



TEST DESIGN AND FRAMEWORK

TEST DESIGN

Behavioral Science

The **Behavioral Science** assessment consists of **two tests**. Each test contains a section with selected-response questions and a section with a constructed-response assignment. Each section counts for a percentage of your total test score. The areas of content assessed by each test, the approximate number of selected-response questions and constructed-response assignments in each content area, and the percentage of your total test score derived from each test section are shown in the tables below. Further information regarding the content included in each subarea can be found in the test framework.

■ Test I (Test Code 050)

Subareas:	Objectives	Approximate Number of Selected-Response Questions	Constructed-Response Assignments
➤ Psychology	0001–0005	40	1
	TOTAL	40	1
	Percentage of Test Score	90%	10%

■ Test II (Test Code 051)

Subareas:	Objectives	Approximate Number of Selected-Response Questions	Constructed-Response Assignments
➤ Sociology	0006–0010	33	1
➤ Anthropology	0011	7	
	TOTAL	40	1
	Percentage of Test Score	90%	10%



Georgia Assessments for the
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TEST FRAMEWORK

Behavioral Science

PSYCHOLOGY

0001 Understand the historical development, theoretical perspectives, and methods of psychology.

For example:

- defining psychology, demonstrating knowledge of the historical development of psychology, and identifying contributions of major psychologists (e.g., Wilhelm Wundt, William James, Ivan Pavlov, Sigmund Freud, John Watson, B. F. Skinner)
- recognizing major theoretical perspectives in psychology (e.g., biological, cognitive, humanism, behaviorism, psychoanalysis)
- demonstrating knowledge of the methods and modes of inquiry psychologists employ to answer questions, applying various methods and technologies to gather and organize psychological data, conducting statistical analyses, interpreting psychological research findings, and presenting research findings in appropriate formats
- recognizing ethical considerations in psychological research and practice
- analyzing connections between psychology and other social and natural sciences

0002 Understand the biological basis of behavior.

For example:

- analyzing the role of heredity and environment in determining individual differences and recognizing how nature and nurture contribute to personality and behavior
- recognizing major components and functions of the nervous system and endocrine system
- demonstrating knowledge of the anatomy of the brain and how the brain processes information
- analyzing how physiology is related to thinking, memory, perception, personality, development, and behavior
- recognizing how humans organize, interpret, and respond to sensory stimuli and how the brain creates meaning from physical sensations, distinguishing between sensation and perception, and analyzing factors that affect sensation and perception
- demonstrating knowledge of states of consciousness (e.g., stages of sleep, hypnotized, chemical induced)

0003 Understand human development, personality, and behavior.

For example:

- recognizing and applying psychological theories (e.g., those of Jean Piaget, Erik Erikson, and Lawrence Kohlberg) related to cognitive, emotional, moral, and social development
- demonstrating knowledge of physical, social, and emotional changes throughout the life span
- analyzing the roles of perceptions, attitudes, values, and beliefs in the development of personal identity and human behavior
- demonstrating knowledge of theoretical perspectives associated with the study of personality (e.g., psychoanalytic, cognitive-behavioral, humanistic), defining various personality traits, and analyzing the development of personality
- examining factors associated with personality and individual differences and recognizing how personality and individual differences may be described, classified, assessed, and interpreted
- identifying common human defense mechanisms (e.g., compensation, projection, regression, displacement, procrastination, rationalization) and analyzing factors associated with human adjustment and coping behaviors in various situations during different stages of life

0004 Understand principles and processes associated with cognition, intelligence, language, memory, and learning.

For example:

- distinguishing among various types of thinking (e.g., convergent/divergent)
- recognizing and applying processes and strategies related to decision making, problem solving, and creative thinking
- demonstrating knowledge of major theories of intelligence and applying methods for assessing intelligence
- identifying the structural features of language, examining processes of language acquisition, and analyzing relationships between language and thought
- demonstrating knowledge of the processes of human learning and memory; recognizing how information is encoded, stored, and retrieved; and examining factors that enhance and interfere with memory
- identifying alternate theories of learning and how learning occurs (e.g., classical and operant conditioning, modeling, retention, reinforcement/punishment) and analyzing the roles of biology and culture in learning

0005 Understand concepts and processes associated with motivation and emotion and the identification and treatment of psychological disorders.

For example:

- identifying and applying major theories of motivation (e.g., Maslow's hierarchy of needs) and analyzing factors affecting motivation (e.g., instinct, need, drive, learned behavior)
- examining physiological, cognitive, and behavioral aspects of emotions and analyzing the effects of emotion and motivation on perception, cognition, and behavior
- recognizing types and characteristics of psychological and behavioral disorders (e.g., anxiety disorders, mood disorders, schizophrenic disorders, dissociative disorders, personality disorders) and analyzing factors that contribute to psychological disorders
- recognizing the influence of stress on human psychological functioning and examining human reactions to conflict and frustration (e.g., approach/approach, avoidance/avoidance, approach/avoidance)
- demonstrating knowledge of treatment options and methodologies (e.g., psychoanalysis, biomedical, cognitive behavioral) for various psychological disorders and applying criteria for evaluating the success of a course of treatment

SOCIOLOGY

0006 Understand and apply basic sociological terms, concepts, theoretical perspectives, and methods of inquiry.

For example:

- defining sociology and applying basic sociological terms and concepts (e.g., society, status, social class, conformity, ethnocentrism, pluralism, stereotyping)
- demonstrating knowledge of the historical development of sociology and recognizing the contributions of important sociologists (e.g., Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, W. E. B. Du Bois)
- recognizing major theoretical perspectives in sociology (e.g., structural-functional, conflict) and using sociological ideas and theories to analyze persistent social problems
- demonstrating knowledge of the methods and modes of inquiry (e.g., experimentation, survey, observation) sociologists employ to answer questions and applying various methods and technologies to gather sociological data
- recognizing appropriate sociological research questions, applying procedures for organizing sociological research, interpreting sociological research findings, and presenting research findings in appropriate formats
- analyzing connections between sociology and other social and natural sciences

0007 Understand socialization, social groups, and social interaction.

For example:

- defining socialization, recognizing major theoretical perspectives on socialization (e.g., those of Lawrence Kohlberg, Carol Gilligan, and Erik Erikson), and examining factors (e.g., norms, mores) that influence the socialization process
- recognizing how family, religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality, socioeconomic status, and other influences contribute to the development of a sense of self
- identifying characteristics, structures, and functions of different types of social groups, examining their effects on behavior, and analyzing subcultures within a society
- demonstrating knowledge of the ways in which individuals act toward or respond to each other and applying the concepts of status, role, and the social construction of reality to analyze human interactions
- analyzing race, ethnic, and gender relations and examining the impact of stereotyping, acts of altruism, discrimination, and other behaviors on individuals and groups
- recognizing how individual perceptions develop, vary, and can lead to conflict, and analyzing current social problems from the viewpoints of different social groups

0008 Understand social institutions and social organization.

For example:

- identifying characteristics, structures, and functions of the five basic social institutions (i.e., family, economic system, education, political system, and religion), analyzing their relationships to one another, and examining how they develop and change
- recognizing how institutions meet individual and social needs; examining their roles in furthering both continuity and change; and assessing their influence on people, events, and cultures in both historical and contemporary settings
- describing primary and secondary social groups and evaluating factors (e.g., size, leadership, racial and ethnic diversity, in-groups versus out-groups) affecting group dynamics
- identifying types of formal organizations (e.g., utilitarian, normative, coercive), examining the evolution of formal organizations, and analyzing the characteristics of bureaucratic organizations
- analyzing interactions among individuals and groups within various social organizations (e.g., corporate, military)
- comparing the culture and structure of pluralistic and homogeneous societies and analyzing the influences of ideology and social organizations on human beliefs and behavior

0009 Understand social stratification, social inequality, deviance, and social conformity.

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the various ways in which societies establish social hierarchies, comparing different types of social hierarchies (e.g., caste hierarchies, class hierarchies, meritocracies), recognizing the functions of social stratification, and evaluating the relationships between social stratification and social conflict
- recognizing systems of inequality and analyzing how they have developed around social constructs (e.g., socioeconomic status, gender, race, ethnicity, disability, age)
- examining the role of social mobility in human societies, describing different types of social mobility (e.g., horizontal, vertical, intergenerational, exchange, structural), and analyzing factors that encourage or impede individual social mobility
- demonstrating knowledge of the sociological approach to deviance and applying sociological theories used to explain deviance, crime, and conformity (e.g., structural strain, cultural diffusion, control theory)
- analyzing the impact of poverty on society and exploring the relationship between inequity and deviancy
- recognizing the nature and social consequences of domestic violence and other criminal behavior
- analyzing the sources of social order and demonstrating knowledge of agents and methods of social control in different types of societies
- analyzing tensions between expressions of individuality and efforts to promote social conformity by groups and institutions

0010 Understand population demographics, collective behavior, and social change.

For example:

- recognizing major theoretical perspectives on population growth (e.g., Malthusian theory, demographic transition theory) and examining factors (e.g., status of women, health care, economic conditions) influencing births, deaths, migrations, and other population changes
- demonstrating knowledge of the aging of populations around the world and examining the social effects of the rising median age
- analyzing the growth of cities and suburbs and evaluating the impact of urbanization and industrialization on society and culture
- demonstrating knowledge of sociological theories related to the formation, types, and stages of social movements and comparing different types of social movements (e.g., revolutionary, civil rights, youth, religious, antiwar)
- recognizing processes of collective behavior (e.g., rumors, fads, panics, protest movements), analyzing their impact on society, and assessing the impact of the media
- examining causes of social change and comparing the process of social change in traditional, modern, and postmodern societies

ANTHROPOLOGY**0011 Understand the origins and development of culture and the influence of culture on human beliefs and behavior.**

For example:

- defining anthropology and applying basic anthropological terms and concepts (e.g., culture, cultural relativism, ethnocentrism, enculturation, cultural diffusion, independent invention)
- examining the historical development of anthropology, recognizing the contributions of major anthropologists (e.g., Franz Boas, Margaret Mead, Claude Lévi-Strauss), and using anthropological ideas and theories to analyze human issues and social problems
- recognizing characteristics and techniques of major branches of anthropological inquiry (e.g., archaeology, physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, linguistic anthropology), and analyzing connections between anthropology and other social and natural sciences
- demonstrating knowledge of the origins and evolution of culture and analyzing culture as an integrated whole with its structures, functions, processes of change, and social interactions
- analyzing the influence of culture on the daily lives of individuals and examining the roles played by social institutions (e.g., kinship, economic, political, artistic, religious) in the development and transmission of culture
- analyzing diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference and recognizing the importance of cultural unity and diversity within and across groups
- analyzing values, attitudes, and behavioral patterns that promote or obstruct cross-cultural understanding
- recognizing various applications of anthropological study in modern disciplines (e.g., forensics, medicine, education, cultural resource management)