PSYCHOLOGY (PSYCH)

PSYCH 1. Introduction to Psychology. 5 Units.
An introduction to the science of how people think, feel, and behave. We will explore such topics as intelligence, perception, memory, happiness, personality, culture, social influence, development, emotion, and mental illness. Students will learn about classic and cutting edge research, a range of methods, and discover how psychology informs our understanding of what it means to be human, addresses other fields, and offers solutions to important social problems. For more information on PSYCH 1, visit http://psychone.stanford.edu.

PSYCH 10. Introduction to Statistical Methods: Precalculus. 5 Units.
Techniques for organizing data, computing, and interpreting measures of central tendency, variability, and association. Estimation, confidence intervals, tests of hypotheses, t-tests, correlation, and regression. Possible topics: analysis of variance and chi-square tests, computer statistical packages.
Same as: STATS 60, STATS 160

PSYCH 101S. Introduction to Neuroscience. 4 Units.
Introduction to structure and function of the nervous system. The course first surveys neuroscience research methods, physiology, and gross anatomy. We then study the brain systems which produce basic functions such as perception and motion, as well as complex processes like sleep, memory, and emotion. Finally, we examine these principles in cases of neurological and psychiatric disorders.

PSYCH 102. Longevity. 4 Units.
Interdisciplinary. Challenges to and solutions for the young from increased human life expectancy: health care, financial markets, families, work, and politics. Guest lectures from engineers, economists, geneticists, and physiologists.
Same as: HUMBIO 149L, NENS 202

PSYCH 102S. Introduction to Neuroscience. 4 Units.
Introduction to structure and function of the nervous system. The course first surveys neuroscience research methods, physiology, and gross anatomy. We then study the brain systems which produce basic functions such as perception and motion, as well as complex processes like sleep, memory, and emotion. Finally, we examine these principles in cases of neurological and psychiatric disorders.

PSYCH 103. Intergroup Communication. 3 Units.
In an increasingly globalized world, our ability to connect and engage with new audiences is directly correlated with our competence and success in any field. How do our intergroup perceptions and reactions influence our skills as communicators? This course uses experiential activities and discussion sections to explore the role of social identity in effective communication. The objective of the course is to examine and challenge our explicit and implicit assumptions about various groups to enhance our ability to successfully communicate across the complex web of identity.
Same as: CSRE 103

PSYCH 103F. Intergroup Communication Facilitation. 3 Units.
This is a TA training course for Psych 103 - Intergroup Communication.
Same as: CSRE 103F

PSYCH 104S. Affective Science. 3 Units.
This course will provide an introduction to a growing field known as affective science, which focuses on the study of emotion and other related phenomena (i.e., motivation, pain, etc.). We will explore core questions in affective science, including: 1) What is emotion and why is it useful? 2) How do emotions influence the way we perceive, attend to, and understand the world? 3) How do emotions become dysfunctional, and how can individuals control them? We will attempt to approach these questions from multiple perspectives, including i) neurobiological ii) behavioral, and iii) sociocultural perspectives.

PSYCH 105S. General Psychology. 3 Units.
In what ways does the scientific study of psychology increase our understanding of the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors we observe and experience in everyday life? What are the main areas of psychology and the different questions they seek to answer? This course will give you an introduction to the field of psychology and its many different areas. You will learn about the central methods, findings, and unanswered questions of these areas, as well as how to interpret and critically evaluate research findings.

PSYCH 107S. Introduction to Social Psychology. 3 Units.
A comprehensive overview of social psychology with in-depth lectures exploring the history of the field, reviewing major findings and highlighting areas of current research. Focus is on classic studies that have profoundly changed our understanding of human nature and social interaction, and, in turn, have triggered significant paradigm shifts within the field. Topics include: individuals and groups, conformity and obedience, attraction, intergroup relations, and judgment and decision-making.

PSYCH 108. Longevity through Film. 3 Units.
The media informs the understanding of life stages and shapes expectations about our futures. This course will explore the realities and fictions about life-span development through film. This course will revolve around selected films compared with the literature on life stages. Guest filmmakers, psychologists, sociologists and thought leaders will join the class to discuss human development.

PSYCH 108S. Introduction to Social Psychology. 3 Units.
This course aims to blend a comprehensive overview of social psychology with in-depth lectures exploring the history of the field, reviewing major findings and highlighting areas of current research. The course will focus on classic studies that have profoundly changed our understanding of human nature and social interaction, and, in turn, have triggered significant paradigm shifts within the field. Some of the topics covered in this class will include: individuals and groups, conformity and obedience, attraction, intergroup relations, and judgment and decision-making. The course, overall, will attempt to foster interest in social psychology as well as scientific curiosity in a fun, supportive and intellectually stimulating environment.
PSYCH 109. An introduction to computation and cognition. 4 Units.
How does the mind process information in order to choose good actions given the tangle of experience? The studies of computation and cognition synergise in diverse and powerful ways, from precise models of thinking to analysis of large behavioral data sets. In this course we will investigate questions of information representation and processing through a combination of lectures, hands-on (‘flipped classroom’) exercises, and extended homework assignments. We will explore method for psychological data analysis and three of the main computational approaches to modeling the mind: reinforcement learning, neural networks, and Bayesian inference. Using these tools we will explore human abilities such as reasoning and social cognition. Prerequisites: Psych 1 and CS 106a (or consent of instructor).

PSYCH 109S. Introduction to Cognitive Neuroscience. 3 Units.
3)Introduction of the neurobiology of behavior including the biology of nervous system, the neural basis for perception, learning, memory, decision making and neurological disorders. Introduction to different research techniques that are prevalent in current neuroscience studies including fMRI, EEG, TMS and single unit recording.

PSYCH 10N. Kids, Culture, and Poverty: From Biology to Social Action. 4 Units.
Years before they set foot in school, children growing up in poor families begin to diverge from children in richer families in their trajectories of cognitive and language growth. These differences have powerful and enduring consequences for the health, well-being, educational success, and longevity of individuals, as well as for the future prosperity of the societies in which children become adults. Early childhood is a time of both enormous promise and considerable risk, and parents in different cultures have widely differing practices and beliefs about their role in enabling children to avoid risk and achieve their potential. In this seminar, we will evaluate evidence from the biological and social sciences showing how positive and negative experiences in infancy have profound and enduring effects on early brain architecture, with cascading consequences for later development in childhood and adulthood. We will also consider the challenges of designing more effective programs and social policies to provide support for families in diverse cultural contexts, with the goal of helping more children to reach their full potential.

PSYCH 110S. Introduction to Cultural Psychology. 3 Units.
In an increasingly globalized world, the ability to understand people from different cultural backgrounds, as well as understand how we are influenced by our own cultural contexts, is an essential skill. In this course, we will consider the many ways in which individuals shape, and are shaped by, institutions (e.g., education system; media; religion), social interactions (e.g., family; employers), and broad cultural ideas (e.g., democracy). Drawing from psychological research, we will analyze sociocultural sources of diversity in self, agency, cognition, emotion, motivation, development, and relationships. We will also analyze past and modern cultural products - including films, literature, music, and art - to better understand the transmission of culture. Each discussion will contribute to a better understanding of the hidden factors that guide daily experiences and the various opportunities and barriers to creating social change. The course will empower students to recognize and analyze the influence of culture on everyday functioning and apply that understanding to improving their own and other people's outcomes.

PSYCH 111S. Normal Psychology. 3 Units.
This course will provide an introduction to abnormal psychology. It will be targeted towards students who have had little or no exposure to coursework on mental disorders. The course will have three core aims: 1) Explore the nature of mental disorders, including the phenomenology, signs/symptoms, and causal factors underlying various forms of mental illness, 2) Explore conventional and novel treatments for various mental disorders, 3) Develop critical thinking skills in the theory and empirical research into mental disorders. The course will explore a wide range of mental disorders, including depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, addiction, eating disorders, and personality disorders.

PSYCH 113S. Developmental Psychology. 3 Units.
This class will introduce students to the basic principles of developmental psychology. As well as providing a more classic general overview, we will also look towards current methods and findings. Students will gain an appreciation of how developmental psychology as a science can be applied to their general understanding of children and the complicated process of growing into adults.

PSYCH 115S. Personality Psychology. 3 Units.
This course will focus on current empirical and theoretical approaches to personality. Lectures will be organized around the following questions central to personality research: How and why do people differ? How do we measure individual differences? Does personality change over time? How does personality interact with sociocultural factors to influence behavior? What makes people happy? What are the physical, mental, and social consequences of personalities?

PSYCH 11N. Origin of Mental Life. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. Mental life in infancy; how thinking originates. How do babies construe the objects, events, people, and language that surround them? Recent advances in psychological theory, hypotheses, and evidence about how the infant human mind develops.

PSYCH 120. Cellular Neuroscience: Cell Signaling and Behavior. 4 Units.
Neural interactions underlying behavior. Prerequisites: PSYCH 1 or basic biology. Same as: BIO 153

PSYCH 121. Ion Transport and Intracellular Messengers. 3 Units.
(Graduate students register for 221.) Ion channels, carriers, ion pumps, and their regulation by intracellular messengers in a variety of cell types. Recommended: 120, introductory course in biology or human biology. Same as: PSYCH 228

PSYCH 123F. Navigating a Multicultural World: Practical recommendations for individuals, groups, & institutions. 4 Units.
The world is becoming increasingly multicultural, as groups of different races, ethnicities, ages, genders, and socioeconomic classes are coming into closer and more frequent contact than ever before. With increased cultural contact comes the need to create spaces that are inclusive and culturally sensitive. In addition, individuals must learn to live, work, and communicate in a multicultural world. How can we leverage research from cultural psychology to promote the best possible individual, interpersonal, and institutional outcomes for all groups? This course will serve as an introduction on how to create multicultural worlds and individuals. Drawing heavily on research, this course begins with a review of what culture is and how it influences individual thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. We then discuss multiculturalism (e.g., ‘what is it, what are some costs and benefits’) before addressing how to promote optimal functioning in multicultural settings. Same as: CSRE 123F

PSYCH 125F. Language and Thought. 3 Units.
How are we able to produce and comprehend language in all its complexity? How does language processing interact with other parts of cognition? In this course, we will focus on several main themes: language production and comprehension, discourse, language acquisition, bilingualism, and linguistic relativity. We will explore these themes through lecture, demonstrations, analysis of empirical studies, and student-led discussion. Special attention will also be given to the various experimental methods we use to conduct psycholinguistic and developmental research (e.g., self-paced reading, eye-tracking, cross-modal priming, and neural imaging).

PSYCH 12N. Self Theories. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. The impact of people's belief in a growing versus fixed self on their motivation and performance in school, business, sports, and relationships. How such theories develop and can be changed.
PSYCH 130. Experimental Pragmatics. 3 Units.
How do we understand language as it is used in context? Pragmatic reasoning allows us to go beyond the literal semantics of what someone says to infer what they actually meant. This course will be an in-depth investigation of recent experimental work on pragmatics. Students will read the primary literature and conduct original research investigating their own pragmatic inference abilities. Required. Readings will be distributed in class.
Same as: CSRE 135P

PSYCH 132. Language and Thought. 3 Units.
Languages vary tremendously in how they allow us to express ourselves. In some languages, you have to say when an event happened (past, present, future, etc.), while in others it is obligatory to say how you know about the event (you saw it, you heard about it), or what genders its participants were. In addition, languages just feel different from one another - some feel poetic while others feel brutal. Some things just don't sound right in certain languages, and some translations are harder than others to pull off. But are these differences meaningful? Do differences across languages cause substantive changes in the cognition of their speakers? We'll read some of the burgeoning research literature on these questions and consider how they can be answered with new empirical tools.

PSYCH 135. The Psychology of Diverse Community. 3 Units.
This course is an exploration. Its aim is to identify distinguishing features of good diverse communities and articulate them well enough to offer principles or guidelines for how to design and manage such communities e.g. schools, universities, academic disciplines, etc.
Same as: CSRE 135P

PSYCH 136. The Psychology of Scarcity: Its Implications for Psychological Functioning and Education. 3 Units.
This course brings together several literatures on the psychological, neurological, behavioral and learning impact of scarcities, especially those of money (poverty) time and food. It will identify the known psychological hallmarks of these scarcities and explore their implications for psychological functioning, well-being and education--as well as, how they can be dealt with by individuals and in education.
Same as: CSRE 136U, PSYCH 236A

PSYCH 136S. Learning and Memory: Theory and Applications. 3 Units.
This course explores how our behavior in the present is guided by our past experiences, and how we can apply these principles to our own learning and to the broader world around us. We will explore the theory of learning and memory, including an introduction to multiple memory systems, the ways in which memory can succeed but also fail, and how memory integrity changes across the lifespan and across clinical populations. We will also explore applications of this theoretical content to the real world technologies and policies that touch our everyday lives, such as applications in brain training, advertising, the legal system, and the classroom.

PSYCH 138. Wise Interventions. 4 Units.
Classic and contemporary psychological interventions; the role of psychological factors in social reforms for social problems involving healthcare, the workplace, education, intergroup, relations, and the law. Topics include theories of intervention, the role of laboratory research, evaluation, and social policy.
Same as: PSYCH 238, PUBLPOL 238

PSYCH 138S. Motivation to Learn. 3 Units.
Why do some students delight at the thought of challenging tasks while others only care about getting the grade? Why do some seek out opportunities to learn in and out of school while others feel anxious just showing up to class? Why do our failures sometimes debilitate and other times invigorate? How do we turn our desires to achieve into concrete action? Where do these motivational processes come from and how might we use our understanding of motivation to improve educational systems? This course will address these and other fascinating questions as we consider theory and research on motivation, primarily as it applies to educational contexts. The course will be based largely around interactive discussions of primary source articles, with some lecture in order to provide you with important background information and a framework for discussing the readings.

PSYCH 139S. Psychology of Women. 3 Units.
Women comprise half of the human population, yet throughout much of history, the study of human thought and behavior has been largely male focused. In fact, some of the earliest psychological studies of women were conducted primarily to argue for the evolutionary supremacy of men. During the past fifty years, the field of psychology has made significant strides towards considering women and men equally worthy subjects of inquiry. In this course, we will discuss this growing body of research related to gender and the female experience. We will focus on six main themes: social and biological approaches to studying gender, evidence for gender similarities and differences, gender stereotypes and sexism, gender and language use, women in the workplace, and female sexuality. We will explore these themes through lectures, in class demonstrations, analysis of empirical work, and student led discussion.

PSYCH 13N. Emotion Regulation. 3 Units.
This seminar provides a selective overview of the scientific study of emotion regulation. Topics include: theoretical foundations, cognitive consequences, developmental approaches, personality processes and individual differences, and clinical and treatment implications. Our focus is on interesting, experimentally tractable ideas. Meetings will be discussion based.

PSYCH 140. Introduction to Psycholinguistics. 4 Units.
How do people do things with language? How do we go from perceiving the acoustic waves that reach our ears to understanding that someone just announced the winner of the presidential election? How do we go from a thought to spelling that thought out in a sentence? How do babies learn language from scratch? This course is a practical introduction to psycholinguistics -- the study of how humans learn, represent, comprehend, and produce language. The course aims to provide students with a solid understanding of both the research methodologies used in psycholinguistic research and many of the well-established findings in the field. Topics covered will include visual and auditory recognition of words, sentence comprehension, reading, discourse and inference, sentence production, language acquisition, language in the brain, and language disorders. Students will conduct a small but original research project and gain experience with reporting and critiquing psycholinguistic research.
Same as: LINGUIST 145, LINGUIST 245A

PSYCH 140S. Sport Psychology. 3 Units.
Focus is on research methods and findings and how to apply these findings to students' own performance. Topics include methods of performance enhancement, psychological characteristics of top performers, group dynamics and processes, effective leadership practices, the effects of stereotyping on sport participation and performance, and debates in the field. Emphasis will be on sports, although most topics can be applied to performance in general.
PSYCH 141. Cognitive Development. 3 Units.  
This course aims to offer an understanding of how human cognition - the ability to think, reason, and learn about the world - changes in the first few years of life. We will review and evaluate both classic findings and state-of-the-art research on cognitive development, and learn about the methods used to reveal what children know and think about the world. The course will help students to understand, discuss, and critically evaluate the major theories and explanations of intellectual growth, and consider implications of cognitive development research on real-world issues in education and social policy. Prerequisites: Psych 1.

PSYCH 141S. Health Psychology. 3 Units.  
Why is it so difficult for people to stick to an exercise plan? Why don't people take their doctors' advice? Why aren't public health announcements more effective? This course addresses these questions by providing an overview of health psychology: the scientific study of behaviors and cognitive processes related to health states. In this course, we will discuss the mind/body connection, the influence of social/cultural and physical environments on our health, cognitive processing of health information, health belief models, and the link between emotion and health. Understanding the interactions between these biological, psychological, and social influences on individuals' health states is crucial for developing effective health communication and intervention programs. We will approach all course topics from both theory-driven and applied perspectives.

PSYCH 142A. Special Topics in Adolescent Mental Health. 4 Units.  
Includes the study of aspects of common disorders seen in adolescent populations, such as prevalence, developmental course, gender differences, theoretical explanations, and therapeutic interventions. Topics will include mood/anxiety disorders, eating disorders, learning disabilities and ADHD, sexual risk behaviors, developmental disorders, substance abuse, and self-harm. Goals of this course include getting students to think critically about the unique mental health needs of adolescents, collaborating on devising ways to improve the way our society meets those needs, and strengthening writing and communication skills applicable to this area of inquiry. Prerequisite: Human Biology Core or Biology Foundations or equivalent or consent of instructor.  
Same as: HUMBIO 142M

PSYCH 145. Seminar on Infant Development. 1-2 Units.  
For students preparing honors research. Conceptual and methodological issues related to research on developmental psycholinguistics; training in experimental design; and collection, analysis, and interpretation of data.

PSYCH 145S. Close Relationships. 3 Units.  
Relationships are central to the human experience, and relationship science seeks to understand how our connections to others shape how we think, feel, and act. The purpose of this course is to explore friendship, attraction, love, familial ties, conflict, social cognition, interdependency, sexuality, loss, and the sociocultural shaping of relationships. The course, in part, aims to create budding relationship scientists, who can turn their real-world interests and observations into testable hypotheses with the methods and tools of the field.

PSYCH 146. Observation of Children. 3-5 Units.  
Learning about children through guided observations at Bing Nursery School, Psychology’s lab for research and training in child development. Physical, emotional, social, cognitive, and language development. Recommended: 60.

PSYCH 146S. Brain, Mind, and Behavior. 3 Units.  
How does the complexity of human behavior arise from the mind and brain? This course surveys approaches to linking these three concepts. We will introduce the brain with a hands-on neuroanatomy demo. We will explore how neurons manipulate signals to communicate, transforming our sensory experiences into rich internal representations, used to guide our attention, decision-making, and social interactions. We will immerse ourselves in the methods of cognitive neuroscientists, tinkering with models linking brain signals with behavior, learning how those signals are recorded (e.g. fMRI and EEG) and perturbed (e.g. TMS), and fine-tuning our ability to design psychological experiments. We will think about how these concepts apply in our own lives, while also learning to critically assess current research.

PSYCH 147. Development in Early Childhood. 3-5 Units.  
Supervised experience with young children at Bing Nursery School. 3 units require 4 hours per week in Bing classrooms throughout the quarter; 4 units require 7 hours per week; 5 units require 10.5 hours per week. Seminar on developmental issues in the Bing teaching/learning environment. Recommended: 60 or 146, or consent of instructor.

PSYCH 147S. Introduction to the Psychology of Emotion. 3 Units.  
Our emotions influence how we perceive the world, inform how we make critical life decisions, and connect us with other people. Affective science, the scientific study of emotion, investigates how emotions shape our lives. In this course, we explore how emotions arise as feelings we experience, behaviors we commit, and physiological reactions to our environments. Across these levels of analysis, we will consider how emotions interact with our personalities, past experiences, future goals, stages of development, and socio-cultural surroundings. We will learn how affective science has clarified the nature of emotion, how emotions evolved across diverse animal species, and how emotions impact our health and relationships with others. You will leave this class with an improved, scientifically-informed understanding of your own and others emotions, and strategies for how to effectively use and manage your feelings in daily life.

PSYCH 148S. The Psychology of Bias: Stereotyping, Prejudice, and Discrimination. 3 Units.  
From Black Lives Matter to mansplaining, issues of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination grab our attention and draw our concern. This course brings together research from social, cognitive, affective, developmental, cultural, and neural perspectives to examine the processes that reflect and perpetuate group biases. Along with these various research perspectives, we will consider perspectives of both privileged and disadvantaged group members. Where do stereotypes come from? Why is race so hard to talk about? Can we be biased without knowing it? How can we reduce prejudice and conflict? We will address these and other questions through lectures, class discussion, and group presentations.  
Same as: CSRE 148P

PSYCH 152F. Doing Race and Ethnicity: How and Why it Matters. 3 Units.  
Going to school and work, renting an apartment, going to the doctor, watching television, voting, reading, and attending religious services are all activities that involve doing consciously or unconsciously, race and ethnicity. In this course, we draw from history, psychology, genetics, and literary studies to understand contemporary racial formations and cultural representations. Course will include two 50-minute lectures with a required online discussion section. Enrollment capped at 20 students.

PSYCH 154. Judgment and Decision-Making. 3 Units.  
Survey of research on how we make assessments and decisions particularly in situations involving uncertainty. Emphasis will be on instances where behavior deviates from optimality. Overview of recent works examining the neural basis of judgment and decision-making.
PSYCH 155. Introduction to Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity. 5 Units.
How different disciplines approach topics and issues central to the study of ethnic and race relations in the U.S. and elsewhere. Lectures by senior faculty affiliated with CSRE. Discussions led by CSRE teaching fellows. Includes an optional Haas Center for Public Service certified Community Engaged Learning section.
Same as: CSRE 196C, ENGLISH 172D, SOC 146, TAPS 165

PSYCH 156. Communicating Neuroscience. 3 Units.
Understanding the structure and function of the brain is presently an international goal with Brain Initiatives in the United States, Europe, and Japan. Due to this global interest, knowledge about the brain is influencing all aspects of society. As such, accurate communication and translation of neuroscience findings are of utmost importance. This course will examine ways to translate and to communicate neuroscience research for public outreach, with a focus on the role of technology. Topics include: television, feature articles, blogs, documentaries, and online videos. Students will learn different ways to accurately translate and communicate neuroscience topics in the context of theoretical and methodological approaches and to apply these tools in an original way to generate a completed outreach piece by the end of the course.

PSYCH 15N. Becoming Kinder. 3 Units.
Kindness - the ability to understand each other, the instinct to care for each other, and the desire to help each other - is among our most powerful natural resources. It supports cooperation, fosters relationships, improves health, and overwrites hatred. Kindness is also challenging, especially in the modern world. More than ever, individuals are isolated, anonymous, and independent: qualities that make it harder to truly see each other and easier to succumb to indifference and even cruelty. As technology mediates more of our interactions and tribal signifiers occupy more of our identity, kindness erodes. And yet we have options. A growing number of social scientists are now experimenting in re-building kindness, using everything from virtual reality to meditation to literature to old-fashioned friendship. Their efforts demonstrate that through directed effort, people can become kinder. This class will explore the nature of kindness, the challenges modernity has placed in front of it, and the many ways scientists and practitioners are stimulating kindness. Though drawing mainly from psychology, we will tour sociology, conflict resolution, technology, the humanities, and neuroscience as well. The class will also grapple with central questions about human nature - most importantly, to what extent can we change ourselves into the people we'd like to become? Finally, we will meld science with personal narrative and exercises meant to not only explore kindness-building as a research concept, but as a part of our own lives.

PSYCH 160. Seminar on Emotion. 3 Units.
This undergraduate and graduate seminar will examine ancient Greek philosophical and contemporary psychological literatures relevant to emotion. Questions to be investigated include: What is the nature of emotions? What is the appropriate place in our lives for emotions? How should we manage our emotions? Do the emotions threaten the integrity of the agent? Meetings will be discussion oriented. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.
Same as: PHIL 375G, PSYCH 260

PSYCH 161. Emotion. 3 Units.
(Graduate students register for 261.) The scientific study of emotion. Topics: models of emotion, emotion antecedents, emotional responses (facial, subjective, and physiological), functions of emotion, emotion regulation, individual differences, and health implications. Focus is on experimentally tractable ideas.
Same as: PSYCH 261

PSYCH 162. Brain Networks. 3 Units.
An essential aspect of the brain is its complex pattern of connectivity between neurons across different areas. This course will provide a comprehensive overview of the networks of the brain, analyzed from a range of standpoints from the microscopic to the macroscopic, with a particular focus on the organization of the human brain. Specific topics include brain anatomy, connectomics, structural and functional neuroimaging, graph theory and network science, dynamic models, and causal inference. The course will comprise a combination of lectures, paper discussions, and hands-on analysis exercises. The first session each week will be composed of lecture and background, and the second session will be focused on discussion and hands-on analyses, with students assigned to lead the discussion sessions. Prerequisites: Basic knowledge of neuroscience (equivalent to Psych 50A). A moderate level of programming experience will be required for hands-on exercises and problem sets. Primary exercises will be in Python.
Same as: PSYCH 267

PSYCH 164. Brain decoding. 3 Units.
Can we know what someone is thinking by examining their brain activity? Using knowledge of the human visual system and techniques from machine learning, recent work has shown impressive ability to decode what people are looking at from their brain activity as measured with functional imaging. The course will use a combination of lectures, primary literature readings, discussion and hands-on tutorials to understand this emerging technology from basic knowledge of the perceptual (primarily visual) and other cognitive systems (such as working memory) to tools and techniques used to decode brain activity. Prerequisites: Either Psych 30 or Psych 50 or Consent of Instructor.

PSYCH 165. Identity and Academic Achievement. 3 Units.
How do social identities affect how people experience academic interactions? How can learning environments be better structured to support the success of all students? In this class, we will explore how a variety of identities such as race, gender, social class, and athletic participation can affect academic achievement, with the goal of identifying concrete strategies to make learning environments at Stanford and similar universities more inclusive. Readings will draw from psychology, sociology, education, and popular press. This class is a seminar format.
Same as: AFRICAAM 165, CSRE 165

PSYCH 166. Emotion Regulation. 3 Units.
(Graduate students register for 268.) The scientific study of emotion regulation. Topics: historical antecedents, conceptual foundations, autonomic and neural bases, individual differences, developmental and cultural aspects, implications for psychological and physical health. Focus is on experimentally tractable ideas.
Same as: PSYCH 268

PSYCH 169. Advanced Seminar on Memory. 3 Units.
Memory and human cognition. Memory is not a unitary faculty but consists of multiple systems that support learning and remembering, each with its own processing characteristics and neurobiological substrates. This advanced undergraduate seminar will consider recent discoveries about the cognitive and neural architectures of working, declarative, and nondeclarative memory. Required: 45.

PSYCH 16N. Amines and Affect. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. How serotonin, dopamine, and norepinephrine influence people's emotional lives. This course is ideal for students that would like to get deeper exposure to cutting edge concepts and methods at the intersection of psychology and biology, and who plan to apply their knowledge to future research.
PSYCH 170. The Psychology of Communication About Politics in America. 4-5 Units.
Focus is on how politicians and government learn what Americans want and how the public’s preferences shape government action; how surveys measure beliefs, preferences, and experiences; how poll results are criticized and interpreted; how conflict between polls is viewed by the public; how accurate surveys are and when they are accurate; how to conduct survey research to produce accurate measurements; designing questionnaires that people can understand and use comfortably; how question wording can manipulate poll results; corruption in survey research.
Same as: COMM 164, COMM 264, POLISCI 124L, POLISCI 324L

PSYCH 171. Research Seminar on Aging. 4 Units.
Two quarter practicum exposes students to multiple phases of research by participating in a laboratory focusing on social behavior in adulthood and old age. Review of current research; participation in ongoing data collection, analysis, and interpretation. Prerequisites: 1, research experience, and consent of instructor. May be repeated for credit.
Same as: COMM 164, COMM 264, POLISCI 124L, POLISCI 324L

PSYCH 172. Self-fashioning. 3 Units.
This undergraduate and graduate seminar will examine philosophical and psychological literature relevant to self-fashioning. Meetings will be discussion oriented, and each meeting will focus on a different question of theoretical and applied significance. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. May be repeat for credit.
Same as: PHIL 186A, PHIL 286A

PSYCH 175. Social Cognition and Learning in Early Childhood. 4 Units.
Social cognition - the ability to recognize others, understand their behaviors, and reason about their thoughts - is a critical component of what makes us human. What are the basic elements of social cognition, and what do children understand about other people’s actions, thoughts, and feelings? How do these capacities help us understand the world, as learning unfolds in the first few years of life? This course will take a deeper look at the intersection of social cognition and cognitive development to better understand how children learn about the world.nnStudents will explore various topics on social cognition with an emphasis on (but not limited to) developmental perspectives, including face perception, action understanding, Theory of Mind, communication, and altruism, and think about how these abilities might be linked to the developmental changes in children's understanding of the world. The course will encourage students to think hard about the fundamental questions about the human mind and how it interacts with other minds, and the value of studying young children in addressing these questions. Students should expect to read, present, and discuss theoretical and empirical research articles and to develop original research proposals as a final project. nnStudents will have an opportunity to develop their proposals into a research project in PSYCH 187, a lab course offered every other year in Spring (next offer expected to be Spring 2018) as a sequel to this course. This course fulfills the WIM requirement.
Prerequisites: 60 or Psych141, or see instructor.

PSYCH 176. Biology, Culture and Family in Early Development. 3-4 Units.
Early childhood is a time of both enormous promise and vulnerability. Parents differ widely in their practices and beliefs about their role in enabling children to avoid risk and to achieve their potential for a healthy and productive life in the particular physical, social and cultural contexts of the communities and societies in which they live. In this seminar we will evaluate evidence from the biological and social sciences showing how experiences in infancy have profound and enduring effects on early brain architecture, with consequences for later language, cognitive, and socio-emotional development in childhood and adulthood. We will also consider the challenges of designing more effective social policies and programs to provide support for families in diverse socioeconomic and cultural contexts, who all want to help their children thrive. A community-service learning option, working with children as a reading tutor, is included for students taking this class for 4-units. Enrollment is limited and consent of instructor is required. Please send a brief statement of your interests, goals, and academic preparation relevant to the themes of this class to Prof. Fernald (afernald@stanford.edu). Pre-requisites: Psych 01 and Psych 60, or Human Biology 3B.
Same as: HUMBIO 147

PSYCH 178. New Methods for Old Questions: Linking Social Cognition and Social Cognitive Neuroscience. 3 Units.
Novel technology can fuel new discoveries and generate new questions for future research. For instance, looking-time methods for studying infants or response time (RT) measures in cognitive psychology have been enabled by the use of computers and video cameras. More recently, neuroimaging techniques (such as fMRI) have transformed the field by offering a more direct look into the working human brain. These methods are, in a way, 'old' and 'new' ways of studying what psychologists want to study - mental representations. nnWhat are the promises and challenges of using these methods to study human cognition and its development? What have we learned, where have we fallen short, and why? Most importantly, how can we make the most out of these new methods to bear on our understanding of social cognition and its development? After the first two weeks of lectures on basic methods, each week we will consider a topic that has been extensively studied in cognitive development literature. Topics will include: perception of agency, theory of mind, and morality; on each topic, we will compare two different ways of studying mental representations - the 'old' way (behavior) and the 'new' way (neural response) - to assess their relative benefits and shortcomings, and to discuss the promises and pitfalls for combining the two.nnThis course will be a combination of lectures, presentations, and discussions aimed primarily for upper-class undergraduate students or graduate students who do not have much background in neuroimaging methods, but interested in learning more about neuroimaging methods and think about how these methods can (and cannot) help address questions about social cognition and development. Prerequisite: Psych 60 or Psych141, or see instructor.

PSYCH 180. Social Psychological Perspectives on Stereotyping and Prejudice. 3 Units.
Classic and contemporary social psychological approaches to prejudice and stereotyping. Emphasis is on how stereotypes are employed and maintained, and the influence of stereotyping and prejudice on behavior in domains including education, employment, health, and law. Limited enrollment. Prerequisites: Psych 1, Psych 70
Interested students should complete an application for permission at https://tinyurl.com/PSYCH180-2018 and attend the first day of class.
PSYCH 180A. SPARQshop: Social Psychological Answers to Real-world Questions. 3 Units.
Undergraduate and graduate students will work in teams to design, build, test, and distribute online toolkits that help practitioners solve real-world problems by applying social science. Graduate students can build toolkits for their own research. Students will learn how to assess the needs of practitioner audiences; write text, design graphics, and program activities for these audiences; prepare, deliver, and produce a TED-style online video; design surveys in Qualtrics; and build and user-test the toolkit.
Readings and class discussions will include modules on design thinking, storytelling, science writing, information design, and impact evaluation. For an example of a toolkit in progress, please visit spacereface.org. Permission of instructor required.
Same as: PSYCH 283A

PSYCH 183. SPARQ Lab. 2-3 Units.
Join SPARQ (Social Psychological Answers to Real-world Questions) as a research assistant and help with projects addressing real-world issues.

PSYCH 185. From the Cradle to the Grave: Racial Inequality across the Lifespan. 3 Units.
Imagine two children, one Black and one White, born on the same day and in the same country. By adulthood, these two will likely have two remarkably different social standings (e.g., the Black adult will have less education, income, health, and years to live). Why? Students in this course will tackle this question from a psychological perspective. Together, we will examine how thinking, feeling, and behaving in ways that perpetuate stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination advantage some racial groups and disadvantage others, and how these processes work to maintain and perpetuate racial inequality across the lifespan. The course will be conducted as a seminar, such that most of what you will learn will be through group discussions, activities, and readings.

PSYCH 186. The Psychology of Racial Inequality. 3 Units.
Our topic is the psychology of racial inequality - thinking, feeling, and behaving in ways that contribute to racial stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination, and how these processes in turn maintain and perpetuate inequality between racial groups. We will examine how these processes unfold at both the individual and the institutional levels. Throughout this course, you will familiarize yourself with the psychological perspectives, methods, and findings that help explain racial inequality, and we will explore ways to promote racial equality. The course will be conducted as a seminar, but most of what you learn will be through the readings and discussions. That is, this course is minimally didactic; the goal is to have you engage thoughtfully with the issues and readings spurred in part by sharing perspectives, confusions, and insights through written and discussion. Each student will facilitate at least one class session by providing an introductory framework for the readings (~10-minute presentation with handouts that overviews the concepts, issues, and controversies). Together, we will broaden our knowledge base on the subject and explain, from a psychological perspective, the pervasiveness of racial inequality. Prerequisites: PSYCH 1 and PSYCH 10.
Same as: AFRICAAM 286, CSRE 186, PSYCH 286

PSYCH 187. Research Design, Implementation, and Communication in Cognitive Development. 3-4 Units.
As educated consumers of scientific literature, we read reports of research findings in our everyday lives, sometimes though primary sources (e.g., journal articles) or through popular media reports of these sources. In particular, findings from cognitive development research often attract a lot of public interest, particularly from parents, caregivers, and educators, as these findings have implications for how best to educate young children. However, reports of scientific findings in cognitive development and their real-world implications often fail to convey the importance of tightly controlled experimental designs, the issues and challenges in conducting experiments, and the difficulty of interpreting the results and linking them to real-world practices in early education.
This course originates from the idea that having a first-hand experience in the actual research process is an effective way to provide a deeper understanding of these issues, and help us become better consumers of scientific knowledge. This course is an advanced, lab-based research class in cognitive development, primarily offered for those who have completed PSYCH175 or equivalent. Students will conduct a replication/extension of a published study (or, depending on instructor approval, develop their final proposal into a research project if the project fits certain criteria). In this course, students will form a small research team and experience the role of an independent researcher to partake in the process of designing and conducting an experiment. At the end of the quarter, students will present their findings in front of a scientific audience and submit a full empirical report. All prospective students must have completed PSYCH 175 (or have written an equivalent research proposal on a related topic), and contact the instructor at least three weeks before the term begins for instructor approval. Student should expect to spend a significant number of hours outside the classroom for data collection. Prerequisites: PSYCH175 (strongly recommended) and instructor approval.

PSYCH 188. Special Research Projects. 1-6 Unit.
For research in the Stanford Neurodevelopment, Affect, and Psychopathology Lab only.

PSYCH 188A. Research and special lab with Bing. 1-6 Unit.
Research and special lab with Bing. May be repeat for credit.

PSYCH 189. Stanford Center on Longevity Practicum. 3 Units.
Student involvement in an interdisciplinary center aimed at changing the culture of human aging using science and technology. May be repeat for credit.

PSYCH 190. Special Research Projects. 1-6 Unit.
May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

PSYCH 191. Special Research Projects in the Mind & Body Lab. 1-6 Unit.
May be repeated for credit or for grade. Prerequisites: consent of instructor.

PSYCH 192. Career and Personal Counseling. 3 Units.
Theories and methods for helping people create more satisfying lives for themselves. Simulated counseling experiences.
Same as: EDUC 134, EDUC 234

PSYCH 193. Special Laboratory Research. 1-6 Unit.
May be repeated for credit. Prerequisites: 1, 10, and consent of instructor.

PSYCH 194. Reading and Special Work. 1-3 Unit.
Independent study. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

PSYCH 195. Special Laboratory Projects. 1-6 Unit.
Independent study. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisites: 1, 10, and consent of instructor.

PSYCH 195S. Special Laboratory Projects. 1-6 Unit.
Independent study. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisites: 1, 10, and consent of instructor.
PSYCH 197. Advanced Research. 1-4 Unit.
Limited to students in senior honors program. Weekly research seminar, independent research project under the supervision of an appropriate faculty member. A detailed proposal is submitted at the end of Autumn Quarter. Research continues during Winter and Spring quarters as 198. A report demonstrating sufficient progress is required at the end of Winter Quarter.

PSYCH 198. Senior Honors Research. 1-4 Unit.
Limited to students in the senior honors program. Finishing the research and data analysis, written thesis, and presentation at the Senior Honors Convention. May be repeated for credit.

PSYCH 199. Individually Supervised Practicum. 1-5 Unit.
Satisfies INS requirements for curricular practical training (CPT). May be repeated for credit. Prerequisites: consent of adviser.

PSYCH 1L. Introduction to Psychology. 3 Units.
A reduced-unit version of Stanford’s popular Psych 1 class. An introduction to the science of how people think, feel, and behave. We will explore such topics as intelligence, perception, memory, happiness, personality, culture, social influence, development, emotion, and mental illness. Students will learn about classic and cutting edge research, a range of methods, and discover how psychology informs our understanding of what it means to be human, addresses other fields, and offers solutions to important social problems. The primary version of the course, PSYCH 1, is offered for 5 units and counts for major/minor requirements for Psychology and other disciplines. For more information on PSYCH 1 and PSYCH 1L, visit http://psychone.stanford.edu.

PSYCH 201S. Bayesian Statistics for Psychologists. 3 Units.
Have you ever collected data and then not know how to analyze it? Bayesian data analysis is a general purpose data analysis approach for making explicit hypotheses about where the data came from (e.g. the hypothesis that data from 2 experimental conditions came from two different distributions). In this course, we will explore and learn how to use Bayesian data analytic tools for analyzing data from psychology experiments. Students will develop a strong foundation for statistical intuitions and build on these intuitions to conduct Bayesian analyses of experimental data. The course will focus on the practicalities of running Bayesian analyses, of describing analyses for purposes of publication, and of making inferences about data and design decisions for subsequent experiments. This course is ideal for graduate or advanced-undergraduate students in Psychology, Linguistics, and related fields, who conduct experiments on human behavior; also appropriate for students without experience in psychological experiments but with experience in statistics.

PSYCH 202. Cognitive Neuroscience. 3 Units.
Graduate core course. The anatomy and physiology of the brain. Methods: electrical stimulation of the brain, neuroimaging, neuropsychology, psychophysics, single-cell neurophysiology, theory and computation. Neuronal pathways and mechanisms of attention, consciousness, emotion, language, memory, motor control, and vision. Prerequisite: For psychology graduate students, or consent of instructor.

PSYCH 203. MODELS OF LANGUAGE ACQUISITION. 3 Units.
How do children learn to understand and produce their native language? Language acquisition is a core topic in cognitive science and has been a key test case for formal approaches. Topics include: learnability, theory, grammatical approaches, connectionist models, and probabilistic models.

PSYCH 204. Computation and Cognition: The Probabilistic Approach. 3 Units.
This course will introduce the probabilistic approach to cognitive science, in which learning and reasoning are understood as inference in complex probabilistic models. Examples will be drawn from areas including concept learning, causal reasoning, social cognition, and language understanding. Formal modeling ideas and techniques will be discussed in concert with relevant empirical phenomena. Same as: CS 428

PSYCH 204A. Human Neuroimaging Methods. 3 Units.
This course introduces the student to human neuroimaging using magnetic resonance scanners. The course is a mixture of lectures and hands-on software tutorials. The course begins by introducing basic MR principles. Then various MR measurement modalities are described, including several types of structural and functional imaging methods. Finally algorithms for analyzing and visualizing the various types of neuroimaging data are explained, including anatomical images, functional data, diffusion imaging (e.g., DTI) and magnetization transfer. Emphasis is on explaining software methods used for interpreting these types of data.

PSYCH 204B. Computational Neuroimaging: Methods & Analyses. 1-3 Unit.
This course provides an in-depth survey and understanding of modern computational approaches to design and analyses of neuroimaging data. The course is a mixture of lectures and projects geared to give the student an understanding of the possibilities as well as limitations of different computational approaches. Topics include: signal and noise in MRI; general linear modeling; fMRI-adaptation; multivoxel pattern analyses; decoding and encoding algorithms; modeling population receptive fields. Required: Psych 204a; Recommended: Cognitive Neuroscience.

PSYCH 205. Foundations of Cognition. 3 Units.
Topics: attention, memory, language, similarity and analogy, categories and concepts, learning, reasoning, and decision making. Emphasis is on processes that underlie the capacity to think and how these are implemented in the brain and modeled computationally. The nature of mental representations, language and thought, modular versus general purpose design, learning versus nativism. Prerequisite: 207 or consent of instructor. nOpen to Psychology PhD students only.

PSYCH 206. Cortical Plasticity. Perception and Memory. 1-3 Unit.
Seminar. Topics related to cortical plasticity in perceptual and memory systems including neural bases of simplicity memory, recognition memory, visual priming, and perceptual learning. Emphasis is on recent research with an interdisciplinary scope, including theory, behavioral findings, neural mechanisms, and computational models. May be repeated for credit. Recommended: 30, 45.

PSYCH 207. Professional Seminar for First-Year Ph.D. Graduate Students. 2-3 Units.
Required of and limited to first-year Ph.D. students in Psychology. Major issues in contemporary psychology with historical backgrounds.

PSYCH 207B. Professional Development Seminar in Psychology. 0-1 Units.
For graduate students who wish to gain professional development skills to pursue an academic career. May be repeated for credit. Course is intended for second year Ph.D. student in Psychology but open to all years.

PSYCH 209. Neural Network Models of Cognition. 4 Units.
Neural Network models of cognitive and developmental processes and the neural basis of these processes, including contemporary deep learning models. Students learn about fundamental computational principles and classical as well as contemporary applications and carry out exercises in the first six weeks, then undertake projects during the last four weeks of the quarter. Recommended: computer programming ability, familiarity with differential equations, linear algebra, and probability theory, and one or more courses in cognition, cognitive development or cognitive/systems neuroscience.
PSYCH 20N. How Beliefs Create Reality. 3 Units.
This seminar will take an interdisciplinary approach to exploring how subjective aspects of the mind (e.g., thoughts, beliefs, and expectations) can fundamentally change objective reality. Over the course of the semester, students will be challenged to think critically about research from psychology, sociology, and medicine, which suggests that what we think, believe and expect plays a significant role in determining our physical health, performance and well-being. Students will explore what experimental evidence may support these beliefs. Students will also uncover how social interactions with friends, family, colleagues, and the media shape the perceived quality and impact of cultural products such as art, music, and fashion. And students will learn about the neurological and physiological underpinnings of the placebo effect, a powerful demonstration of expectation that produces real, healing changes in the body. Finally, students will have the opportunity to consider real world applications in disciplines including policy, business, medicine, academics, athletics, and public health and consider the ethical implications of those applications. Throughout the class active participation and an open mind will be critical to success. The final weeks of class will be dedicated to student designed studies or interventions aimed to further explore the power of self-fulfilling prophecies, placebo effects, and the social-psychological creation of reality.

PSYCH 211. Developmental Psychology. 3 Units.
Prerequisite: 207 or consent of instructor.

PSYCH 212. Classic and contemporary social psychology research. 1-3 Unit.
Evolution of ideas from early experiments on group dynamics, attitude change, and cognitive dissonance to later work on behavioral and emotional attribution, and more contemporary work on strategies and shortcomings in judgment and decision-making and on implicit influences on attitudes and behavior. Other topics include social dilemmas, conflict and misunderstanding, positive psychology, and the application of social psychological principles and findings to ongoing social problems including civil inequality, education, and the challenge of addressing climate change.

PSYCH 213. Affective Science. 3 Units.
This seminar is the core graduate course on affective science. We consider definitional issues, such as differences between emotion and mood, as well as issues related to the function of affect, such as the role affect plays in daily life. We review autonomic, neural, genetic, and expressive aspects of affective responding. Later in the course we discuss the role of affect in cognitive processing, specifically how affective states direct attention and influence memory, as well as the role of affect in decision making. We will also discuss emotion regulation and the strategic control of emotion; the cultural shaping of emotional experience and regulation; disorders of emotion; and developmental trajectories of experience and control from early to very late life. Meetings are discussion based. Attendance and active participation are required. Prerequisite: 207 or consent of instructor.

PSYCH 215. Mind, Culture, and Society. 3 Units.
Social psychology from the context of society and culture. The interdependence of psychological and sociocultural processes; how sociocultural factors shape psychological processes, and how psychological systems shape sociocultural systems. Theoretical developments to understand social issues, problems, and politics. Works of Baldwin, Mead, Asch, Lewin, Burner, and contemporary theory and empirical work on the interdependence of psychology and social context as constituted by gender, ethnicity, race, religion, and region of the country and the world. Prerequisite: 207 or consent of instructor.

PSYCH 216. Public Policy and Social Psychology: Implications and Applications. 4 Units.
Theories, insights, and concerns of social psychology relevant to how people perceive issues, events, and each other, and links between beliefs and individual and collective behavior will be discussed with reference to a range of public policy issues including education, public health, income and wealth inequalities, and climate change. Specific topics include: situationist and subjectivist traditions of applied and theoretical social psychology; social comparison, dissonance, and attribution theories; stereotyping and stereotype threat, and sources of intergroup conflict and misunderstanding; challenges to universality assumptions regarding human motivation, emotion, and perception of self and others; also the general problem of producing individual and collective changes in norms and behavior.
Same as: INTLPOP 207B, PUBPOL 305B

PSYCH 217. Topics and Methods Related to Culture and Emotion. 3 Units.
Preference to graduate students. How cultural factors shape emotion and other feeling states. Empirical and ethnographic literature, theories, and research on culture and emotion. Applications to clinical, educational, and occupational settings. Research in psychology, anthropology, and sociology. May be repeated for credit.

PSYCH 21N. How to Make a Racist. 3 Units.
How does a child, born without beliefs or expectations about race, grow up to be racist? To address this complicated question, this seminar will introduce you to some of the psychological theories on the development of racial stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination. Together, these theories highlight how cognitive, social, and motivational factors contribute to racist thinking. We will engage thoughtfully and critically with each topic through reflection and discussion. Occasionally, I will supplement the discussion and class activities with a brief lecture, in order to highlight the central issues, concepts, and relevant findings. We will share our own experiences, perspectives, and insights, and together, we will explore how racist thinking takes root. Come to class with an open mind, a willingness to be vulnerable, and a desire to learn from and with your peers. Students with diverse opinions and perspectives are encouraged to enroll.
Same as: AFRICAAM 121N, CSRE 21N

PSYCH 220. Special Topics in Cognitive Development. 1-3 Unit.
In the last few years, research at the intersection of cognitive and social development has burgeoned, yielding unprecedented knowledge about the roots of the human (social) mind in infants and children. In this course, using an outstanding new volume edited by Susan Gelman and Mahzarin Banaji, we will discuss work that highlights the social nature of cognitive development (e.g., the degree to which social learning may account for uniquely human cognitive abilities) and that explores the early emergence of social knowledge and understanding (e.g., mental models of relationships, knowledge of good and bad, beliefs about ingroups and outgroups, and knowledge of other people’s minds). Prerequisite: Psychology 207 or permission of instructor.
PSYCH 221. Image Systems Engineering. 1-3 Unit.
This course is an introduction to digital imaging technologies. We focus on the principles of key elements of digital systems components; we show how to use simulation to predict how these components will work together in a complete image system simulation. The early lectures introduce the software environment and describe options for the course project. The following topics are covered and software tools are introduced:
- Basic principles of optics (Snell’s Law, diffraction, adaptive optics).
- Image sensor and pixel design.
- Color science, metrics, and color calibration.
- Human spatial resolution.
- Image processing principles.
- Display technologies.
A special theme of this course is that it explains how imaging technologies accommodate the requirements of the human visual system. The course also explains how image systems simulations can be useful in neuroscience and industrial vision applications. The course consists of lectures, software tutorials, and a course project. Tutorials and projects include extensive software simulations of the imaging pipeline. Some background in mathematics (linear algebra) and programming (Matlab) is valuable. Pre-requisite: EE 261 or equivalent. Or permission of instructor required.

PSYCH 222. From Classic Experiments to Cutting Edge Neuroimaging: The Functional Neuroanatomy of Visual Cortex. 1-3 Unit.
We will discuss the fundamental organizational principles of the visual system starting by discussing classic papers in non-human primates and proceeding to discuss recent neuroimaging studies in humans. We will then examine how understanding these organizational principles has influenced mapping the functional organization of visual system. Finally, we will analyze neuroimaging datasets and examine how well one can evaluate and define visual areas in the human brains by understanding these principles.

PSYCH 223. Social Norms. 3 Units.
This course covers research and theory on the origins and function of social norms. Topics include the estimation of public opinion, the function of norms as ideals and standards of judgment, and the impact of norms on collective and individual behavior. In addition to acquainting students with the various forms and functions of social norms the course will provide students with experience in identifying and formulating tractable research questions.

PSYCH 226. Models and Mechanisms of Memory. 1-3 Unit.
Current topics in memory as explored through computational models addressing experimental findings and physiological and behavioral investigations. Topics include: episodic and statistical learning; impact of prior knowledge on new learning; and the role of MTL structures in learning and memory. May be repeated for credit.

PSYCH 227. Seminar in Psycholinguistics: Advanced Topics. 2-4 Units.
This year’s seminar will focus on experimental pragmatics. The field of experimental pragmatics combines an interest in the theoretical complexities of language use with the experimental methodologies of psycholinguistics. The course will present a broad survey of recent work in this area that has attempted to apply the methods of experimental psychology to classic issues in theoretical pragmatics. Each class session will include both theoretical and experimental readings on topics such as reference, implicature, presupposition, and speech acts. The course will be organized primarily around discussion of the assigned readings. Students will develop a research proposal relevant to issues in language use. May be repeated for credit.

Same as: LINGUIST 247

PSYCH 228. Ion Transport and Intracellular Messengers. 3 Units.
(Graduate students register for 228.) Ion channels, carriers, ion pumps, and their regulation by intracellular messengers in a variety of cell types. Recommended: 120, introductory course in biology or human biology.

PSYCH 231. Questionnaire Design for Surveys and Laboratory Experiments: Social and Cognitive Perspectives. 4 Units.
The social and psychological processes involved in asking and answering questions via questionnaires for the social sciences; optimizing questionnaire design; open versus closed questions; rating versus ranking; rating scale length and point labeling; acquiescence response bias; don’t-know response options; response choice order effects; question order effects; social desirability response bias; attitude and behavior recall; and introspective accounts of the causes of thoughts and actions.
Same as: COMM 339, POLISCI 421K

PSYCH 232. Brain and Decision. 3 Units.
This seminar explores how emerging findings at the interface of neuroscience, psychology, and economics combine to inform our understanding of how the brain makes decisions. Topics include neural processes related to reward, punishment, probability, risk, time, reflection, and social interaction, as well as theoretical implications and practical applications. We will briefly touch on the possibility of extending individual brain and behavioral data down to physiological and up to aggregate levels of analysis. Because the course involves interdisciplinary material, it takes the format of a research seminar with background discussions, and is targeted at graduate students and advanced undergraduates who aim to conduct related research. Goals include: (1) building familiarity with relevant neuroscience, psychology, and economics concepts; (2) increasing awareness of key relevant literature; and (3) preparation to conduct and advance innovative interdisciplinary research.

PSYCH 233. Longevity Innovations. 1 Unit.
Longer lives are generating new opportunities for products and services that support them. The Stanford Center on Longevity works closely with business leaders and entrepreneurs who are envisioning emerging longevity markets. The course overviews the broad demographic changes underway and related challenges that longer lives present. Within this context, students are required to think critically about new needs and opportunities in the longevity economy.

PSYCH 234. Understanding Depression. 3 Units.
In this course we will discuss current issues in the study of major depression, including the epidemiology and phenomenology of depression and other affective disorders, psychological and biological theories of depression, gender differences in depression, cognitive and social functioning of depressed persons, findings from neuroimaging studies of depression, depression in children, risk factors for depression, issues involving suicide, and implications of the NIMH RDoC initiative for the study of depression and other psychiatric diagnostic categories. Prerequisite: graduate standing in Psychology or consent of instructor.

PSYCH 235. Motivation and Emotion. 3 Units.
This graduate seminar will explore social-cognitive perspectives on motivation and emotion. Meetings will be discussion based. Prerequisites: Psychology 207 and consent of instructor.

PSYCH 236A. The Psychology of Scarcity: Its Implications for Psychological Functioning and Education. 3 Units.
This course brings together several literatures on the psychological, neurological, behavioral and learning impact of scarcities, especially those of money (poverty) time and food. It will identify the known psychological hallmarks of these scarcities and explore their implications for psychological functioning, well-being and education—as well as, how they can be dealt with by individuals and in education.
Same as: CSRE 136U, PSYCH 136
PSYCH 237. Mathematical Cognition. 2-4 Units.
The course will examine the basis of numerical and mathematical abilities, and the acquisition and learning of mathematical skills, drawing on experimental and modeling studies. Topics will include numerosity, counting, basic arithmetic, and fractions, as well as algebraic and geometric reasoning as well as insight into mathematical and scientific problems. Roles of rules, procedures and symbolic, spatial, and sensory-motor representations; relationship between skill and understanding; nature of discovery and insight in mathematical reasoning; the relationship between insight and proof. Open to PhD and Masters students and to Juniors and Seniors who have completed an introductory level course in cognitive or developmental psychology.

PSYCH 238. Wise Interventions. 4 Units.
Classic and contemporary psychological interventions; the role of psychological factors in social reforms for social problems involving healthcare, the workplace, education, intergroup, relations, and the law. Topics include theories of intervention, the role of laboratory research, evaluation, and social policy.
Same as: PSYCH 138, PUBLPOL 238

PSYCH 239. Formal and Computational Approaches in Psychology and Cognitive Science. 3 Units.
Do psychology and cognitive science need formal theories and/or explicit computational models? What insights should such things provide? What is the proper relationship between different theoretical and modeling approaches? Between different levels or kinds of analysis? Where do informally stated theories fit in and what are the roles of formal and computational modeling approaches in relation to other less explicitly specified forms of theorizing? This seminar will explore these issues and compare different formal and computational model variants, especially connectionist and probabilistic models, within 3-4 different target domains. Possible target domains include categorization, property induction, causal learning, perceptual decision making, language acquisition, semantics and pragmatics, and mid-level vision.

PSYCH 240. What Changes?. 3 Units.
When children get older, they start to behave differently. What's changing? In other words, what specific mechanisms underlie different developmental correlations between age and behavioral competence. Of course, the answer (or more likely, answers plural) to this question will differ vastly from domain to domain, but are there generalizations that we can make about the ways that different factors affect behavior across domains - differences in developmental drivers for so-called lower-level tasks versus higher-level tasks, or age-related differences in the determinants of change during specific time periods? In this course, we'll try to get a handle on some of the extant proposals on these questions, and maybe offer some of our own.

PSYCH 241. Probabilistic Models of Social Behavior and Affect. 4 Units.
How do we reason about other people and ourselves? Is human behavior in social situations a set of ad-hoc and irrational responses—or can we understand humans as making rational inferences under uncertainty about the people they are interacting with? This project-based seminar will re-examine classic findings from social psychology and affective science through the lens of rational analysis and probabilistic models. In collaboration with instructors, students will develop projects focused on making testable theoretical models of classic tasks and literatures with the goal of creating a publishable end product. Phenomena under consideration include but are not limited to: cognitive dissonance, attribution theory, mindset theory, stereotyping, and emotion perception.

PSYCH 242. Theoretical Neuroscience. 3 Units.
Survey of advances in the theory of neural networks, mainly (but not solely) focused on results of relevance to theoretical neuroscience. Synthesizing a variety of recent advances that potentially constitute the outlines of a theory for understanding when a given neural network architecture will work well on various classes of modern recognition and classification tasks, both from a representational expressivity and a learning efficiency point of view. Discussion of results in the neurally-plausible approximation of back propagation, theory of spiking neural networks, the relationship between network and task dimensionality, and network state coarse-graining. Exploration of estimation theory for various typical methods of mapping neural network models to neuroscience data, surveying and analyzing recent approaches from both sensory and motor areas in a variety of species. Prerequisites: calculus, linear algebra, and basic probability theory, or consent of instructor.
Same as: APPPHYS 293

PSYCH 243. General Development Seminar. 1-2 Unit.
May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: consent of instructors. Restricted to Developmental graduate students.

PSYCH 244. Psychology of Aging. 1-3 Unit.
Theory and research in gerontology. Normal and abnormal changes that occur in biological, cognitive, and psychological aging. Emphasis is on the environmental factors that influence the aging process. Prerequisite: graduate standing in Psychology or consent of instructor.

PSYCH 245. Cognitive and Neuroscience Friday Seminar. 1 Unit.
Participant presentations. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: graduate standing in psychology or neuroscience program.

PSYCH 247. Topics in Natural and Artificial Intelligence. 3 Units.
We will read a selection of recent papers from psychology, computer science, and other fields. We will aim to understand: How human-like are state of the art artificial intelligence systems? Where can AI be better informed by recent advances in cognitive science? Which ideas from modern AI inspire new approaches to human intelligence? Specific topics will be announced prior to the beginning of term.

PSYCH 248. Advanced fMRI modeling and analysis. 3 Units.
This seminar will discuss the state of the art in methods for the modeling and analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging data. Potential topics include connectivity modeling, causal modeling, multivariate pattern analysis, encoding models, and classification analysis. The seminar will include hands-on analysis exercises in addition to lectures.

PSYCH 248A. fMRI Analysis Bootcamp. 3 Units.
This course will provide a hands-on overview of methods for processing and analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging data. Topics include preprocessing, statistical modeling, spatial normalization, statistical power analysis, multiple comparison correction, connectivity modeling, machine learning, and Bayesian modeling. The seminar will include hands-on analysis exercises in addition to lectures.

PSYCH 249. Large-Scale Neural Network Modeling for Neuroscience. 1-3 Unit.
Introduction to designing, building, and training neural networks for modeling brain and behavioral data, including: deep convolutional neural network models of sensory systems (vision, audition, somatosensation); recurrent neural networks for dynamics, memory and attention; integration of variational and generative methods for cognitive modeling; and methods and metrics for comparing such models to real-world neural data. Attention will be given both to established methods as well as cutting-edge techniques. Students will learn conceptual bases for deep neural network models, and will also implement learn to implement and train large-scale models in TensorFlow using GPUs. Requirements: Fluency in Unix shell and Python programming, familiarity with differential equations, linear algebra, and probability theory, and one or more courses in cognitive or systems neuroscience.
Same as: CS 375
PSYCH 249L. Workshop on Incremental Language Processing. 1 Unit.
Language is processed incrementally over time. This has consequences for language comprehension, production, acquisition, and change, all of which occur at different timescales. What is the role of time in language? The course will be based around visiting lectures by major researchers in this area, along with meetings to prepare for their visits by discussing key readings. May be repeated for credit. Same as: LINGUIST 249L

PSYCH 24N. Neuroforecasting. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. This course explores how brain activity can be used not only to predict the choices of individuals, but also of separate groups of individuals in the future (e.g., in markets). Questions include how neuroforecasting is possible, whether it can add value to other forecasting tools (e.g., traditional measures like behavioral choice and subjective ratings), and when it extends to different aggregate scenarios. The course is ideal for students that would like to extend neural predictions about individual choice to group choice, and who plan to apply this knowledge in future research.

PSYCH 250. High-level Vision: From Neurons to Deep Neural Networks. 1-3 Unit.
Interdisciplinary seminar focusing on understanding how computations in the brain enable rapid and efficient object perception. Covers topics from multiple perspectives drawing on recent research in Psychology, Neuroscience, and Computer Science. Emphasis on discussing recent empirical findings, methods and theoretical debates in the field. Same as: CS 431

PSYCH 250A. High-level Vision: From Neurons to Deep Neural Networks. 1-2 Unit.
This advanced level seminar is an interdisciplinary course focusing on understanding how computations in the brain enable rapid and efficient object perception. The course will cover topics from multiple perspectives drawing on recent research in neuroscience, computer science and psychology. Emphasis will be placed on examining recent findings pertaining to computational theories of high-level vision, ongoing debates in the field, and discussion of recent empirical findings.

PSYCH 251. Experimental Methods. 3 Units.
Graduate laboratory class in experimental methods for psychology, with a focus on open science methods and best practices in behavioral research. Topics include experimental design, data collection, data management, data analysis, and the ethical conduct of research. The final project of the course is a replication experiment in which students collect new data following the procedures of a published paper. The course is designed for incoming graduate students in psychology, but is open to qualified students from other programs who have some working knowledge of the R statistical programming language.

PSYCH 252. Statistical Methods for Behavioral and Social Sciences. 1-6 Unit.
For students who seek experience and advanced training in empirical research. Analysis of data from experimental through factorial designs, randomized blocks, repeated measures; regression methods through multiple regression, model building, analysis of covariance; categorical data analysis through two-way tables. Integrated with the use of statistical computing packages. Prerequisite: 10 or equivalent.

PSYCH 253. High-Dimensional Methods for Behavioral and Neural Data. 3 Units.
Introduction to high-dimensional data analysis and machine learning methods for use in the behavioral and neurosciences, including: supervised methods such as SVMs, linear and nonlinear regression and classifiers, and regularization techniques; statistical methods such as bootstrapping, signal detection, factor analysis, and reliability theory; metrics for model/data comparison such as representational similarity analysis; and unsupervised methods such as clustering. Students will learn theory as well as a programming framework for implementing all methods in practice. Prerequisites: Math 51 or equivalent and Psych 251 or programming background.

PSYCH 254. Affective Neuroscience. 3 Units.
Theory and research. Comparative and human research approaches map affective function to neuroanatomical and neurochemical substrates. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

PSYCH 255. Seminar on Motivation. 3 Units.
Selective overview of the scientific study of motivation. Our focus is on interesting, experimentally tractable ideas. Meetings will be discussion based.

PSYCH 256. Race at Work. 3-5 Units.
In this practicum, students will examine how race works in a variety of institutional spaces by participating in community partnerships relevant to criminal justice, education, economic development, or health. Limited enrollment. Prerequisite for undergraduates: Psych 1, Psych 70, and one of the following: Psych 150, Psych 180, Psych 298, Psych 103, Psych 135, Psych 30N, or Psych 138.

PSYCH 257. Individually Supervised Practicum. 3-5 Units.
Satisfies INS requirements for curricular practical training. Relevant experience for graduate students as part of their program of study. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisites: graduate standing in Psychology, consent of adviser.nn (Staff).

PSYCH 258. Graduate Seminar in Social Psychology Research. 1-3 Unit.
For students who are already or are planning to become involved in research on social construal and the role that it plays in a variety of phenomena, notably the origin and escalation of conflict.

PSYCH 259. Race and Crime. 3 Units.
The goal of this course is to examine social psychological perspectives on race, crime, and punishment in the United States. Readings will be drawn not only from psychology, but also from sociology, criminology, political science, and legal studies. We will consider the manner in which social psychological variables can operate at various points in the criminal justice system - from policing, to sentencing, to imprisonment. Limited enrollment. Interested students should complete an application for permission at https://tinyurl.com/PSYCH259-2018 and attend the first day of class.

PSYCH 25N. Psychology, Inequality, and the American Dream. 3 Units.
Despite legal prohibitions against discrimination and the fact that many people endorse egalitarian values, inequality persists in America. What role do psychological factors play in perpetuating inequality? How can psychologically "wise" reforms promote equal opportunity? Topics include prejudice and discrimination, school achievement, social class, and race/ethnicity.

PSYCH 260. Seminar on Emotion. 3 Units.
This undergraduate and graduate seminar will examine ancient Greek philosophical and contemporary psychological literatures relevant to emotion. Questions to be investigated include: What is the nature of emotions? What is the appropriate place in our lives for emotions? How should we manage our emotions? Do the emotions threaten the integrity of the agent? Meetings will be discussion oriented. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. Same as: PHIL 375G, PSYCH 160

PSYCH 261. Emotion. 3 Units.
(Graduate students register for 261.) The scientific study of emotion. Topics: models of emotion, emotion antecedents, emotional responses (facial, subjective, and physiological), functions of emotion, emotion regulation, individual differences, and health implications. Focus is on experimentally tractable ideas. Same as: PSYCH 161
PSYCH 263. Cognitive Neuroscience: Vision. 3 Units.
Decision, categorization. Bayesian inference, working memory, attention, cognitive control, conscious perception and awareness. The neural basis for all of these cognitive functions have been extensively studied in the domain of vision. Why vision? Because a great deal of scientific inquiry has delineated both the behavioral and physiological aspects of basic sensory processing in vision. Because of this, cognitive neuroscience questions can be precisely formulated in the context of vision. As a result we have some of the best answers to the question of what neural mechanisms underlie cognitive functions in the domain of vision. The course will combine lectures and in-depth discussions of primary literature to develop key concepts in the neuroscience of vision and how these concepts have been built on to understand the neural basis of higher cognition. Guest instructors will include Bill Newsome, Tirin Moore and Kalani Grill-Spector.

PSYCH 265. Social Psychology and Social Change. 2-3 Units.
The course is intended as an exploration of the major ideas, theories, and findings of social psychology and their applied status. Special attention will be given to historical issues, classic experiments, and seminal theories, and their implications for topics relevant to education. Contemporary research will also be discussed. Advanced undergraduates and graduate students from other disciplines are welcome, but priority for enrollment will be given to graduate students. In order to foster a vibrant, discussion-based class, enrollment will be capped at 20 students. Interested students should enroll in the class through simple enrollment or axess, and complete this survey (https://tinyurl.com/SPSC17) to be considered for admission to the course. Please contact the course TA, Michael Schwalbe (schwalbe@stanford.edu), if you have any further questions.
Same as: EDUC 371

PSYCH 266. Current Debates in Learning and Memory. 1-3 Unit.
Memory is not a unitary faculty, but consists of multiple forms of learning and remembering. The cognitive and neural architectures of memory, focusing on the application of functional brain imaging (primarily fMRI and ERP). Psych 45 and Psych 169 required if undergraduate student.

PSYCH 267. Brain Networks. 3 Units.
An essential aspect of the brain is its complex pattern of connectivity between neurons across different areas. This course will provide a comprehensive overview of the networks of the brain, analyzed from a range of standpoints from the microscopic to the macroscopic, with a particular focus on the organization of the human brain. Specific topics include brain anatomy, connectomics, structural and functional neuroimaging, graph theory and network science, dynamic models, and causal inference. The course will comprise a combination of lectures, paper discussions, and hands-on analysis exercises. The first session each week will be composed of lecture and background, and the second session will be focused on discussion and hands-on analyses, with students assigned to lead the discussion sessions. Prerequisites: Basic knowledge of neuroscience (equivalent to Psych 50A). A moderate level of programming experience will be required for hands-on exercises and problem sets. Primary exercises will be in Python.
Same as: PSYCH 162

PSYCH 268. Emotion Regulation. 3 Units.
(Graduate students register for 268.) The scientific study of emotion regulation. Topics: historical antecedents, conceptual foundations, autonomic and neural bases, individual differences, developmental and cultural aspects, implications for psychological and physical health. Focus is on experimentally tractable ideas.
Same as: PSYCH 168

PSYCH 269. Graduate Seminar in Affective Science. 1 Unit.
May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: graduate standing in Psychology. (Gotlib.)

PSYCH 26N. Language Acquisition: Exploring the Minds of Children. 3 Units.
Language is an extraordinary competence distinguishing humans from other species, yet there is debate about the role of biology in guiding language acquisition. Does language development follow an innate ‘bioprogram’ or does it build on more general cognitive abilities, influenced by early experience? Topics include biological and experiential influences on the emergence of linguistic ability as children learn a first language. Discussions of theory and research, visits to Stanford laboratories and observations of very young language learners.

PSYCH 270. The Self: Representations and Interventions. 3 Units.
We will examine research and theory on mental models of the self, others, and the social world, how these develop; and how interventions can alter or leverage these mental models to improve human functioning and outcomes.

PSYCH 271. Writing About Psychology. 3 Units.
Writing clear and compelling prose is a vital skill for any psychologist, but one that is often not formally taught. This graduate seminar will provide a chance for students to think systematically about writing for audiences within and outside of psychology, and to concretely improve pieces of writing that matter to them. The course will take the form of a ‘writer’s workshop’, in which each student will bring two pieces of writing, one empirical, and one intended for a popular audience, to be discussed by the class. All class members will discuss each piece of writing twice, providing constructive feedback for the target student to revise her or his work. The workshop will be supplemented by general discussions of writing principles and examples of good writing in psychology.

PSYCH 274. Graduate Research Workshop on Psychological Interventions. 3 Units.
Psychological research has the potential to create novel interventions that promote the public good. This workshop will expose students to psychologically ‘wise’ intervention research and to support their efforts to conduct such interventions, especially in the context of education, broadly conceived, as well as other areas. The first part of the class will address classic interventions and important topics in intervention research, including effective delivery mechanisms, sensitive behavioral outcomes, the role of theory and psychological processes, and considerations of the role of time and mechanisms that can sustain treatment effects over time. In the second part of the class, students will present and receive feedback on their own ongoing and/or future intervention research. Prerequisite: Graduate standing in Psychology or Education, or consent of instructor.
Same as: EDUC 287

PSYCH 275. Graduate Research. 1-15 Unit.
Intermediate-level research undertaken with members of departmental faculty. Prerequisite: consent of instructor. (Staff.)

PSYCH 276. Graduate Research. 1-15 Unit.
Intermediate-level research undertaken with psychology faculty. Prerequisite: consent of instructor.

Novel technology can fuel new discoveries and generate new questions for future research, for instance, the use of video cameras has transformed the field of developmental psychology. More recently, the use of neuroimaging techniques (such as fMRI) to study the developing brain has been gaining lots of interest among developmental psychologists. What are the promises and challenges of using these neuroimaging methods to study cognitive development? This course will be a discussion-based seminar class (with some lectures from the instructor and from students) aimed for graduate students who are interested in learning more about how these methods can help address questions about cognitive development, with a particular focus on children’s developing understanding of their social world.
PSYCH 279. Topics in Cognitive Control. 1-3 Unit.
The processes that enable flexible behavior by biasing contextually relevant perceptual, mnemonic, and response representations or processing pathways. Cognitive control is central to volitional action, allowing work with memory, task/goal states, and overriding inappropriate responses. Current models of cognitive control, functional neuroimaging, and neuropsychological evidence. Recommended: 45. May be repeated for credit.

PSYCH 280. Foundations and Contemporary Topics in Social-Educational Psychology. 2-4 Unit.
At its core, social psychology is concerned with educational problems because it addresses the problem of how to change hearts and minds in lasting ways. This course explores the major ideas, theories, and findings of social psychology, their educational implications, and the insights they shed into how and when people change. There will be a focus on educational issues. Intersections with other disciplines, in particular social development and biology, will be addressed. Historical tensions and traditions, as well as classic studies and theories, will be covered. Graduate students from other disciplines, and advanced undergraduates, are welcome (class size permitting). Same as: EDUC 307

PSYCH 281. Practicum in Teaching. 1-5 Unit.
Enrollment limited to teaching assistants in selected Psychology courses. May be repeated for credit.

PSYCH 282. Practicum in Teaching PSYCH 1. 1-2 Unit.
Logistical TA training including: preparing for sections; creating, correcting exams; grading an iterative writing assignment; office hours; review sessions; developing audiovisual expertise; communicating via coursework. Review of student evaluations with instructor to set goals and strategies. Second quarter focuses on pedagogical improvement. Limited to current PSYCH 1 TAs. May be repeated for credit.

PSYCH 283A. SPARQshop: Social Psychological Answers to Real-world Questions. 3 Units.
Undergraduate and graduate students will work in teams to design, build, test, and distribute online toolkits that help practitioners solve real-world problems by applying social science. Graduate students can build toolkits for their own research. Students will learn how to assess the needs of practitioner audiences; write text, design graphics, and program activities for these audiences; prepare, deliver, and produce a TED-style online video; design surveys in Qualtrics; and build and user-test the toolkit. Readings and class discussions will include modules on design thinking, storytelling, science writing, information design, and impact evaluation. For an example of a toolkit in progress, please visit spacereface.org. Permission of instructor required. Same as: PSYCH 180A

PSYCH 284. Computational Modeling of a Range of Neural Circuits. 1-3 Unit.
Lectures, student presentations, and extensive software exercises. Focus on quantifiable models of neural signaling, starting with physical specification of input signals, sensory transductions, spiking, and mean electrical field potentials, and the inter-relation to BOLD signals (fMRI). Applications will be drawn from many examples, but a there will be a particular focus on the visual pathways and how measurements and models relate to visual perception.

PSYCH 285. Graduate Seminar on Theory of Mind. 3 Units.
Theory of Mind (ToM) the ability to reason and think about other minds has been a topic of extensive research and heated debates in the past few decades. The course will provide an in-depth overview of the major theories that have motivated empirical research. Students will read and discuss theoretical papers as well as empirical work that have supported or refuted these theories, and the latest research on Theory of Mind, from various disciplines including (but not limited to), cognitive development, comparative psychology, and cognitive neuroscience.

PSYCH 286. The Psychology of Racial Inequality. 3 Units.
Our topic is the psychology of racial inequality - thinking, feeling, and behaving in ways that contribute to racial stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination, and how these processes in turn maintain and perpetuate inequality between racial groups. We will examine how these processes unfold at both the individual and the institutional levels. Throughout this course, you will familiarize yourself with the psychological perspectives, methods, and findings that help explain racial inequality, and we will explore ways to promote racial equality. The course will be conducted as a seminar, but most of what you learn will be through the readings and discussions. That is, this course is minimally didactic; the goal is to have you engage thoughtfully with the issues and readings spurred in part by sharing perspectives, confusions, and insights through writing and discussion. Each student will facilitate at least one class session by providing an introductory framework for the readings (~10-minute presentation with handouts that overviews the concepts, issues, and controversies). Together, we will broaden our knowledge base on the subject and explain, from a psychological perspective, the pervasiveness of racial inequality. Prerequisites: PSYCH 1 and PSYCH 10. Same as: AFRICAAM 286, CSRE 186, PSYCH 186

PSYCH 287. Brain Machine Interfaces: Science, Technology, and Application. 1-3 Unit.
This course explores the current state of brain-machine interfaces: technologies that directly stimulate and/or record neural activity. Such interfaces are being used to treat nervous system disorders, including hearing, seeing, and motor dysfunction. We expect that the range of applications will expand over the next decade to other neurological conditions and to augmentation of function. The material we cover aims to explain some of the existing technology and to clarify its limitations and promise. The course organization is designed to develop new ideas and promote new collaborations for extending the reach of these technologies. The class will feature lecturers with expertise in brain-machine interfaces of various sorts or related technologies and methods, as well as directed readings and discussion about new work in the field. In the previous year lectures were given by: Brian Wandell, Daniel Palanker, Nikos Logothetis, John Oghalai, Stephen Baccus, Paul Nuyujukian, Dan Yoshor and Nick Melosh. Same as: NSUR 287

PSYCH 288. Perspectives on Belonging. 3 Units.
How do people make sense of their relationship with a community or society and how does this affect their behavior and outcomes? We will examine classic and contemporary research and theory on what belonging is; how people draw inferences about their belonging in different contexts; cultural and social-group variation; and how belonging-related motivations affect diverse behaviors.

PSYCH 291. Causal Cognition. 3 Units.
Causality is central to our understanding of the world and of each other. We think causally when we predict what will happen in the future, infer what happened in the past, and interpret other people's actions and emotions. Causality is intimately linked to explanation -- to answering questions about why something happened. In this discussion-based seminar class, we will first read foundational work in philosophy that introduces the main frameworks for thinking about causation. We will then read some work on formal and computational theories of causation that was inspired by these philosophical frameworks. Equipped with this background, we will study the psychology of causal learning, reasoning, and judgment. We will tackle questions such as: How can we learn about the causal structure of the world through observation and active intervention? What is the relationship between causal reasoning and mental simulation? Why do we select to talk about some causes over others when several causes led to an outcome? Toward the end of the course, we will discuss how what we have learned in psychology about causation may be useful for other fields of inquiry, such as legal science as well as machine learning and artificial intelligence.
PSYCH 292. Special Topics in Emotion Regulation. 1 Unit.
This seminar will consider special topics in emotion regulation. Admission is by invitation only.

PSYCH 293. Communication, Intentionality, and the Origins of Language. 3 Units.
How did language evolve to become a ubiquitous, definitional part of human life? What relationship does children’s early language have to their understanding of intentionality and other methods of non-verbal communication? This seminar will survey theoretical and experimental work on the foundations of human language, communication, and intentionality, with the goal of understanding what we know and what questions are still open. Areas of focus include developmental work on communication; whether early language use is referential/intentional and whether early words are general or particular; and research on language evolution and animal communication.

PSYCH 294. Human Prosociality. 3 Units.
Human beings engage in a vast amount of prosocial behaviors (including altruism and cooperation) that critically support our success as a social species. That said, the psychological underpinnings of prosociality remain surprisingly enigmatic. This seminar will survey classic and modern theories of prosocial behavior from evolutionary biology, economics, psychology, and neuroscience, with an emphasis on common ideas about the cognitive and affective mechanisms supporting such behaviors. Students will be responsible for leading discussions and producing one in-depth review or research paper at the end of the quarter.

PSYCH 295. Seminar on the Science of Meditation. 3 Units.
What is meditation? What immediate and longer-term effects does this practice have on cognition? What are the mechanisms of these effects? In this small seminar we will try to gain insight into these questions by reading and discussing recent papers drawn from psychology and neuroscience. Emphasis will be placed on careful consideration of the evidence within papers and theoretical synthesis across papers. We will also use ancient and modern studies of meditation to reflect on possibilities for the scientific study subjective experience. May be repeat for credit.

PSYCH 296. Growing Up in America. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. To what extent is it possible to describe an “American” experience? How are different people included in or excluded from the imagined community that is America? How do a person’s race, class, gender and sexuality affect his or her experience of belonging to this country? These are just some of the questions we will consider as we familiarize ourselves with the great diversity of childhood and young adult experiences of people who have grown up in America. We will read and discuss narratives written by men and women, by urban, suburban, and rural Americans, and by Asian Americans, African Americans, Native Americans, Latina/os, and European Americans.

PSYCH 30. Introduction to Perception. 4 Units.
Behavioral and neural aspects of perception focusing on visual and auditory perception. Topics include: scientific methods for studying perception, anatomy and physiology of the visual and auditory systems, color vision, depth perception, motion perception, stereopsis, visual recognition, pitch and loudness perception, speech perception, and reorganization of the visual system in the blind.

PSYCH 303. Human and Machine Hearing. 3 Units.
Topics: Linear and nonlinear system theory applied to sound and hearing: understanding how to model human hearing in the form of algorithms that can process general sounds efficiently; how to construct, display, and interpret “auditory images”; how to extract features compatible with machine-learning systems; how to build systems that extract information from sound to do a job; and example applications of machine hearing (e.g., nonspeech, music, security and surveillance, personal sound diaries, smart homes, etc.). Prerequisites: basic calculus and algorithms.

PSYCH 30N. The Science of Diverse Communities. 3 Units.
This course is an exploration. Most generally, its aim is to identify distinguishing features of good diverse communities and articulate them well enough to offer principles or guidelines for how to design and manage such communities - all with a particular focus on educational communities like schools, universities, academic disciplines, etc., but with the hope that such principles might generalize to other kinds of organizations and the broader society. The readings range from those on the origins of human communities and social identities to those on intergroup trust building. They also aim to embed our discussions in the major diversity issues of the day, or example, what’s in the news about campus life. The course has a practical purpose: to develop testable ideas for improving the comfort level, fairness and goodness-for-all of identity diverse communities—especially in educational settings. The course also has a basic science purpose: to explore the psychological significance of community. Is there a psychological need for community? Is there something about a need for community that can’t be reduced to other needs, for example, for a gender, racial or sexual-orientation identity? How strong is the need for community against other needs? What kinds of human groupings can satisfy it? In meeting this need, can membership in one community substitute for membership in others? What do people need from communities in order to thrive in them? Do strong diverse communities dampen intergroup biases? Can strong community loyalty mitigate identity tensions within communities? Questions like these, the hope is, will help us develop a more systematic understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in diverse human communities.

Same as: CSRE 30N, EDUC 30N, SOC 179N

PSYCH 35. Minds and Machines. 4 Units.
(Formerly SYMSYS 100). An overview of the interdisciplinary study of cognition, information, communication, and language, with an emphasis on foundational issues: What are minds? What is computation? What are rationality and intelligence? Can we predict human behavior? Can computers be truly intelligent? How do people and technology interact, and how might they do so in the future? Lectures focus on how the methods of philosophy, mathematics, empirical research, and computational modeling are used to study minds and machines. Undergraduates considering a major in symbolic systems should take this course as early as possible in their program of study. Same as: LINGUIST 35, PHIL 99, SYMSYS 1

PSYCH 373. Research Seminar: Mind, Brain, and Computation. 1 Unit.
Faculty and student research presentations focusing on work linking cellular, systems, cognitive, behavioral, and computational neuroscience. Limited to affiliates of the Center for Mind, Brain and Computation. May be repeated for credit.
PSYCH 383. International Conflict Resolution. 2 Units.
(Formerly IPS 250) (Same as LAW 5009; formerly Law 656) This seminar examines the challenges of managing and resolving intractable political and violent intergroup and international conflicts. Employing an interdisciplinary approach drawing on social psychology, political science, game theory, and international law, the course identifies various tactical, psychological, and structural barriers that can impede the achievement of efficient solutions to conflicts. We will explore a conceptual framework for conflict management and resolution that draws not only on theoretical insights, but also builds on historical examples and practical experience in the realm of conflict resolution. This approach examines the need for the parties to conflicts to address the following questions in order to have prospects of creating peaceful relationships: (1) how can the parties to conflict develop a vision of a mutually bearable shared future; (2) how can parties develop trust in the enemy; (3) how can each side be persuaded, as part of a negotiated settlement, to accept losses that it will find very painful; and (4) how do we overcome the perceptions of injustice that each side are likely to have towards any compromise solution? We will consider both particular conflicts, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the South African transition to majority rule, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the role international legal rules play in facilitating or impeding conflict resolution, the ways intragroup dynamics affect intergroup conflict resolution efforts, and the role of criminal accountability for atrocities following civil wars. Special Instructions: Section 01: Grades will be based on class participation, written assignments, and a final exam. Section 02: Up to five students, with consent of the instructor, will have the option to write an independent research paper for Research (R) credit in lieu of the written assignments and final exam for Section 01. After the term begins, students (max 5) accepted into the course can transfer from section (01) into section (02), which meets the R requirement, with consent of the instructor. Same as: INTLPOL 250

PSYCH 45. Introduction to Learning and Memory. 3 Units.
The literature on learning and memory including cognitive and neural organization of memory; mechanisms of remembering and forgetting, and why people sometimes falsely remember events that never happened. Cognitive theory and behavioral evidence integrated with data from patient studies and functional brain imaging. Required prerequisite: PSYCH 1.

PSYCH 459. Frontiers in Interdisciplinary Biosciences. 1 Unit.
Students register through their affiliated department; otherwise register for CHEMENG 459. For specialists and non-specialists. Sponsored by the Stanford BioX Program. Three seminars per quarter address scientific and technical themes related to interdisciplinary approaches in bioengineering, medicine, and the chemical, physical, and biological sciences. Leading investigators from Stanford and the world present breakthroughs and endeavors that cut across core disciplines. Pre-seminars introduce basic concepts and background for non-experts. Registered students attend all pre-seminars; others welcome. See http://biox.stanford.edu/courses/459.html. Recommended: basic mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Same as: BIO 459, BIOG 459, BOE 459, CHEM 459, CHEMENG 459

PSYCH 4N. Predicting aggregate choice. 3 Units.
Preference to freshmen. Is prediction of group choice possible and how can it be done? This course is ideal for students that would like to extend predictions about individual choice to group choice, and who plan to apply this knowledge to future research.

PSYCH 50. Introduction to Cognitive Neuroscience. 4 Units.
Survey of topics relating brain activity to cognitive processes and behavior. The course begins with an overview of neurophysiology and techniques to measure brain activity. We then discuss perceptual and motor processes before investigating neural responses related to attention, memory, and cognitive control. The course concludes with a discussion of brain processes related to reward, decision making, and social cognition.

PSYCH 50A. Practicum in Teaching: Intro to Cognitive Neuroscience. 3-4 Units.
TA training for Intro to Cognitive Neuroscience: preparing for sections, grading assignments, reviewing and answering questions in Canvas online forums and supporting office hours and review sections. Enrollment limited to teaching assistants for Psych 50: Intro to Cognitive Neuroscience. May be repeat for credit.

PSYCH 60. Introduction to Developmental Psychology. 3 Units.
Psychological development from birth to adulthood, emphasizing infancy and the early and middle childhood years. The nature of change during childhood and theories of development. Recommended: PSYCH 1.

PSYCH 60A. Introduction to Developmental Psychology Section. 2 Units.
Guided observation of children age 2-6 at Bing Nursery School. Corequisite: 60.

PSYCH 70. Self and Society: Introduction to Social Psychology. 4 Units.
Why do people behave the way they do? This is the fundamental question that drives social psychology. Through reading, lecture, and interactive discussion, students have the opportunity to explore and think critically about a variety of exciting issues including: what causes us to like, love, help, or hurt others; the effects of social influence and persuasion on individuals' thoughts, emotion, and behavior; and how the lessons of social psychology can be applied in contexts such as health, work, and relationships. The social forces studied in the class shape our behavior, though their operation cannot be seen directly. A central idea of this class is that awareness of these forces allows us to make choices in light of them, offering us more agency and wisdom in our everyday lives. Same as: SOC 2

PSYCH 75. Introduction to Cultural Psychology. 5 Units.
The cultural sources of diversity in thinking, emotion, motivation, self, personality, morality, development, and psychopathology.

PSYCH 7N. Learn to Intervene, Wisely. 3 Units.
One of the most exciting transformations in the social sciences in recent years is the finding that brief psychological exercises can improve important outcomes for months and years such as raising school achievement and reducing inequality, improving health, and reducing intergroup conflict. These interventions help individuals flourish and help our society live up to its ideals. They address critical psychological questions people have, like ¿Do people like me belong in this school?¿, ¿Can I learn math?¿, ¿Am I bad mom?¿, and ¿Can groups in conflict change?¿. In this seminar, we will learn about psychologically wise interventions; how they work; how they can cause lasting benefits; their intellectual lineage; how they can be used, adapted, and scaled to address contemporary problems; and challenges and mistakes that can arise in doing so. In addition to learning from classic and contemporary research, you will design your very own wise intervention and workshop others efforts. Working with a community partner, you will explore a problem your partner faces, identify a specific psychological process you think contributes to this problem, and design an intervention to address this process to improve outcomes, which your partner could implement and evaluate. You will share your approach in a final report with both your seminar-mates and your community partner. When you have completed this seminar, you will more fully understand the psychological aspect of social problems and how this can be addressed through rigorous research.

PSYCH 7Q. Language Understanding by Children and Adults. 3 Units.
How do we first learn to find meaning in strings of speech sounds? Understanding spoken language requires the rapid integration of acoustic information with linguistic knowledge and with conceptual knowledge based on experience with how things happen in the world. Topics include research on early development of language understanding and laboratory methods of how young children make sense of speech. Observations of preschool children and visits to Stanford laboratories. Might be repeatable for credit.
PSYCH 80. Introduction to Personality and Affective Science. 3 Units.
How do we measure personality and emotion? What parts of your personality and emotions are set at birth? What parts of your personality and emotions are shaped by your sociocultural context? Can your personality and emotions make you sick? Can you change your personality and emotions? These are questions we begin to address in this introductory course on personality and emotion. Prerequisite: Psych 1.

PSYCH 801. Master's TGR Project. 0 Units.

PSYCH 802. PhD TGR Dissertation. 0 Units.

PSYCH 8N. The New Longevity. 3 Units.
Life expectancy nearly doubled in the 20th century. Along with a decrease in fertility societies are also aging. These changes have ramifications for all of the fundamental structures that guide people through life, including work, education, and the nature of families, as well as health, social engagement, and fitness. This course focuses on the implications for young generations today that will likely live longer than any in human history.

PSYCH 90. Introduction to Clinical Psychology. 3 Units.
History of clinical psychology, models and assessment of personality, behavior, cognition, psychopathology, and approaches to the treatment of abnormal behavior. Emphasis is on current theory, research, issues in, and the role of clinical psychology in contemporary society. Recommended: 1.

PSYCH 95. Introduction to Abnormal Psychology. 3 Units.
Theories of and approaches to understanding the phenomenology, etiology, and treatment of psychological disorders among adults and children. Research findings and diagnostic issues. Recommended: PSYCH 1.

PSYCH 9N. Reading the Brain: the Scientific, Ethical, and Legal Implications of Brain Imaging. 3 Units.
It’s hard to pick up a newspaper without seeing a story that involves brain imaging, from research on psychological disorders to its use for lie detection or “neuromarketing”. The methods are indeed very powerful, but many of the claims seen in the press are results of overly strong interpretations. In this course, you will learn to evaluate claims based on brain imaging research. We will also explore the deeper ethical and philosophical issues that arise from our ability to peer into our own brains in action. The course will start by discussing how to understand and interpret the findings of brain imaging research. We will discuss how new statistical methods provide the ability to accurately predict thoughts and behaviors from brain images. We will explore how this research has the potential to change our concepts of the self, personal responsibility and free will. We will also discuss the ethics of brain imaging, such as how the ability to detect thoughts relates to personal privacy and mental illness. Finally, we will discuss the legal implications of these techniques, such as their use in lie detection or as evidence against legal culpability.