by the curriculum and student affairs committee before the student undertakes it. Completion of these course requirements is a prerequisite for Ph.D. candidacy.

Practical pedagogical experience is a program requirement in the doctoral program. Students in the Department of Psychology will be required to complete five mentored teaching experiences (MTEs), with the possibility of additional teaching experiences for those students seeking advanced pedagogical training. These experiences may include being a Course TA, a Course Intern (for College Core courses), and/or a Mentored Instructor of a stand-alone course (when applicable).

COMMON GRADUATE CURRICULUM

The common curriculum consists of eight courses. Other requirements for graduate students will be set by the student's area of specialization.

Proseminar

One-quarter course in which faculty members whose primary affiliation is the Department of Psychology give a summary of their ongoing research and students write a research proposal, to be submitted for an NSF graduate fellowship if the student is eligible for this funding. Professional development topics are also covered.

Statistics Requirement: Three courses passed with a grade of B or better

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAT 22000</td>
<td>Statistical Methods and Applications (or BUSN 41000 or equivalent approved by the Graduate Curriculum Committee. More advanced courses, for which these courses are prerequisites, also fulfill this requirement.)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYC 37300</td>
<td>Experimental Design and Statistical Modeling I</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYC 37900</td>
<td>Experimental Design and Statistical Modeling II</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRIAL RESEARCH SEMINAR

All graduate students are required to take the trial research seminar in the spring of the first year. The purpose of this seminar is to help students formulate and complete their trial research projects.

BREADTH REQUIREMENT

Students are required to take a minimum of three doctoral level courses in Psychology, extending across different areas of psychological science. These courses should be chosen in consultation with the student’s advisor and program area. These courses must be passed with a grade of B or better.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS

TRIAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Each student will complete a trial research project under the guidance of a faculty advisor or advisors by the end of the spring quarter of the second year.

At the start of the project, each student must form a trial research committee, composed of three faculty members. Typically, the chair of the committee is the student’s primary research advisor. The chair of the committee must be a faculty or emeritus faculty member in the Psychology Department. At least one other member of the committee must be a faculty, emeritus faculty or affiliated faculty member in the Psychology Department. The third member of the committee may be from outside of the Psychology Department, provided that the chair of the trial research committee gives his or her approval.

By the end of autumn quarter of the second year, the student’s trial research committee should meet to approve the proposed trial research project. At a minimum, this meeting consists of a student presentation of the proposed work and discussion of the plan with the committee. Essential to this approval is the committee’s decision that the project can feasibly be completed by the end of the second year.

By the end of spring quarter of the second year, students must submit their written trial research paper to their committee, in preparation for the trial research defense meeting. By the end of spring quarter, students should defend their trial research project at a meeting with their trial research committee, which will also assess the depth and breadth of students’ knowledge of their research problem.

Successful completion of the trial research project is a prerequisite for PhD candidacy.

DISSERTATION

To begin the dissertation process, a student must form a three-member dissertation committee consisting of a chairperson and two other faculty members. Typically, the chair is the student’s primary research advisor. The chair of the dissertation committee must be a faculty or emeritus faculty member in the Psychology Department. At least one other member of the committee must be a faculty, emeritus faculty or affiliated faculty member in the Psychology Department. The third member of the committee must be from the University of Chicago, but may be from outside of the Psychology Department, provided that the chair of the dissertation committee gives his or her approval.

Once a dissertation committee exists, the student must formulate an independent research project to be carried out under the committee’s guidance. The student will then prepare a written dissertation proposal and
submit it to his or her committee. When the student’s advisor agrees, the student may schedule an oral defense of the proposal.

To be admitted to PhD candidacy, a student must have successfully completed: (a) the Common Graduate Curriculum (including the statistics and breadth requirement); (b) the course requirements specified by a program or an individual course of study approved by the Curriculum Committee; (c) a trial research project; (d) approval of the dissertation proposal by all members of the student’s dissertation committee following the oral defense.

The completed thesis must be submitted to all three committee members. When the student’s advisor agrees, the student may schedule an oral defense of the dissertation. The oral exam is administered by four members of the University community: the three members of the dissertation committee and an outside reader. The outside reader may be a faculty member at the University of Chicago, or a scientist at another institution. The outside reader must be approved by the thesis advisor. If, after the oral defense, all committee members approve the thesis, the student has met the Psychology Department’s requirements for the PhD degree.

The completed dissertation must be formatted and submitted to the dissertation office by the quarterly deadline for graduation established by the dissertation office. For information about formatting the dissertation and submission deadlines, please visit the dissertation office’s website (https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/research/scholar/phd/).

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

The Department of Psychology is organized into five areas of specialization: Cognition, Computational Cognitive Neuroscience, Developmental Psychology, Integrative Neuroscience, and Social Psychology.

COGNITION PROGRAM

The goal of the doctoral program in Cognitive Psychology is to train graduate students to be well-rounded researchers and scholars. Our unique approach fosters integrative thinking that crosses disciplinary boundaries, and focuses on research questions that have both theoretical and practical significance. Faculty, students, and post docs collaborate on projects spanning a variety of cognitive domains, such as human memory, language and communication, perception, attention and action, and conflict resolution and negotiation. Not only do we focus on fundamentally cognitive questions, but we also situate these questions within a broader context, including the biological bases and the social manifestations of cognitive phenomena. Our integrative approach allows graduate students to benefit from the university as a whole, by interacting with faculty from the Biological Sciences, the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

Curriculum

There are three elements in the graduate curriculum of the Cognition Program.

1. Departmental curriculum. Students must complete the departmental core graduate curriculum.

2. Basic courses. Three basic courses. The following list includes possible courses, including those that are not offered every year. The purpose of this requirement is to develop a deeper understanding of the theories and methods used to scientifically study cognition, and how these approaches are central to many areas of psychological inquiry. Pre-approved courses are:

   - PSYC 31200 Systems Neuroscience
   - PSYC 37400 Long Term Memory
   - PSYC 38655 Environmental Neuroscience
   - PSYC 40107 Behavioral Neuroscience
   - PSYC 41115 Social Cognitive Development
   - PSYC 42350 Advanced Topics in Human Neuroimaging
   - PSYC 42570 Integrating the Real World into Perception and Memory
   - PSYC 42950 Memory and Decision Making
   - PSYC 43200 Seminar in Language Development

   Students may also propose other courses, based on course offerings in a given year. Such student-proposed courses should be approved by the cognition area chair prior to taking them.

3. Advanced courses and seminars. Students are strongly encouraged to participate in advanced courses and seminars, particularly in their area of interest.
The Computational Cognitive Neuroscience Program

The brain, and particularly the human/primate brain, is arguably one of the most complex systems in the known universe. Huge progress has been made in the fields of Psychology and Neuroscience to understand the workings of the brain and its relationship to behavior. With the advent of new imaging technologies to record non-invasively and at much lower cost, datasets at huge scales are available to researchers across the world. At the same time, behavioral data from social media, cellphone, and credit cards are accessible at unprecedented temporal and spatial scales with millions and even billions of datapoints. Coupled with these enormous and complex datasets, the analysis tools to analyze these data have also become more complex, such as deep neural networks, Bayesian networks and Boltzmann machines. The Computational Cognitive Neuroscience program provides the requisite skills to become proficient at handling these large and complex data, along with the complex computational analysis tools needed to make progress in our understanding of brain and behavior. The Computational Cognitive Neuroscience graduate program at the University of Chicago is designed to provide the training and research opportunities for the next generation of computational cognitive neuroscientists. The program will provide students with training in basic neuroscience, cognition and computational techniques to tackle the incredible and daunting challenge in trying to understand such a complex system and complex multidimensional behavior.

Curriculum

1. Students must complete the Common Graduate Curriculum (https://psychology.uchicago.edu/content/phd-curriculum/) in Psychology.

2. Students must take PSYC 43030 Introduction to Psychoinformatics: Computer Science for Psychologists (offered in 2024-25); this requirement will be waived if student has sufficient programming experience.

3. Two Core Neuroscience courses. From the four options below, students should complete two courses.
   - CPNS 30000 Cellular Neurobiology
   - CPNS 30107 Behavioral Neuroscience
   - CPNS 30116 Survey of Systems Neuroscience
   - CPNS 34231 Methods in Computational Neuroscience

4. Three advanced courses, one of which will be required to be a breadth course outside of the student’s main discipline. Eligible courses will include all graduate level seminars taught by faculty in the Psychology Department, as well as a list of courses in other departments that are deemed relevant for the computational cognitive neuroscience curriculum. These outside courses will provide additional opportunities for computational and analytic training.

Below is a list of the “advanced courses” in computational cognitive neuroscience students can choose from in Psychology (note this is not a complete list). Computational courses offered by other programs (MACS, CPNS) may also meet these requirements.

PSYC 31900 The Neuroscience of Narratives. (Leong)
PSYC 32750 Advanced Topics in Chronobiology. (Prendergast)
PSYC 34133 Neuroscience of Seeing. (Wei, Maunsell, Sherman, Shevell)
PSYC 34810 Neuroeconomics. (Bakkour)
PSYC 37400 Long Term Memory. (Gallo)
PSYC 37250 Foundations of Neuroscience: Historical Perspective. (Kay)
PSYC 41210 Psychophysiology: Methods, Concepts, and Applications. (Norman)
PSYC 42350 Advanced Topics in Human Neuroimaging (Bainbridge, Rosenberg)
PSYC 42570 Integrating the Real World into Perception and Memory. (Bainbridge)
PSYC 42650 Working Memory. (Awh)
PSYC 42850 Memory and Decision Making (Bakkour)
PSYC 43100 Affective Neuroscience. (Norman)
PSYC 43130 Stress and the Social Brain (Norman)
PSYC 43780 Basics of conducting EEG and ERP research. (Vogel)
PSYC 43910 Current Topics in Working Memory and Attention (Vogel)
PSYC 44550 Cognitive Neuroscience Core Course (Awh/Vogel)
PSYC 45500 Cognitive and Social Neuroscience of Aging. (Gallo)
PSYC 46050 Principles of Data Science and Engineering for Laboratory Research (Yu)

The Developmental Psychology Program

The Developmental Program provides a rich environment for scientific inquiry, mentorship, and training. Our faculty pursue a wide range of topics that span cognitive, emotional and social development. In cognitive development, our work focuses on infants’ and children’s mathematical, spatial, and language development along with interventions to improve educational outcomes. In terms of social and emotional development, we examine infants’ and children’s affective, intentional, and moral understanding. Other research examines how interacting with their environment affects children’s cognition and social behavior, and how their bodies can shape learning and thinking. Not only do our faculty, post-docs, and students investigate multiple exciting questions with behavioral methods, but they also supplement this approach with other
methods including behavioral economics, gestural analyses, functional MRI, eye tracking, and EEG/ERPs. Moreover, the faculty interact with faculty from other disciplines, bringing rich interdisciplinary expertise to bear on their research questions. The faculty are also involved with the Science of Learning Center (https://scienceoflearning.uchicago.edu/), Center for Gesture Sign and Language (https://gslcenter.uchicago.edu), Committee on Education (https://coe.uchicago.edu), and the Child Neurosuite (http://www.childneurosuite.org/). These diverse perspectives and methodologies provide a comprehensive picture of how the mind works and is shaped throughout development.

Curriculum

1. The following requirements are in addition to the common Graduate Curriculum required of all graduate students.

2. Students must take an advanced course in the three areas of Developmental Psychology listed below. Certain seminars may also fulfill these requirements. Below are a few examples of courses that will fulfill these requirements. Students may petition the developmental area chair to count courses not included on this list.

   a) Cognitive/Intellectual Development:
   PSYC 42550 Topics in Cognitive Development; PSYC 32450 Seminar on Mathematical Development; PSYC 33600 Cognition in Infancy

   b) Language Development:
   PSYC 43200 Seminar in Language Development; PSYC 43680 Topics in Language and Gesture

   c) Social/Emotional Development:
   PSYC 41115 Social Cognitive Development; PSYC 33165 Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Morality; PSYC 32220 Understanding Inequality as a Psychologist

3. Students are expected to attend the weekly developmental brown bag seminar (Topics in Developmental Psychology) each quarter.

4. Students are encouraged to take additional coursework in areas of interest and in statistics or methods as needed.

5. In their third year, students will present their trial research findings in the developmental brown bag seminar.

6. By the spring of the third year students must write and submit a theoretical review paper to their adviser and a reader. Ideally, this review could be a publishable article, suitable for a journal such as Psychological Bulletin or Developmental Review and will help in formulating the dissertation. Students will do a presentation of the theoretical review paper in the developmental brown bag seminar by the end of their fourth year.

INTEGRATIVE NEUROSCIENCE

The notion that 100 billion neurons give rise to human behavior proved daunting up through the 20th Century because neuroscientists were limited by existing technologies to studying the properties of single neurons or small groups of neurons. Characterizing simple neural circuits has led to an understanding of a variety of sensory processes, such as the initial steps in vision, and motor processes, such as the generation of locomotion patterns. However, unraveling the neural substrates of more complex behaviors, such as the ability to pay attention to relevant events in its surroundings or the ability to understand the likely events going through the mind of another, remains one of the major challenges for the neurosciences in the twenty-first century. In contrast to simple behaviors, these complex behaviors depend on interactions within a network of different brain structures. Studying the neural bases of complex behaviors, thus, requires an integrative neuroscience approach.

The Integrative Neuroscience graduate program at the University of Chicago is designed to provide the training and research opportunities for the next generation of behavioral, cognitive, and social neuroscientists. Behavioral, cognitive, and social neuroscience represent three complementary and partially overlapping aspects of this integrative neuroscience of mind and behavior. Behavioral neuroscience places an emphasis on the biological mechanisms underlying basic behavioral processes; cognitive neuroscience places an emphasis on the biological mechanisms underlying cognition, with a specific focus on the neural substrates of mental processes and their behavioral manifestations; and social neuroscience places an emphasis on the biological mechanisms underlying social processes and behavior, including the ability to perceive and communicate mental states including the beliefs and desires of others and to form and maintain interpersonal and group relationships. The University of Chicago is optimally positioned to meet this challenge because its unique academic structure facilitates interactions across disciplinary perspectives.

Curriculum

Students must complete the departmental core graduate curriculum.

As part of this curriculum and with one additional course, IN students complete:
TWO PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT BREADTH COURSES

IN students will take two advanced courses within the Department of Psychology.

TWO OF THREE CORE NEUROSCIENCE COURSES

CPNS 30000 Cellular Neurobiology
CPNS 30107 Behavioral Neuroscience
CPNS 30116 Survey of Systems Neuroscience

It is suggested that most students take at least Cellular and Behavioral, but we understand that needs depend on research focus.

IN students are encouraged to take additional advanced courses. The program offers the following advanced courses. All of these courses will not be offered every year.

- PSYC 32750 Advanced Topics in Chronobiology
- PSYC 31900 The Neuroscience of Narratives
- PSYC 34133 Neuroscience of Seeing
- PSYC 36655 Advanced Topics in Epigenetics of the Brain
- PSYC 37250 Foundations of Neuroscience: Historical Perspective
- PSYC 37400 Long Term Memory
- PSYC 41210 Psychophysiology: Methods, Concepts, and Applications
- PSYC 42350 Advanced Topics in Human Neuroimaging
- PSYC 42650 Working Memory
- PSYC 42950 Memory and Decision Making
- PSYC 43110 Affective Neuroscience
- PSYC 43130 Stress and the Social Brain
- PSYC 43780 Basics of conducting EEG and ERP research
- PSYC 43810 Neuroeconomics
- PSYC 43910 Current Topics in Working Memory and Attention
- PSYC 44550 Cognitive Neuroscience Core Course
- PSYC 45500 Cognitive and Social Neuroscience of Aging
- PSYC 46050 Principles of Data Science and Engineering for Laboratory Research

THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAM

The general philosophy of the curriculum is to provide students with the requisite knowledge and skills to excel in mainstream academic social psychology. In addition to Departmental requirements, graduate students in the University of Chicago Social Psychology Program must fulfill the following course requirements:

1. General Courses:
   a. PSYC 40600 Advanced Seminar in Social Psychology: Introductory course in experimental social psychology. This course will also fulfill part of the core course requirements of the common graduate curriculum.

2. Topics in Experimental Social Psychology: An ongoing seminar taught collectively by the Core Faculty each quarter. Required of Social Area Students in Years 1-3. Please note: This course is neither required of Joint students nor is it available to them.

3. An advanced course or seminar in at least two of the following Areas of Emphasis:
   - Self
   - Social Cognition
   - Social and Cognitive Neuroscience
   - Decision Making
   - Attitudes and Affect
   - Stereotyping and Prejudice
   - Communication and Language Processes
   - Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes
   - Political Psychology
   - Cultural Psychology
4. PSYC 45200 Advanced Methods in Experimental Social Psychology plus two additional courses in advanced methods and statistics.

5. Finally, students are expected to take advanced courses and seminars in their area of interest.

PSYCHOLOGY COURSES

PSYC 30401. Psycholinguistics: Language Processing. 100 Units.
This is an advanced introduction to the field of psycholinguistics. We will do an in-depth overview of both the empirical findings and the methodologies used on various topics in language comprehension/production, including areas of speech perception, lexical processing, syntactic parsing, and semantic/pragmatic processing. Models at both the computational and the mechanistic levels will also be examined.
Instructor(s): Monica Do Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): LING 30401

PSYC 30510. Computing for the Social Sciences. 100 Units.
This is an applied course for social scientists with little-to-no programming experience who wish to harness growing digital and computational resources. The focus of the course is on learning the basics of programming and on generating reproducible research. Topics include coding concepts (e.g., data structures, control structures, functions, etc.), data visualization, data wrangling and cleaning, version control software, exploratory data analysis, etc. Students will leave the course with basic computational skills implemented through many methods and approaches to social science; while students will not become expert programmers, they will gain the knowledge of how to adapt and expand these skills as they are presented with new questions, methods, and data. The course will be taught in R.
Instructor(s): Jean Clipperton Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Winter
Note(s): MACS students have priority.
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 30235, CHDV 30511, ENST 20550, MACS 20500, SOCI 40176, MACS 30500, SOSC 26032, MAPS 30500, SOCI 20278

PSYC 32220. Understanding Inequality as a Psychologist. 100 Units.
Inequality within and across social groups has risen sharply in the past few decades. What are the early traces and psychological mechanisms of this pervasive phenomenon? In this seminar, we will discuss these questions from multiple angles, integrating developmental, social and cognitive psychology. Specifically, this course will cover topics in early social cognition, including social categorization, essentialism, structural reasoning, normative reasoning, stereotypes and prejudice, etc. Students will evaluate past studies throughout the course and propose original research at the end.
Instructor(s): L. Bian Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates must have completed PSYC 20500 Developmental Psychology or gain the consent of the instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): PSYC 22220, EDSO 32220, EDSO 22220

PSYC 32950. Emergence and Development of Mathematics and Language. 100 Units.
We will discuss the emergence and development of mathematics and language in humans. Among the topics we will discuss are the universality and variation of the development of these systems as well as their resilience in the face of biological and input variations.
Instructor(s): S. Goldin-Meadow, S. Levine Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates must have completed PSYC 20500 or gain the consent of instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): PSYC 22950, EDSO 32950, EDSO 22950, CHDV 22950, CHDV 32950

PSYC 33000. Cultural Psychology. 100 Units.
There is a substantial portion of the psychological nature of human beings that is neither homogeneous nor fixed across time and space. At the heart of the discipline of cultural psychology is the tenet of psychological pluralism, which states that the study of "normal" psychology is the study of multiple psychologies and not just the study of a single or uniform fundamental psychology for all peoples of the world. Research findings in cultural psychology thus raise provocative questions about the integrity and value of alternative forms of subjectivity across cultural groups. In this course we analyze the concept of "culture" and examine ethnic and cross-cultural variations in mental functioning with special attention to the cultural psychology of emotions, self, moral judgment, categorization, and reasoning.
Instructor(s): R. Shweder Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates must be in third or fourth year.
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: B, C
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 21001, CHDV 31000, ANTH 24320, PSYC 23000, GNSE 31000, ANTH 35110, CHDV 21000, AMER 33000, KNOW 31000, CRES 21100

PSYC 33165. Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Morality. 100 Units.
Morality is essential for societal functioning and central to human flourishing. People across all cultures seem to have the same sense about morality. They simply know what morality is, often without being able to concretely define what exactly it means to label something as a moral kind. But when one tries to more precisely and scientifically define what morality is, things become less clear and more complex. As we’ll see in the class, the field of morality is incredibly dynamic and characterized more by competing theories and perspectives than by scientific consensus. The past decades have seen an explosion of theoretical and empirical research.
in the study of morality. Amongst the most exciting and novel findings and theories, evolutionary biologists and anthropologists have shown that morality has evolved to facilitate cooperation and social interactions. Developmental psychologists came up with ingenious paradigms, demonstrating that some elements underpinning morality are in place much earlier than we thought in preverbal infants. Social psychologists and behavioral economists examine the relative roles of emotion and reasoning, as well as how social situations affect moral or amoral behavior. Social neuroscientists are mapping neural and hormonal mechanisms implicated in moral decision-making. The lesson from all this new knowledge is clear: moral cognition and behavior cannot be separated from biology, human development, culture, and social context.

Instructor(s): J. Decety Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): KNOW 33165, PSYC 23165

PSYC 33720. Crosslinguistic Perspectives on Language Development. 100 Units.
This discussion-based course covers cross-linguistic evidence concerning similarities and dissimilarities in how children learn language across diverse language communities. Each year will revolve around a central topic. This year we will focus on the acquisition of phonology.
Instructor(s): M. Tice Terms Offered: Autumn
Note(s): satisfies UG category: B and Grad categories: 2, M
Equivalent Course(s): LING 23701, LING 33700, PSYC 23720, CHDV 33700, CHDV 23700

PSYC 33830. Attention and Working Memory in the Mind and Brain. 100 Units.
This course will provide a broad overview of current work in psychology and neuroscience related to attention and working memory. We will discuss evidence for sharp capacity limits in an individual's ability to actively monitor and maintain information in an "online" mental state. Readings will be primarily based on original source articles from peer-reviewed journals, with a focus on behavioral and neural approaches for measuring and understanding these basic cognitive processes.
Instructor(s): E. Vogel, E. Awh Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): PQ: NSCI 20101 (Foundations of Neuroscience) is required for Neuroscience majors only.
Equivalent Course(s): NSCI 21600, PSYC 23820

PSYC 34060. Understanding Practical Wisdom. 100 Units.
Thinking about the nature of wisdom goes back to the Greek philosophers and the classical religious sages, but the concept of wisdom has changed in many ways over the history of thought. While wisdom has received less scholarly attention in modern times, it has recently re-emerged in popular discourse with a growing recognition of its potential importance for addressing complex issues in many domains. But what is wisdom? It's often used with a meaning more akin to "smart" or "clever." Is it just vast knowledge? This course will examine the nature of wisdom-how it has been defined in philosophy and psychological science, how its meaning has changed, and what its essential components might be. We will discuss how current philosophical and psychological theories conceptualize wisdom and consider whether, and how, wisdom can be studied scientifically; that is, can wisdom be measured and experimentally manipulated to illuminate its underlying mechanisms and understand its functions? Finally, we will explore how concepts of wisdom can be applied in business, education, medicine, the law, and in the course of our everyday lives. Readings will be drawn from a wide array of disciplines including philosophy, classics, history, psychology, behavioral economics, medicine, and public policy. The course will include lectures by philosophers and psychologists. This course is offered in association with the Chicago Moral Philosophy Project and the Good Life program (the Hyde Park Institute).
Instructor(s): A. Henly; H. Nusbaum Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Third- or fourth-year standing.
Equivalent Course(s): BPRO 24050, RLST 24055, PSYC 24060, CHDV 24050

PSYC 34133. Neuroscience of Seeing. 100 Units.
This course focuses on the neural basis of vision, in the context of the following two questions: 1. How does the brain transform visual stimuli into neuronal responses? 2. How does the brain use visual information to guide behavior? The course covers signal transformation throughout the visual pathway, from retina to thalamus to cortex, and includes biophysical, anatomical, and computational studies of the visual system, psychophysics, and quantitative models of visual processing. This course is designed as an advanced neuroscience course for undergraduate and graduate students. The students are expected to have a general background in neurophysiology and neuroanatomy.
Instructor(s): W. Wei, J. Maunsell, M. Sherman, S. Shevell Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): NSCI 20101 and NSCI 20111, or consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): NURB 34133, BIOS 24133, NSCI 22400, PSYC 24133, CPNS 34133

PSYC 35201. Communication in humans and non-humans. 100 Units.
This seminar will compare communication in humans and non-humans. Topics to be covered include the reliance of communication on more general cognitive processes, the learnability of communicative systems, referential intent, honest signaling, and deception. These issues will be explored through readings that cover recent work at the intersection of human and animal communication.
Instructor(s): J. Mateo
Note(s): Not offered in 2023-2024
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 35201
PSYC 36210-36211. Mathematical Methods for Biological Sciences I-II.

PSYC 36210. Mathematical Methods for Biological Sciences I. 100 Units.
This course builds on the introduction to modeling course biology students take in the first year (BIOS 20151 or 152). It begins with a review of one-variable ordinary differential equations as models for biological processes changing with time, and proceeds to develop basic dynamical systems theory. Analytic skills include stability analysis, phase portraits, limit cycles, and bifurcations. Linear algebra concepts are introduced and developed, and Fourier methods are applied to data analysis. The methods are applied to diverse areas of biology, such as ecology, neuroscience, regulatory networks, and molecular structure. The students learn to implement the models using Python in the Jupyter notebook platform.
Instructor(s): D. Kondrashov Terms Offered: Autumn. L.
Prerequisite(s): BIOS 20151 or BIOS 20152 or equivalent quantitative experience by consent of instructor, and three courses of a Biological Sciences Fundamentals Sequence or consent of the instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): CPNS 31000, BIOS 26210

PSYC 36211. Mathematical Methods for Biological Sciences II. 100 Units.
This course is a continuation of BIOS 26210. The topics start with optimization problems, such as nonlinear least squares fitting, principal component analysis and sequence alignment. Stochastic models are introduced, such as Markov chains, birth-death processes, and diffusion processes, with applications including hidden Markov models, tumor population modeling, and networks of chemical reactions. In computer labs, students learn optimization methods and stochastic algorithms, e.g., Markov Chain, Monte Carlo, and Gillespie algorithm. Students complete an independent project on a topic of their interest.
Instructor(s): D. Kondrashov Terms Offered: Winter. L.
Prerequisite(s): BIOS 26210 or equivalent.
Note(s): CB.
Equivalent Course(s): CPNS 31100, BIOS 26211

PSYC 36455. Relationships and Health: The Need to Belong. 100 Units.
This seminar will explore the theory that the need to belong is a fundamental human motivation. In our discussions of relevant psychology journal articles, we will examine the connections between relationships and health, how the need to belong is related to empathy, reactions to rejection, and substitutes for belonging.
Instructor(s): Hamilton, Hannah Terms Offered: Autumn Spring
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 36455, MAPS 26455, MAPS 36455

PSYC 36520. Mind, Brain and Meaning. 100 Units.
What is the relationship between physical processes in the brain and body and the processes of thought and consciousness that constitute our mental life? Philosophers and others have puzzled over this question for millennia. Many have concluded it to be intractable. In recent decades, the field of cognitive science--encompassing philosophy, psychology, neuroscience, computer science, linguistics, and other disciplines--has proposed a new form of answer. The driving idea is that the interaction of the mental and the physical may be understood via a third level of analysis: that of the computational. This course offers a critical introduction to the elements of this approach, and surveys some of the alternative models and theories that fall within it. Readings are drawn from a range of historical and contemporary sources in philosophy, psychology, linguistics, and computer science. (B) (II)
Instructor(s): J. Bridges; L. Kay; C. Kennedy Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 36520, COGS 20001, PHIL 36520, NSCI 22520, LING 26520, PHIL 26520, LING 36520

PSYC 36750. Socio-ecological Psychology. 100 Units.
This is an advanced seminar in social psychology and explores the ways in which socio-ecological factors such as residential mobility, income inequality, and geography affect individuals’ thoughts, feelings, and actions, and the way in which individuals’ thoughts, feelings, and actions help create particular socio-ecological conditions.
Instructor(s): S. Oishi Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): PSYC 26750

PSYC 37300-37900. Experimental Design I-II.
Experimental Design I-II

PSYC 37300. Experimental Design and Statistical Modeling I. 100 Units.
This course covers topics in research design and analysis. Students will learn the intuitions behind basic statistical models, and learn how to apply them to programming analyses for real psychological data. We will also touch on methods becoming increasingly important in the field, such as machine learning, permutation testing, and data simulation. The class will also discuss the broader landscape of psychology research, including the shift to online experiments, open science, and the replication crisis.
Instructor(s): W. Bainbridge Terms Offered: Winter

PSYC 37900. Experimental Design and Statistical Modeling II. 100 Units.
In this course you will learn concepts of Bayesian Data Analysis that builds off of Experimental Design and Statistical Modeling I. The course will require knowledge of the R statistical programming language. The relationship between frequentist approaches and Bayesian approaches will be discussed. The course
will cover topics such as causal modeling, generalized linear models, markov chain monte carlo, multilevel models (i.e., varying/random intercepts and slopes), and multivariate analysis. The course will be taught from a regression framework. The course will examine both experimental and observational designs and how one can potentially glean causal inferences from observational data.

Instructor(s): M. Berman Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): PSYC 37300.
Note(s): This a required course for Psychology PhD students.

PSYC 37400. Long Term Memory. 100 Units.
This course surveys the scientific study of human memory, emphasizing both theory and applications. Lectures will cover current research and methods in cognitive psychology and cognitive neuroscience, as well as historical precursors and classic studies. Topics include consciousness and nonconscious processes, corresponding neural systems, and various phenomena such as amnesia, memory distortion, mnemonics, and metacognition.

Instructor(s): D. Gallo Terms Offered: Spring

PSYC 37950. Evolution and Economics of Human Behavior. 100 Units.
This course explores how evolutionary biology and behavioral economics explain many different aspects of human behavior. Specific topics include evolutionary theory, natural and sexual selection, game theory, cost-benefit analyses of behavior from an evolutionary and a behavioral economics perspective, aggression, power and dominance, cooperation and competition, biological markets, parental investment, life history and risk-taking, love and mating, physical attractiveness and the market, emotion and motivation, sex and consumer behavior, cognitive biases in decision-making, and personality and psychopathology.

Instructor(s): D. Maestripieri Terms Offered: Autumn
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: Undergraduate subject area: A, Graduate distribution: 1
Equivalent Course(s): PSYC 27950, CHDV 27950, CHDV 37950, ECON 14810

PSYC 38780. Adolescent Development in Context. 100 Units.
This course focuses on developmental pathways from middle childhood through adolescence within the context of school, family, community, and culture. Because human development is an applied field, we will be paying special attention to how sociocultural and historical influences affect academic, socioemotional, and identity development in the context of real-world challenges and opportunities faced by adolescents. In addition to learning about developmental and sociocultural theories, students will apply research to policy and practice by creating resources geared toward youth, parents, or those who work with youth. By the end of this course sequence, students should be able to: 1. Describe and apply key theories of middle childhood and adolescent development; 2. Identify developmental opportunities and challenges during middle childhood and adolescence; 3. Discuss the role of identity development in constructing or authoring one’s life story; 4. Reframe adolescent risk-taking as a form of creativity and individual expression; 5. Understand how relationships can influence positive youth development; and 6. Translate theory and research into developmentally appropriate and culturally sensitive resources for youth, families, and those who work with youth.

Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): SSAD 68700, EDSO 68700, CHDV 48700, EDSO 28700

PSYC 38960. The Development of Communicative Competence. 100 Units.
This course examines the emergence of communicative skills in humans. We will focus on how children glean information about language structure and language use from their home environments. We will also discuss the proposed cognitive and evolutionary roots of communicative behaviors, with a focus on current gaps in our knowledge and possible pathways forward. The course will consider these issues from multiple perspectives including linguistics, psychology, and linguistic anthropology. We will also briefly cover a range of methods associated with these different areas of study. It is expected that, by the end of the course, you should be able to think and write critically about how human communication and human language are intertwined in both adults and children.

Instructor(s): M. Casillas Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): Subject area: UG: B, C; Grad: 2
Equivalent Course(s): LING 38951, CHDV 38950, EDSO 38950

PSYC 40107. Behavioral Neuroscience. 100 Units.
This course provides an introduction to neuroethology, examining brain activity relative to behaviors and organisms evaluated from an adaptive and evolutionary perspective. It starts with a brief introduction to classical ethology, and then develops a series of example animal model systems. Both invertebrate and vertebrate models are considered although there is a bias towards the latter. Many of these are “champion” species. There is a heavier demand for reading original data papers than typical in introductory graduate level courses. An integral part of the course is a series of assignments where you develop grant proposals describing novel science experiments in the animal models, thereby challenging your knowledge of the material and teaching aspects of scientific writing. In recent years there has been more computational material presented. The course is not available to undergraduates without prior approval of the instructor.

Instructor(s): D. Margoliash Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): The course is not available to undergraduates without prior approval of the instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): NURB 30107, CPNS 30107
PSYC 40301. Topics in Psychology. 100 Units.
Current research in psychology.
Instructor(s): Y.C. Leong, M. Rosenberg Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Winter

PSYC 40450-40451-40452. Topics in Cognition I-II-III.
Broadly speaking, this workshop will address fundamental topics in cognitive psychology such as attention, memory, learning, problem solving, and language. One unique aspect of this workshop is that we will not only explore topics central to the study of cognition, but we will also explore how the study of cognitive psychology can be used to enhance human potential and performance in a variety of contexts. These contexts range from an exploration of optimal teaching practices to enhance the acquisition of mathematical knowledge in the classroom, to issues regarding how individuals communicate best to foster the optimal exchange of information in, for instance, medical settings, to the optimal strategies older adults can use to help stave off the deleterious effects of aging on cognitive functioning and the performance of everyday activities.

PSYC 40450. Topics in Cognition I. 100 Units.
Discussion of current research in psychology.
Instructor(s): YC Leong Terms Offered: Autumn

PSYC 40451. Topics in Cognition II. 100 Units.
Discussion of current research in psychology.
Instructor(s): Y.C. Leong Terms Offered: Winter

PSYC 40452. Topics in Cognition III. 100 Units.
Discussion of current research in psychology.
Instructor(s): YC Leong Terms Offered: Spring

PSYC 40460. Computation and the Identification of Cultural Patterns. 100 Units.
Culture is increasingly becoming digital, making it more and more necessary for those in both academia and industry to use computational strategies to effectively identify, understand, and (in the case of industry) capitalize on emerging cultural patterns. In this course, students will explore interdisciplinary approaches for defining and mobilizing the concept of “culture” in their computational analyses, drawing on relevant literature from the fields of Anthropology, Psychology and Sociology. Additionally, they will receive hands-on experience applying computational approaches to identify and analyze a wide range of cultural patterns using the Python programming language. For instance, students will learn to identify emerging social movements using social media data, predict the next fashion trends, and even decipher ancient symbols using archaeological databases.
Instructor(s): Clindaniel, Jon Terms Offered: Autumn Winter
Prerequisite(s): No previous coding experience required. A Python boot camp will be held at the beginning of the quarter to teach the coding skills necessary to succeed in the course. Open to Advanced Undergraduates with Instructor Permission.
Equivalent Course(s): MAPS 40401, MACS 40400, CHDV 40404, MACS 20400

PSYC 40710. Early Childhood: Human Capital Development and Public Policy. 100 Units.
The goal of this course is to introduce students to the literature on early child development and explore how an understanding of core developmental concepts can inform social policies. Our substantive focus will be on early childhood poverty, the role of parenting and the home environment in shaping children’s development, and the evidence base for intervention in early childhood for economically disadvantaged children. The course will cover evidence from neuroscience, psychology, economics, sociology, and public policy as it bears on these questions. In particular, we will explore how the principles of early childhood development can guide the design of policies and practices that enhance the healthy development of young children, particularly for those living in adverse circumstances, and thereby build a strong foundation for promoting equality of opportunity, reducing social class disparities in life outcomes, building human capital, fostering economic prosperity, and generating positive social change. In doing so, we will discuss the evidence on whether the contexts of children’s development are amenable to public policy intervention and the costs and benefits of different policy approaches.
Instructor(s): Kalil, A Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 40770, PPHA 40700

PSYC 40851-40852-40853. Topics in Developmental Psychology I-II-III.
Brown-bag discussion of current research in psychology.

PSYC 40851. Topics in Developmental Psychology I. 100 Units.
Brown-bag discussion of current research in psychology.
Instructor(s): S. Levine Terms Offered: Autumn

PSYC 40852. Topics in Developmental Psychology II. 100 Units.
Brown-bag discussion of current research in psychology.
Instructor(s): A. Shaw Terms Offered: Winter

PSYC 40853. Topics in Developmental Psychology III. 100 Units.
Brown-bag discussion of current research in psychology.
Instructor(s): K. Kinzler Terms Offered: Spring
PSYC 41135. Electrophysiological tracking of dynamic visual representations. 100 Units.
In this class we will examine the limits of an observer’s ability to track items in dynamic visual displays, such as in a multiple object tracking paradigm. We will focus on behavioral and electrophysiological analyses of these tasks, with an eye towards characterizing the cognitive capacity limits and the neural signatures that track those limits.
Instructor(s): E. Awh Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Instructor consent.

PSYC 41400. Evolutionary Cognitive Psychology. 100 Units.
TBD

PSYC 41920. The Evolution of Language. 100 Units.
This course is designed to review critically some of the literature on the phylogenetic emergence of Language, in order to determine which questions have been central to the subject matter, which ones have recurred the most, and to what extent the answers to these are now better informed. The class will also review new questions such as the following: What is the probable time of the emergence of modern language(s)? Should we speak of the emergence of Language or of languages, in the plural?
Instructor(s): Salikoko Mufwene Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 47305, LING 41920, CHSS 41920, LING 21920, CHDV 21920, CHDV 41920, EVOL 41920

PSYC 42100. Trial Research Seminar. 100 Units.
PSYC 42100 is required of first-year Psychology graduate students The purpose of this seminar is to assist students in formulating their trial research project.
Instructor(s): G. Norman Terms Offered: Spring

PSYC 42350. Advanced Topics in Human Neuroimaging. 100 Units.
This course will discuss advanced topics in human neuroimaging, reviewing recent papers using state-of-the-art methods, including multi-voxel pattern analysis, Big Data, connectivity analyses, and inter-subject correlations. We will discuss how these new methods fit into the current landscape of human neuroscience and support new theoretical ideas, and also conduct tutorials so students can use these methods in their own analyses.
Instructor(s): W. Bainbridge, M. Rosenberg Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): The course will be geared towards PhD students, but open to MAPSS students who receive instructor permission to enroll.

PSYC 42550. Topics in Cognitive Development. 100 Units.
In the first years of life, children’s cognition undergoes dramatic qualitative and quantitative change. For nearly a century, experimental psychologists have sought to understand the nature and causes of these developmental changes. This course surveys classic and current approaches to the study of cognitive development in infants and children.
Instructor(s): S. Levine, A. Shaw Terms Offered: Winter

PSYC 43200. Seminar in Language Development. 100 Units.
Undergraduates should register for PSYC 23200. Psychology and Linguistics doctoral students should register for PSYC 43200. This course addresses the major issues involved in first-language acquisition. We deal with the child’s production and perception of speech sounds (phonology), the acquisition of the lexicon (semantics), the comprehension and production of structured word combinations (syntax), and the ability to use language to communicate (pragmatics).
Instructor(s): S. Goldin-Meadow Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 41601

PSYC 43780. Basics of conducting EEG and ERP research. 100 Units.
EEG recordings are a popular and long-standing approach to gather information about human brain activity that are used to address questions in many areas of Psychology. In this seminar, we will cover many of the basics of conducting human EEG research, including basic principles of recordings (e.g., detection and removal of artifacts, baseline correction, filtering and averaging) along with basic analytical approaches to measuring EEG (e.g., calculating and measuring ERPs; time-frequency analyses, etc). We will also cover research that has utilized EEG signals from multiple research domains, with the aim of giving the student exposure to a wide swath of well characterized neural tools from the existing literature. Throughout the course, we will emphasize how best to design experiments that can yield robust and interpretable data and avoid the common pitfalls in using this powerful approach.
Instructor(s): E. Vogel Terms Offered: Spring

PSYC 43921. Current Topics in Working Memory. 100 Units.
This seminar will cover a broad range of topics in the literature on working memory.
Instructor(s): E. Awh Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): We strongly advise students without a prior background in these areas to consider auditing our undergraduate course “Attention and working memory in the mind and brain.”
PSYC 44000. Moral Psychology and the Anthropology of Morality. 100 Units.
Three types of questions about morality can be distinguished: (1) philosophical, (2) psychological, and (3) epidemiological. The philosophical question asks, whether and in what sense (if any) “goodness” or “rightness” are real or objective properties that particular actions possess in varying degrees. The psychological question asks, what are the mental states and processes associated with the human classification of actions are moral or immoral, ethical or unethical. The epidemiological question asks, what is the actual distribution of moral judgments across time (developmental time and historical time) and across space (for example, across cultures). In this seminar we will read classic and contemporary philosophical, and anthropological texts that address those questions.
Instructor(s): R. Shweder Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Advanced undergraduates may enroll with permission of instructor
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: B, C; 3
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 45601

PSYC 44600. Topics in Social Psychology. 100 Units.
Discussion of current topics in Social Psychology.
Instructor(s): S. Oishi Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Winter

PSYC 45300. When Cultures Collide: The Multicultural Challenge in Liberal Democracies. 100 Units.
Coming to terms with diversity in an increasingly multicultural world has become one of the most pressing public policy projects for liberal democracies in the early 21st century. One way to come to terms with diversity is to try to understand the scope and limits of toleration for variety at different national sites where immigration from foreign lands has complicated the cultural landscape. This seminar examines a series of legal and moral questions about the proper response to norm conflict between mainstream populations and cultural minority groups (including old and new immigrants), with special reference to court cases that have arisen in the recent history of the United States.
Instructor(s): R. Shweder Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates students: 4th year standing and instructor consent only
Note(s): Subject area: Grad: 2, 3
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 35600, ANTH 45600, KNOW 45699, GNSE 45600, CHDV 45699

PSYC 45500. Cognitive and Social Neuroscience of Aging. 100 Units.
As the baby boom generation ages, the rising prevalence of aging-related cognitive decline has become a major challenge for individuals, families and society. However, not all cognitive systems are negatively impacted by aging, and aging also causes complex social and emotional changes. How does aging affect our brains and our minds, and are these changes inevitable? This seminar provides an introduction to the scientific literature of the aging mind, focusing on both normal and pathological (e.g., Alzheimer’s disease) changes in late adulthood. We will cover contemporary research from cognitive and social neuroscience perspectives. Topics include different psychological domains (e.g., attention, memory, metacognition, affective control) and applied issues (e.g., physical exercise, mental training, stereotype threat).
Instructor(s): D. Gallo Terms Offered: Winter

PSYC 46050. Principles of Data Science and Engineering for Laboratory Research. 100 Units.
The quantity of data gathered from laboratory experiments is constantly increasing. This course will explore the latest concepts, techniques and best-practice to create efficient data analysis pipelines. We will focus on the python ecosystem. By the end of the course, you are expected to be able to apply appropriate tools to streamline your own data analysis.
Instructor(s): J. Yu Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Familiarity with coding in python.
Equivalent Course(s): CPNS 36050, NURB 36050

PSYC 47001-47002. Language in Culture I-II.
This two-quarter course presents the major issues in linguistics of anthropological interest. These courses must be taken in sequence.

PSYC 47001. Language In Culture I. 100 Units.
The first quarter of the two-quarter Language in Culture sequence introduces a number of analytic concepts developed out of the study of "language" and its limits. We begin with the study of "interaction order" in its multifunctional complexity, teasing out its constitution through the real-time unfolding of indexical (pragmatic) and reflexive (metapragmatic) signs/functions as coherent "text." We use this attention to the dialectics of indexicality and its various implications to investigate various problematic in the philosophy of language (reference, performativity), linguistics (poetics, grammatical sense, variation, register), and sociocultural anthropology (racialization, relativity, subjectivity/identity, temporality, institutionality).
Instructor(s): Constantine Nakassis
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor for Undergrads
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: 5*
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 37201, LING 31100, ANTH 37201
PSYC 47002. Language in Culture II. 100 Units.
This is the second part of a two-quarter sequence on the role of language in social life. Building on the first quarter’s focus on the interaction order, this quarter explores how ideologies regiment and reflexively mediate between discursive/expressive practices of the interaction order and the wider organization of social life. How are people’s ideas about ways of speaking and modes of expression shaped by their social positions and values? And how do their ideas shape interaction and vice versa? How is difference, in language and in social life, made - and unmade? How and why are some differences persuasive as the basis for action, while other differences are ignored or erased? The course proposes that ideologies are neither true nor false, they are positioned and partial visions of the world, relying on comparison and perspective; they exploit differences in expressive features - linguistic and otherwise - to construct convincing images of people, spaces and activities in sociopolitical processes.
Instructor(s): Susan Gal Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Language in Culture-1
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: 5*
Equivalent Course(s): LING 31200, CHDV 37202, ANTH 37202

PSYC 48000. Proseminar in Psychology. 100 Units.
Required of first-year Department of Psychology graduate students. Department of Psychology faculty members present and discuss their research. This introduces new students to the range of research areas in the department.
Instructor(s): L. Bian Terms Offered: Autumn

PSYC 48001-48002-48003. Mind and Biology Proseminar I-II-III.
Seminar series at the Institute for Mind and Biology meets three to four times per quarter. Sign up for three quarters; receive credit at the end of Spring Quarter.

   PSYC 48001. Mind and Biology Proseminar I. 000 Units.
   Students receive credit in spring quarter after attending 3 quarters of seminars.
   Instructor(s): S. Shevell Terms Offered: Autumn

   PSYC 48002. Mind and Biology Proseminar 2. 000 Units.
   Seminar series at the Institute for Mind and Biology meets three to four times per quarter. Sign up for three quarters; receive credit at the end of Spring Quarter.
   Instructor(s): S. Shevell Terms Offered: Winter

   PSYC 48003. Mind and Biology Proseminar 3. 100 Units.
   Seminar series at the Institute for Mind and Biology meets three to four times per quarter. Sign up for three quarters; receive credit at the end of Spring Quarter.
   Instructor(s): S. Shevell Terms Offered: Spring

PSYC 49700. Readings: Psychology. 100 Units.
PSYC 49800. Research: Psychology. 300.00 Units.
PSYC 70000. Advanced Study: Psychology. 300.00 Units.
Advanced Study: Psychology