College Board CED	AMSCO AP Psychology Pacing Guide - Sampler						
AMSCO Introduction: Studying Advanced Placement Psychology (Privacy)	Recommended OER/Video Resources	Recommended Text - OpenStax <i>Psychology</i> ,	AMSCO	AMSCO	•		
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1.C.1—Structuralism (4) 1.C.2—Functionalism (4-5) 1.C.3—Early Behaviorism (4-5) 1.C.4—Gestalt (5) 1.C.4—Gestalt (5) 1.C.5—1.2 (14)							
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1.C.3—Early Behaviorism (4-5) 1.C.4—Gestalt (5) 1.C.6—1.2 (11) 1.C.6—1.2 (14)		· · · · · ·					
1.C.4—Gestalt (5) 1.C.6—1.2 (14)							
		1 1		1.C.5—Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic (6, 10)			
1.C.6—Humanistic (8, 10) 1.C.8—1.2 (14), 1.3 (19)							
1.C.7—Evolutionary approach (9, 11)							
1.C.8—Biological approach (9, 11) 1.C.10—1.3 (19–20)				* **			
1.C.9—Cognitive approach (8, 10) 1.C.11—1.3 (19), 16.5 (623–629)		1.C.11—1.3 (19), 16.5 (623–629)		1.C.9—Cognitive approach (8, 10)			
1.C.10—Biopsychosocial approaches (9-11) 1.C.11—Sociocultural (9, 11)							
Topic 1.D—Recognize the strengths and limitations of applying theories to explain behavior. (6-9, 12)		1.2 (9–16), 2.2 (41–46, 48)					

	AMSCO AP Psychology Pacing Guide - Sampler						
CED Pacing	College Board CED Topic	AMSCO Section Topics (pages)	AMSCO Assessment Checkpoints (pages)	College Board Recommended Text - OpenStax Psychology, 2nd edition	Recommended OER/Video Resources		
		Topic 1.E—Distinguish the different domains of psychology. 1.E.1—Biological domain (9, 13) 1.E.2—Clinical domain (12) 1.E.3—Cognitive domain (13) 1.E.4—Counseling domain (13) 1.E.5—Developmental domain (13) 1.E.6—Educational domain (14) 1.E.7—Experimental domain (14) 1.E.8—Industrial—organizational domain (13) 1.E.9—Personality domain (14) 1.E.10—Psychometric domain (14) 1.E.11 Social domain (14) 1.E.12 Positive domain (14)	Think As A Psychologist: Apply Theories and Principles (14- 15) Reflect on the Essential Question: How has the field of psychology been influenced by other disciplines, and how has the field changed over time? (15) Multiple Choice Questions (16-19) Free Response Questions (20) Write As A Psychologist: Understand the Task (21) Unit 1: Review, Free-Response Question (22)	1.1 (8-9), 1.3 (19), 1.4 (26-29), 2.2 (42-42), 10.1 (326)			
4	Psychology	Topic 1.F—Differentiate types of research with regard to purpose, strengths, and weaknesses. 1.F.1—Research method: experiments (24-32) 1.F.2—Research method: correlational studies (33-35) 1.F.3—Research method: survey research (37-38) 1.F.4—Research method: naturalistic observations (35-36) 1.F.5—Research method: case studies (36-37) 1.F.6—Research method: longitudinal studies (362-363, 400) 1.F.7—Research method: cross-sectional studies (362-363, 400)	Oilt 1. Review, Free-Nesponse Question (22)	1.F.1—1.2 (10), 2.2 (20), 2.3 (50–51, 55–56) 1.F.2—2.2 (42), 2.3 (50) 1.F.3—2.2 (41–42, 45) 1.F.4—2.2 (41, 43–44) 1.F.5—2.1 (40–43) 1.F.6—2.2 (47–48) 1.F.7—2.2 (47)	Experimental Research		
		Topic 1.G—Discuss the value of reliance on operational definitions and measurement in behavioral research. (26-28)		2.3 (9)			
		Topic 1.H—Identify independent, dependent, confounding, and control variables in experimental designs. (27-28, 30-31)		2.3 (52)			

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5-6		Topic 1.I—Describe how research design drives the reasonable conclusions that can be drawn. 1.1.1—Experiments are useful for determining cause and effect. (24-28, 30-31) 1.1.2—The use of experimental controls reduces alternative explanations. (24-28, 30-31) 1.1.3—Random assignment is needed to demonstrate cause and effect. (24-28, 30-31) 1.1.4—Correlational research can indicate if there is a relationship or association between two variables but cannot demonstrate cause and effect. (30-35)		1.1.1—2.2 (42) 1.1.2—2.3 (50) 1.1.3—2.3 (55–56) 1.1.4—2.2 (42), 2.3 (50)			
		Topic 1.J—Distinguish between random assignment of participants to conditions in experiments and random selection of participants, primarily in correlational studies and surveys. (30, 37-38)		2.2 (42), 2.3 (55–56))			
7	Topic 1.4 Selecting a Research Model	Topic 1.K—Predict the validity of behavioral explanations based on the quality of research design. (28-31) 1.K.1—Confounding variables limit confidence in research conclusions. (31)		2.2 (42), 2.3 (50)			
8	Topic 1.6 Ethical Guidelines in Psychology	Topic 1.N—Identify how ethical issues inform and constrain research practices. (33, 35, 43-44) Topic 1.O—Describe how ethical and legal guidelines protect research participants and promote sound ethical practice. (42-44) 1.O.1—those provided by the American Psychological Association (42-43) 1.O.2—Federal regulations (43) 1.O.3—Local Institutional Review Board (IRB) (42) 1.O.4—Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) (44-45)	Reflect on the Essential Question: How does the methodology of the research affect the outcome of a study, and how do ethical guidelines impact psychological research? (45) Multiple Choice Questions (47-49) Free Response Questions (50-51)	1.3 (24), 2.3 (56), 2.4 (59, 61) 1.0.1—1.3(24), 2.1 (39), 2.3 (56), 2.4 (59–60) 1.0.2—2.3 (56), 2.4 (61) 1.0.3—2.4 (59–61) 1.0.4—2.4 (61–62)			
9			Write As A Psychologist: Break Down the Question (51)				
10-12	Topic 1.5 Statistical Analysis in Psychology	Topic 1.L—Apply basic descriptive statistical concepts, including interpreting and constructing graphs and calculating simple descriptive statistics. (55-62) 1.L.1—Measures of central tendency (57-62) 1.L.2—Variation (range, standard deviation) (57-62) 1.L.3—Correlation coefficient (63) 1.L.4—Frequency distribution (normal, bimodal, positive skew,negative skew) (57-62)	Reflect on the Essential Question: How do researchers analyze the data to detemine if the results of a study are meaningful or significant? (67) Multiple-Choice Questions (68-70)	1.L.1—2.2 (45) 1.L.2—7.5 (234) 1.L.3—2.3 (49) 1.L.4—2.3 (49)			
12.44		Topic 1.M—Distinguish the purposes of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. (53, 64-66)	Short-Answer Questions (71-72)				
13-14	<u> </u>		Unit 2: Review, Free-Response Question (73)				