

## General psychology

1. **The evolution of the human mind.** Historical roots and basic concepts of evolutionary psychology; comparative studies with primates; the phylogenetic and ontogenetic development of human cognitive abilities (e.g. ToM); ecological and social theories on the development of the human mind.
2. **Thinking and emotions.** Mental algorithms of babies (e.g. face preference, imitation); the adaptive function of mind reading; the problems of rational decision making; heuristics; the adaptive function of emotions; the evolution of emotion expressions (e.g. primate heritage, innateness); the adaptive interaction between thinking and emotions (conf. Damasio's somatic marker hypothesis).
3. **The individual and the group.** Pros and cons of living in groups; the size of the social group (cognitive- and emotional restraints); neocortex ratio and the group size; social norms and conformity; the adaptive value of in-group vs. out-group differentiation and xenophobia; dominance and status.
4. **Prosocial behaviour.** Explanations of altruistic behaviour; kin selection and Hamilton's rule; reciprocal altruism (Trivers) and the role of emotions (friendship); cheating and cheater detection; indiscriminate altruism: showing off model and strong reciprocity.
5. **Parental care.** How can the mother bond with her offspring? How can the baby draw her caregiver's attention? The adaptivity of the different attachment styles; paternal care; discriminative childcare and parent-offspring conflicts; the role of childhood in the cognitive and social development; evolutionary models of socialization (conf. LHT, Belsky).
6. **Attentional processes and the role of top-down control** (awareness, vigilance, selective attention, attention as mental effort, preattentive vs attentive, guidance, etc.)
7. **Working memory as part of long-term memory** (structure and functions of LTM and WM, the episodic buffer, executive attention, etc.)
8. **Visual perception** (Introduce the perceptual organization, the Gestalt approach to Perceptual grouping. Show the main characteristics of perceiving object, color, motion, depth and size)
9. **Human motivation** (Introduce the extrinsic and intrinsic human motives. Incentives and consequences, reinforcers, hidden cost of rewards. Self-determination theory: cognitive evaluation theory, controlling and informational aspects of events, regulation, amotivation, organismic psychological needs: autonomy, competence, relatedness).
10. **The nature of emotions** (What is emotions. Research methods in affective science. Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer. Relationship among emotions, cognition, physiology, and behavior).

## **Developmental Psychology**

1. Childhood as social construction. History of childhood.
2. Development of social-emotional skills in the first year (social smile, joint attention, social reference, attachment behaviours and development of attachment)
3. Preoperational thinking - preschool aged children's concepts about the physical and natural world (Piaget)
4. The task analysis of the false belief test /Detailed analyzing presentation of the false belied test
5. The relationship between social cognition and language
6. The debate between Piaget and Chomsky and between Piaget and Vygotsky
7. Socialization processes (nature vs. nurture; G.H. Mead; process of identification; social learning theory, attachment theory). Biological platforms of socialization.
8. Development of self and self-awareness (the psychology of the self; theories of the self; self recognition; development of the self-concept; the emergence of self-control; self-esteem; the representational self)
9. Moral and prosocial development (prosocial behaviour, altruism, morality; developmental and age trends; contributors to the development of altruistic/prosocial behaviour; cultural and social influences on altruism; Freud: development of the conscience; morality as a product of social learning; cognitive-developmental theory: the child as moral philosopher- Piaget and Kohlberg)
10. Attachment types as affect regulation strategies (primary strategy; secondary strategy; hyperactivation; deactivation; attachment type – parenting style correspondence)
11. Theory of identity development (Erikson: psychosocial theory of development; 8 stages; Marcia's ego identity statuses)
12. The theory of development by Anna Freud (developmental lines; ego vs. instinct regression; unique characteristics of childhood psychological functioning)

## Social and Organizational Psychology

- 1. Leadership theories** (Great Man Theory, Style theory, Servant/ Serving theory) What is the difference between these theories: how do these types of leaders affect the leader-employee relationship? b) How did the thinking about successful leadership evolve through those ideas?
- 2. Leader-Member Exchange (LMX) theory** - What are the key aspects of LMX in the leader-employee relationship? What are the consequences of leaders' ingroup and outgroup?
- 3. Organizational culture** (Handy, Schein, organizational socialization) - What is the difference between the culture definition based on those ideas? What are the key concepts in the different culture definitions? Please describe the process of organizational socialization!
- 4. Theories about work motivation** (Theories of Herzberg, Alderfer, McClelland) What are the key concepts of the different models? What are their main predictions about work-related behavior?
- 5. Normative and Informative social influence.** What is social influence? What is the difference between the two kinds of conformity? Which experiments can be examples of them?
- 6. Culture and conformity.** What is the meaning of conformity rooted in context? How values on different contexts (individualistic towards collectivistic social frames) relates to conformity? Please describe how conformity is tied to innovation (genetic model of social influence or minority influence).
- 7. Social identity.** Please describe the basic concepts of the theory. Please describe the experiment of minimal group paradigm.
- 8. Social representations.** What does it mean co-constructivism? How identity, knowledge and communication are related to each other? Please describe the study of Moscovici "La psychoanalyse, son image et son public":
- 9. Theories and biases in person perception** (configural model; implicit theory of personality; primary and recency effect, halo effect, the role of stereotypes in person perception)
- 10. Behavioural explanations** (What are the classical models of attributions? Heider, Kelley, Jones & Davis; What is the difference between cognitive and motivational biases? Give examples to biases!)
- 11. Attitudes** (What is attitude? Components and functions of attitude; Show the role of cognitive consistency in attitude formation by using one of the cognitive consistency theories (Heider, Festinger, Osgood & Tannenbaum) as an example)
- 12. Language and culture** (What is the approach of pragmatics to language? What is new in the theory of implicature (Grice) concerning to speech act? Introduce the linguistic relativity and illustrate it with one example. Language use in intergroup context: The Linguistic Category Model)

# Personality Psychology

## 1. From Psychological Types to Trait Theories

Introduce the main characteristics of typologies. Mention the main theories (Galen and Hippocrates, Kretschmer and Sheldon, Wundt, Pavlov). How will the typology of Jung lead us to trait theories? Describe the main characteristics of Personal dispositions and Common dispositions (Allport). Introduce how Cattell grouped the traits by function and how he developed the 16 PF.

## 2. The Big Three

Introduce the personality system of Eysenck, describe the ARAS system. How did Gray complete this system, what new systems and important characteristics were considered by him?

## 3. The Big Five and the Hexaco

Describe the development of the Big 5 model, introduce the corresponding traits. Describe the similarities and differences between Big 5 and Hexaco models.

## 4. Personality Theory of Freud

Describe the concepts of Unconscious. Introduce the Typographical and Structural model of Personality. Explain the concept of cathexis and anti-cathexis. What is anxiety, how defence mechanism help to deal with anxiety?

## 5. Psychology of Jung and Szondi

Describe the unconscious theory of Jung and Szondi. Describe the archetypes. Explain genotropy and the schema of Fate.

## 6. Behavioral, Cognitive Learning Theories

Describe the main learning types involved in personality development (Wundt, Watson, Thorndike). Describe Skinner's approach of human being and human personality. Introduce the implementation of behaviorist and cognitive methods in psychological counselling and therapy.

## 7. Social Learning Theories

Describe the phenomenon of expectancy, reinforcement value and Locus of control (Rotter). Describe Self-efficacy, observational learning and Vicarious Reinforcement (Bandura). What is Reciprocal Determinism? Introduce Mischel's CAPT theory.

## 8. Personality Theory of Cloninger

Describe the concept of Temperament and Character. Introduce the biological background of Temperament and the environmental background of Character. Explain the 7 Personality traits.

## 9. Humanistic approach of Personality.

Introduce Rogers theory based on his 19 propositions. Introduce the Hierarchy of needs by Maslow. Explain the concept of Peak Experiences.

## 10. Positive approach of Personality

What is the main goal of Positive Psychology? What factors will influence happiness? Explain the concept of Flow. Introduce the PERMA theory.

## 11. Self-Regulation Theory

Describe the strategies and development of Self-regulation (Bandura). Introduce the types and components of self-regulation. What factors influence self-regulation? What is self-control therapy?

## 12. Personal Constructs and Personality (Kelly)

Introduce the concept of Personal Constructs. Describe the main characteristics of Personal Constructs. What are the Corollaries? How Personal Constructs are Assessed?