

**Abstract of the discipline
Psychology and Pedagogy
Program/Specialty – 31.05.01 “DENTISTRY”**

1. Subject mastering goals “Psychology and Pedagogy”

The discipline learning objective is to assist the specialists in acquisition of general cultural and professional competences in the sphere of psychology, education, social sphere and culture for successful solution of professional tasks by means of the discipline “Psychology and pedagogy”.

The course objectives:

- shaping the integral idea about human psyche structure and functioning;
- shaping the professional orientation of interaction and analysis skills of social and psychological daily life facts and medical activity situations;
- developing the specialists’ scientific thinking;
- shaping the bachelors’ ideas of psychology and pedagogy as sciences, their place in the system of scientific knowledge; psychology and pedagogy categorical apparatus and theoretical and methodological base; methods of psychological and pedagogical research; pedagogical activity content, structure and functions;
- shaping pedagogical culture essentials including the willingness to construct professional oral and written speech logically and terminologically correctly and the skill of working with pedagogical literature;
- contributing to the advancement of the specialists’ ideas about education essence and opportunities, about different ways and means of its realization;
- contributing to shaping the future specialists’ methodologically justified standpoint in the professional activity sphere;
- contributing to professional communication skill development for professional activity problem solving;
- contributing to the future specialists’ professional self-education and personal enhancement;
- shaping the willingness to teach adults, teenagers and members of their families the essentials of positive medical behaviour aimed at keeping and improving their health level;
- shaping the willingness to motivate adults, teenagers and members of their families to have a healthy life-style including giving up pernicious habits which have a negative influence on new generation’s state of health;
- shaping the specialists’ willingness to teach junior and middle medical staff the basic manipulation and procedures, elements of healthy life-style.

2. Subject’s place in specialist MPEP’s structure

The discipline “Psychology and Pedagogy” refers to the basic part course.

For the discipline learning the students use the knowledge and skills acquired in the process of studying basic part course disciplines “Biology”, “Anatomy”, “Native land history”.

The discipline learning is the base for future learning of basic part discipline “Bioethics”; “Public health and health care, health care economics”, “Life security, accident medicine”, and also for the future practical training.

3. Subject’s (module’s) contents “Psychology and Pedagogy”

Section 1. Psychology

Topic 1.1. Psychology as a science

Psychology as a science. The subject of psychology. Methods of psychology. The definition and subject of psychology. Methods of psychology (Research methods). Description of research methods. Qualitative and quantitative research. Controlled experiments. Survey questionnaires. Longitudinal studies. Observation in natural settings. Qualitative and descriptive research. Neuropsychological methods. Computational modeling. Animal studies.

Basic psychological science: Abnormal psychology; Behavioral genetics; Biological psychology; Critical psychology, Cognitive psychology; Comparative psychology; Cultural psychology: Developmental

psychology; Differential psychology; Evolutionary psychology; Experimental psychology; Health psychology; Mathematical psychology; Neuropsychology; Personality psychology; Positive psychology; Psychopharmacology; Social psychology; Transpersonal psychology.

Psychological schools: Analytical psychology; Behaviorism; Cognitivism; Depth psychology; Descriptive psychology; Ecological systems theory; Ego psychology; Existential psychology; Functional psychology; Gestalt psychology; Humanistic psychology; Individual Differences; Individual psychology; Phenomenological psychology; Psychoanalysis; Transactional analysis; Transpersonal psychology.

Topic 1.2. Mental processes:

Definition of MP. Perception. Peculiar features of perception. Constancy. Grouping. Contrast effects. Effect of experience. Effect of motivation and expectation. Of sound. Of speech. Touch. Taste. Other senses. Of the social world. Imagination.

Memory. Sensory memory. Short-term memory. Long-term memory. Attention.

Emotions&Feelings. Difference between Feelings and Emotions. Motivation&Needs. Examples of motivation theories: Mono-motivational theories, Conscious and unconscious motivations, Intrinsic motivation, Intrinsic motivation and the 16 basic desires theory. Extrinsic motivation. Needs. Need theories. Consciousness. Intelligence. Thought&Thinking.

Topic 1.3.

Definition of personality. THEORIES OF PERSONALITY: Psychodynamic Theories and Ego-psychology, Behavioral Theories

Biological Theories; Trait Theory

Humanist Theories/ Socio-cultural and social activity theories. Other social theories of personality. Attribution theory, Cognitive dissonance, Observational learning (social learning), Self-perception theory, Self-verification theory, Social comparison theory, Social exchange theory, Social identity theory, Social penetration theory, Socioemotional selectivity theory

Topic 1.4. Social aspects of psychology

Definition. The basic concepts of social psychology: Intrapersonal phenomena (Attitudes, Persuasion, Social cognition, Self-concept), Interpersonal phenomena: Social influence, Relation with others, Interpersonal attraction

Human communication: Effective communication, Barriers to effective communication, Communicational cycle, Social perception as a background of communication, Communication skills.

A social group: Definition. Some specific characteristics of a social group. Types of groups.

Topic 1.5. Psychological aspects of medical activity

The idea of health psychology. Objectives of health psychology. Applications Of Health Psychology

Definition of medical ethics. Medical ethics: basic theories (Consequentialism, Deontology).

Values in medical ethics. The psychological care of medical patients

Communication and psychological assessment. Some principles of effective communication of a doctor with a patient. Management of psychological problems. Principles of management of psychological problems.

Section 2. Pedagogy

Topic 2.1. The Idea of Education and Pedagogy

Definition of Education. Definition of Pedagogy. Didactics. Education and Socialization

Types of Education. Systems of higher education. University systems. Open higher education system. Liberal arts colleges. Higher education in Russia.

Topic 2.2. Education theory.

Classical Education. Non-Classical Education Topic. Psychological Aspects of Learning Theories

The Control Theory of Motivation, Observational Learning (The Social Learning Theory), The Social Cognition Learning Model.

Topic 2.3. Basics of didactics

The idea of Didactics. Principle of teaching. Encouraging contact between students and lecturers. Inviting engagement. Extending knowledge. Nurturing complexity and critical thinking (deep knowledge). Building connections. Transforming views and inspiring change. Encouraging reflective thinking.

Providing appropriate learning support. Respecting diversity. Creating empowering learning experiences and environments.

The Idea of teaching methods. Traditional (basic) methods of teaching: a lecture (Explaining), Demonstration (teaching) (Demonstrating), Collaboration (Collaborative discussions), Learning by teaching, Oral Reporting, Labs(applied to medical education). Evolution of teaching methods: Ancient education, Medieval education, The 18-19 centuries, 19th century - compulsory education - Prussian education system, 20th century

Newer teaching methods may incorporate television, radio, computer, and other modern devices. Some educators believe that the use of technology, while facilitating learning to some degree, is not a substitute for educational methods that encourage critical thinking and a desire to learn. Inquiry learning is another modern teaching method.

The case method, project method Business game, Roleplay simulation, A serious game or applied game, Serious Game, Brainstorming, webquest, instructional and educational technology
Instructional technologies in medical education.