

Course Structure for Experimental Psychology Students

FIRST YEAR	TERM 1	Prelims	<p>All Students will study three Introductory Courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Psychology ○ Statistics ○ Philosophy ○ Linguistics ○ Neurophysiology 	<p>Experimental Psychology students typically take:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Psychology ○ Statistics ○ Neurophysiology
	TERM 2			
Preliminary Examinations				
Second Year	TERM 3	Part I Psychology Core Modules	<p>Students will study ALL 8 Core Modules in Psychology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cognitive Neuroscience ○ Behavioural Neuroscience ○ Perception ○ Memory, Attention & Information Processing ○ Language & Cognition ○ Developmental Psychology ○ Social Psychology ○ Personality, Individual Differences & Psychological Disorders 	
	TERM 4			
	TERM 5	Carry out Lab-based practical work		
Part 1 Examinations in Psychology (Results count towards Final Degree)				
Third Year	TERM 6	Part II Psychology Advanced Options	<p>Carry out practical work in psychology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Four lab-based 'block' practicals (3000 words each) ○ One Research Project (maximum 6000 words) 	
	TERM 7		<p>Students will choose either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Three Advanced Options OR ○ Two Advanced Options and a Library Dissertation 	
	TERM 8			
	TERM 9	Final Examinations		

Core Courses in Experimental Psychology (Year 2)

- **Cognitive Neuroscience:** The relations between the activity of the brain and the mind e.g. working memory, selective attention, guided action.
- **Behavioural Neuroscience:** The study of the molecular, cellular and systems level processing underlying behaviour.
- **Perception:** The physiology of the senses and how information about the external world is represented and interpreted by the brain.
- **Memory, Attention and Information Processing:** The study of adult memory capacities and characteristics, and how skills and representations of the world are learned. How information is represented and used in mental life.
- **Language and Cognition:** The psychology of language processes: How is language perceived, understood and produced? How is language acquired and why?
- **Developmental Psychology:** Psychological development in humans, from infancy to adulthood.
- **Social Psychology:** The biological and cultural background to human social behaviour. Social psychology aims to account for how people interact with and influence each other.
- **Personality, Individual Differences and Psychological Disorders:** The study of psychological functions across the entire population and specific forms of psychological processing that appear to be dysfunctional in particular groups of people.

Advanced Options in Experimental Psychology (Year 3)

The list of advanced options varies from year to year, but as an indication of the range offered, the following options were offered to students taking finals in 2015-16:

Human Experimental Psychology

- Advanced Topics in Human Information Processing: Attention and Multisensory Perception
- Colour Vision
- Conscious Awareness: Neuropsychology and Psychophysics
- Language Acquisition
- Metacognition
- Vision, Brain & Development

Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology and Individual Differences

- Cognitive and Biological Factors in Personality and Health
- Developmental Questions in Science and Religion
- Education and Psychology
- Mathematical Development and Disabilities
- Reading and Language: Development and Disorder
- Social Psychology Groups in Contact and Conflicts.

Biological Bases of Behaviour

- Neurobiology of Social Cognition
- Computational Neuroscience
- Developing New and Effective Psychological Treatments for Anxiety Disorders & Psychosis
- Learning theory: Memory, Cognition and Psychopathology
- Neuropsychopharmacology of Higher Cognition
- The Attentive Brain: Clinical, Cognitive and Neuroanatomical Perspectives
- The Neurobiology of Speech and Language
- Working Memory: From iconic beginnings to the dynamic future
- Your Brain as Statistician: Neural and Computational Mechanisms of Decision-Making under Uncertainty

The number of options running each year is subject to a minimum number of students studying each option and therefore it is not guaranteed that all options offered will be taught.