

UNIVERSITY of BRITISH COLUMBIA OKANAGAN  
PSYCHOLOGY 315 - SECTION 001  
PSYCHOLOGY OF TOUCH I  
WINTER 2024 TERM 1

**PSYO 315 (3) Psychology of Touch I**

Focuses on the sensory and perceptual aspects of touch. Topics include: tactual perception in historical perspective, sensory and physiological bases of touch, the psychophysics of touch, the basic orienting system, the haptic system and its components, and the capabilities of the haptic – somatic system.

**Professor:** Dr. Paul Gabias

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**About me:** <https://youtu.be/EJ2xf1q8Ovw>

[Bobs & Lolo - I See \[Audio\] - Dirty Feet](#)

[Bobs & Lolo - All This Love \[Audio\] - Blue Skies](#)

**Course Overview and Objectives**

The study of perception encourages students to focus on different mechanisms and processes in perception that we simply take for granted. It forces students to look beneath the surface of experiences for explanations of complex phenomena. This just happens to also be a great skill and frame of reference for explaining the puzzles in other areas of psychology.

In the ecological approach to perception, on which I focus heavily in my courses, we look for invariants in the environment and stimulus information that could specify different perceptions. Applying this approach to sets of different issues in psychology could also prove very fruitful.

- Understanding that the mechanisms responsible for tactual perception are extremely complex.
- Understanding how perceptual psychologists go about measuring the varied ways that we perceive the environment.
- Understanding that perception depends on the properties of the sensory receptors in the skin, the muscles, and the joints.
- Understanding psychophysics, its methods, and results.
- To understand how we perceive things in the environment by touch and interact with them.
- Medical applications that depend on an understanding of perception by touch.
- Understanding how the vestibular system and the tactual system interact.
- Develop an understanding of the two opposing philosophies about perception: 1. Perception is direct and is obtained by the perceptual systems from information specified in the environment; 2. Perception is indirect and involves creating representations of the environment by the brain.
- Understanding the difference between the information specification and extraction model of perception and the information processing model of perception imbedded in communication theory.

**Learning Outcomes**

By the end of this course students should be able to reflect on the following statement. What implications do the assumptions of direct perception have on your professional development?

**Required Material**

PSYO 315-001 Custom Course Package (available for purchase at the UBC Bookstore) contains the required chapters from the following texts:

Heller, M. A. & Schiff, W. (Eds.). (1991). *The Psychology of Touch*. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. (Chapters 1 & 2) (*in Course Package*)

Gibson, J. J. (1983). *The Senses Considered as Perceptual Systems*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press. (Chapters 4, 6 & 7) (*in Course Package*)

Goldstein, E.B., & Caciomani, L. (2022). *Sensation & Perception*. (11<sup>th</sup> Ed.) Boston, MA: Cengage. (Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 & Appendices) (*in Course Package*)

Sacks, Oliver, 1933-2015. (1985). *The man who mistook his wife for a hat and other clinical tales*. New York: Summit Books. (Chapter 1) (*on Canvas*)

**NOTE:** Students can purchase course materials online at the bookstore website by visiting <https://bookstore.ubc.ca/>. From the UBC Okanagan bookstore, students will have the option to buy only the print copy.

### Optional Reference Guide for Writing Papers

American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed). Washington, DC: Author.

### Canvas

To access Canvas, go to [www.Canvas.ubc.ca](http://www.Canvas.ubc.ca). Click on the Login button and proceed with your login name and password. You will then be able to access the content of all of your courses that are available on Canvas. In order to ensure that you'll receive emails for the course from Canvas, you'll need to **add your email address to Canvas**. Please **do not** email me from Canvas, as I cannot respond and I do not receive them in my UBC mail. Only use [paul.gabias@ubc.ca](mailto:paul.gabias@ubc.ca). You can also email my Assistant, Cheryl Ash at [cheryl.ash@ubc.ca](mailto:cheryl.ash@ubc.ca). I post supplementary material in the Readings and Videos Module.

### Purpose of Lectures

The lectures are to be used to expand on the reading that you have already done. Please bring your textbook or relevant reading material to follow along with the lectures. Don't ask what material you should know. You should know it all with equal weight.

With respect to the material to be covered in this course, I will focus on material that is most likely to give students difficulty. As you can see by the schedule, each third of the course is separated by a test. Your reading and learning schedule should match the schedule indicated in this syllabus.

### Tentative Schedule Winter Term 1

\*\* Scheduled class times; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 8:00am-9:00am Pacific Time.

<u>Week</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	09/04	Introductory Remarks
1	09/06	Goldstein & Cacciamani: Chapter 1 – Introduction to Perception
2	09/09-09/13	Goldstein & Cacciamani: Chapter 1 – Introduction to Perception
3	09/16-09/18	Goldstein & Cacciamani: Chapter 1 – Introduction to Perception <b>**Notification for Option 2 due September 18**</b>
3	09/20	Goldstein & Cacciamani: Appendix A-C
4	09/23	Goldstein & Cacciamani: Chapter 2 – Basic Principles of Sensory Physiology (Section 2.1)
4	09/25	Goldstein & Cacciamani: Chapter 3 – The Eye and Retina (Section 3.4)
4	09/27	Goldstein & Cacciamani: Chapter 4 – The Visual Cortex and Beyond (Sections 4.1 & 4.2) & Heller & Schiff: Chapter 1 - Introduction (to be read on your own) &
<b>5</b>	<b>09/30</b>	<b><i>National Day for Truth and Reconciliation – University Closed</i></b>
5	10/02	<b>Exam 1: Goldstein &amp; Cacciamani Ch 1, 2, 3, 4, Appendix A-C &amp; Heller &amp; Schiff Ch 1</b>
5	10/04	Chapter 2 - Sensory and Physiological Bases of Touch
6	10/07-10/11	Heller & Schiff: Chapter 2 - Sensory and Physiological Bases of Touch
<b>7</b>	<b>10/14</b>	<b><i>Thanksgiving – University Closed</i></b>
7	10/16	Heller & Schiff: Chapter 2 - Sensory and Physiological Bases of Touch

7	10/18	Oliver Sacks: Chapter 1 - The Man Who Mistook His Wife For A Hat - on Canvas <b>**Outline for Option 2 due October 18**</b>
8	10/21-10/25	Heller & Schiff: Chapter 2 - Sensory and Physiological Bases of Touch
9	10/28-10/30	Heller & Schiff: Chapter 2 - Sensory and Physiological Bases of Touch
9	11/01	<b>Exam 2: Heller &amp; Schiff Ch 2</b>
10	11/04-11/08	Gibson: Chapter 4 - The Basic Orienting System
11	11/11	<b><i>Remembrance Day – University Closed</i></b>
11	11/12-11/15	<b><i>Midterm Break</i></b>
12	11/18-11/20	Gibson: Chapter 4 - The Basic Orienting System <b>**Paper for Option 2 due November 18**</b>
12	11/22	Gibson: Chapter 6 - The Haptic System and its Components
13	11/25-11/29	Gibson: Chapter 6 - The Haptic System and its Components
14	12/02	Gibson: Chapter 6 - The Haptic System and its Components & Chapter 7 - The Capabilities of the Haptic – Somatic System
14	12/04-12/06	Gibson: Chapter 7 - The Capabilities of the Haptic – Somatic System
15	12/09-12/20	<b>Final Exam Period. Exam 3: Goldstein &amp; Cacciamani Ch 1, 2, 3, 4 &amp; Appendix A-C, and Heller &amp; Schiff Ch 1 &amp; 2, and Gibson Ch 4, 6 &amp; 7</b>

### Learning Objectives and Outcomes by Chapter

Goldstein & Cacciamani Chapter 1, Introduction to Perception: p2

After studying part of this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Understand how perception can be studied by determining the relationships between stimulus and behavior, stimulus and physiology, and physiology and behavior.
- Explain “absolute threshold” and “difference threshold” and the various methods that can be used to measure them.
- Describe how perception above threshold can be measured by considering five questions about the perceptual world.
- Understand the importance of the distinction between physical stimuli and perceptual responses.

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Goldstein & Cacciamani Chapter 2, Basic Principles of Sensory Physiology: p20

After studying part of this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Identify the key components of neurons and their respective functions.
- Explain how electrical signals are recorded from neurons and the basic properties of these signals.
- Describe the chemical basis of electrical signals in neurons.
- Describe how electrical signals are transmitted from one neuron to another.

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Goldstein & Cacciamani Chapter 3, The Eye and Retina: p38

After studying part of this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Use your knowledge of neural processing to explain how signals travel through the retina.
- Describe how lateral inhibition and convergence underlie center-surround antagonism in ganglion cell receptive fields.

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Goldstein & Cacciamani Chapter 4, The Visual Cortex and Beyond: p67

After studying part of this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Explain how visual signals travel from the eye to the lateral geniculate nucleus, and then to the visual cortex.

- Distinguish between the different types of cells in the visual cortex and their role in perception.
- Describe experiments that illustrate the connection between neurons called “feature detectors” and perception.

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Heller & Schiff Chapter 1, Introduction: p1

After studying this chapter, you will be able to ...

- What and why vision researchers should know about touch.
- Theoretical issues related to the sense of touch.
  - Intersensory equivalence
  - Representation: visual imagery, cognition in the blind, and tactile imagery
  - Development of touch and the nature/nurture issue
  - Role of receptor movement: active vs. Passive touch
  - Whole vs. Part perception and serial vs. Parallel processing
  - Sensory dominance
  - Ecological issues
  - Laterality effects and hemispheric specialization
  - Illusions
- A brief history of touch.
  - Diderot
  - Sensory phenomena and psychophysics
  - Theories of sensation
  - Clinical roots
  - Modern history: Katz, Revesz, and Gibson

Learning outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Heller & Schiff Chapter 2, Sensory and Physiological Bases of Touch: p23

After studying part of this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Understand the anatomy and physiology of the skin.
  - Characteristics of the skin
  - Biophysics of the skin
  - Cutaneous "receptors" and their distribution
  - Receptor anatomy and physiology
  - Receptor classification
  - The spinal cord and cutaneous information processing
  - Somatosensory cortex and cutaneous information processing
  - Models of tactile mechanosensitivity
- Understand tactile psychophysics.
  - Methodological considerations
  - Intensive information processing
  - Spatial information processing
  - Temporal information processing

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Gibson Chapter 4, The Basic Orienting System: p59

After studying this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Understand the statocyst organ.
- Understand the evolution of the vestibular organ.
- Understand postural orientation.
- Understand oriented locomotion.
- Understanding why so long as a jet airplane moves uniformly, the traveler cannot feel movement.

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Gibson Chapter 6, The Haptic System and its Components: p97

After studying this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Understand the problems with the sensations taken to underlie haptic perception.
- Understand the skin with its appendages and the body with its members.
- Understand the organization of the haptic system.
  - Mechanoreceptors and Mechanical Stimulation

- The Location of Mechanoreceptors in the Body
- Perceptual Subsystems
- The Difference between Muscle Sensitivity and Joint Sensitivity
- Kinesthesia
- The Covariation of Skin Sensitivity and Joint Sensitivity
- The Differentiated Skin
- Understand how the perceiver feels what he or she is touching instead of just the cutaneous impressions and the bone postures, as such.

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

Gibson Chapter 7, The Capabilities of the Haptic-Somatic System: p116

After studying part of this chapter, you will be able to ...

- Understand perceptions induced by cutaneous deformation: passive touch.
- Understand perception of the disposition of touching surfaces by the disposition of body members.
- Describe the calibration of subjective skeletal space.

Learning Outcome: achieve the learning objectives.

### Evaluation

Important note: the dates, material covered, and weightings for all examinations are subject to change without notice.

In this course, there will be three exams. An outline and term paper are optional. The final exam is cumulative. The optional paper is due **11/18**. If you are choosing to write an optional paper, an outline of the paper must be submitted by **10/18**. The outline is worth **4%**.

In order to be fair to all students, Psychology courses adhere to the evaluation described on the course outline. Accordingly, requests for grade changes, make-up tests, assignments, or other work to increase grades will not be supported. In this course, the evaluation is as follows:

**Option 1 (default):** If you choose this option, you do not need to contact me about Option 2. If I don't receive an email, on or before, **September 18** indicating that you have chosen Option 2, you will be evaluated according to Option 1, automatically.

Exam I	33%
Exam II	28%
Exam III (Final exam period)	39%

**Option 2:** If you choose this option, you must let me know by email, on or before, **September 18**. You must send me an email clearly indicating which course you are choosing to be evaluated in according to Option 2. All emails must be sent to me using my UBCO email address: [paul.gabias@ubc.ca](mailto:paul.gabias@ubc.ca)

Exam I	25%
Exam II	21%
Exam III (Final exam period)	29%
Outline	4%
Paper	21%

### Deadlines for Option 2

**Notification: 09/18. Outline: 10/18. Paper: 11/18.**

Please submit an electronic copy of your outline and paper (email in word or pdf format to [paul.gabias@ubc.ca](mailto:paul.gabias@ubc.ca)). No paper will be accepted unless an outline has been submitted at least four weeks prior to the submission of the paper. A paper that has been submitted, but not accepted, receives a failing grade of **30%**. Again, I will not accept a paper if an outline for that paper has not been submitted at least four weeks prior to the submission of the paper. Also, any paper submitted without a previously approved outline will not be accepted. Thus, even if you submit an outline, if that outline has not been approved by me, the paper that you generate and submit from that unapproved outline will not be accepted. That paper will receive a failing grade of **30%**. **Also, 1% will be docked from any paper grade for each day late.**

## Grading

According to the University of British Columbia Grading Scale

### Mark-Grade Equivalents

<u>Percent</u>	<u>Letter Grade</u>	<u>Definition</u>
90-100	A+	First Class
85-89	A	
80-84	A-	
76-79	B+	Second Class
72-75	B	
68-71	B-	
64-67	C+	Third Class
60-63	C	
55-59	C-	
50-54	D	Marginal Pass
0-49	F	Failure

### Term Paper Topic Selection Guidelines for Option 2

Select narrow topics rather than topics that allow for a huge latitude of discussion. **Select a topic that will enable a discussion of one or more key experiments. To select experiments, please use the references in the assigned readings.** The *APA* folder contains information on APA formatting, and an outline sample to follow.

### Outline Requirements

*Every outline must start with "the purpose of this paper is to" in the first paragraph.*

Every outline must have

- **Title page.**
- **Introduction.** An introduction consists of a sentence or two stating the general topic. It also contains a list of experiments to be discussed stating the respective hypothesis or hypotheses for each experiment.
- After the introduction, the body of the outline consists of **headings** indicating the layering or categorization of topics to be discussed. In discussing experiments, simply write Experiment 1 with the headings in experiment 1 and then Experiment 2 with the headings in experiment 2, and so on. All of the headings must be displayed with the correct APA formatting. You don't have to discuss more than one experiment. Headings include terms such as Method, Results, and Discussion. In the Method sections, there are sub-headings such as Participants, Materials or Stimulus Displays, Design, and Procedure. These terms must all be formatted with appropriate heading levels. See APA Manual for directions. In the outline, you don't have to fill in the information in the Method and the subsections of the Method.
- Continue the outline with **Results**. In discussing an experiment or a set of experiments, simply state that the hypothesis or hypotheses, in each experiment, were or were not supported. Of course, restate the hypothesis or hypotheses in this section. If you are discussing more than one experiment, each experiment will have its own results section, with its own hypothesis or set of hypotheses that will either be supported or not. Each experiment will also have its own discussion section. Again, all of the headings must be formatted appropriately, depending on whether there is one or more than one experiment. For more information see *Information for Writing Papers* on *Canvas*.
- End the outline with a **Discussion**. The discussion outlines possible concluding remarks. Depending on whether the hypothesis or hypotheses in each experiment were supported or not, suggest avenues of future research in point form. Authors will typically do this for you in a more elaborate form, in their publications.
- **List of references.** Every reference list must be properly formatted in *APA* style. See *Information for Writing Papers* on *Canvas* for more information.

**\*\*This outline is worth 4% if the outline is handed in on time**

### Paper Requirements

- Every paper must have a title page, abstract, introduction, headings, and list of references.
- Every paper must start with "**The purpose of this paper is to**" in the first paragraph.
- Every paper must be from 8 to 10 pages long, not including references.
- The purpose of the term paper is to evaluate your knowledge of material and your ability to write knowledgeably, descriptively and critically about it.
- All term papers must be typed in 12-point Times New Roman.
- **Pay attention to spelling and grammar.** Good ideas that are not supported by good spelling and good grammar make an unfavorable impression with me, the professor. In my experience papers with bad spelling and bad grammar are also poorly organized. They reflect poor scholarship, a lack of knowledge and inattention to detail. They always receive a failing grade.

Papers that have nothing substantial to contribute and are poorly organized don't fare much better either. Avoid platitudes. An example of a platitude is "All vertebrates must smell for survival".

- Every paper must be properly formatted in APA style.

### General rules for writing are:

The paper should start with the premise "The purpose of this paper is to..." Then, state the experiments to be discussed and their relevance to the purpose. In this assignment, the purpose of the paper will necessarily relate to the review of an experiment or a set of experiments. The purpose of the paper is to show that a hypothesis or several hypotheses have been tested, and either supported or not supported by research results. State the hypothesis or hypotheses to be tested, for each experiment, in the introduction. After the introduction, the paper should continue with:

- ❖ the title of experiment 1;
- ❖ the hypothesis or hypotheses in experiment 1;
- ❖ the null hypothesis or hypotheses to be tested in experiment 1. The null hypothesis always suggests that there are no treatment differences between the experimental conditions and the control condition. Statistically speaking, the null hypothesis is rejected when the probability of the null hypothesis being true, is either less than .05, or less than .01, depending on the confidence level adopted by the experimenter. If the probability of the null hypothesis being true is less than .05 or less than .01, the alternate hypothesis is adopted. Under the alternate hypothesis, the experimental treatment or treatments are accepted as accounting for the variance in the data between the experimental conditions, over and above the variance in the data within each experimental condition;
- ❖ appropriate operational definitions relevant to experiment 1. Operational definitions refer to how variables are quantified or measured;
- ❖ the method in experiment 1, which includes: the subjects, the test materials or stimulus displays, the design, and the procedure;
- ❖ the results of experiment 1. In the results section, the first question to be answered is: was the null hypothesis or were the null hypotheses rejected by the results of experiment 1, and at what level of confidence, .05 or .01. The second question to be answered is: was the alternate hypothesis, or were the alternate hypotheses supported by the results of experiment 1. Show how the data support the adoption of the alternate hypothesis or alternate hypotheses in experiment 1.
- ❖ the **discussion** for experiment 1. Based on the results of experiment 1, suggest avenues of future research. Specifically, suggest future hypotheses to be tested from the results of experiment 1. Authors will typically do this for you in their publication. These testable hypotheses will lead to experiment 2.
- ❖ Experiment 2. In the introduction of experiment 2, discuss the next experiment and the connection between the previous experiment or set of experiments and the current experiment under discussion.
- ❖ Follow the same steps for experiment 2, 3, 4 and so on.
- ❖ **General Discussion.** What do the results in the series of experiments suggest about the overall purpose of the paper?

I don't mean to suggest that you have to discuss more than one experiment. Some experiments are sufficiently complex that they can be discussed on their own. Remember though, you can't go past 10 pages and the paper can't be less than 8 pages. So, the number of experiments required depends on their complexity.

### APA Procedures

**Follow APA procedures for writing papers scrupulously.**

For format requirements for your paper, see the APA Publication Manual, 7th Edition at

[https://apastyle.apa.org/?\\_ga=2.224856474.1644909711.1603469663-1636603413.1603469663](https://apastyle.apa.org/?_ga=2.224856474.1644909711.1603469663-1636603413.1603469663).

APA sample papers can also be found on the Perdue Online Writing Lab at

[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/apa\\_sample\\_paper.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/apa_sample_paper.html).

### Paper Grading Procedures

Improperly formatted title page: **-5%**

No Abstract: **-5%**

Improperly formatted abstract: **-5%**

No Headings: **-30%**

Improperly formatted Headings: **-15%**

No References: **-20%**

Improperly formatted References: **-10%**

Improperly formatted Citations: **-10%**

Citations don't match References: **-10%**

References don't match Citations: **-10%**

Citing Secondary sources when primary sources are available: **-10%**

Awkward writing style: **-20%**

Improper arguments: -20%

Improper spelling/grammar: -20%

Irrelevant content: -30%

Failure to conform to guidelines for presenting ideas suggested in the paper requirements section: -20%

**\*\*Any paper submitted without a previously approved outline will receive a grade of 30%.**

**\*\*1% will be docked from your paper grade for each day late.**

### Student Declaration and Responsibility

Upon registering, a student has initiated a contract with the University and is bound by the following declaration: **"I hereby accept and submit myself to the statutes, rules and regulations, and ordinances (including bylaws, codes, and policies) of The University of British Columbia, and of the faculty or faculties in which I am registered, and to any amendments thereto which may be made while I am a student of the University, and I promise to observe the same."**

The student declaration is important. It imposes obligations on students and affects rights and privileges including property rights. You must not enroll as a student at the University if you do not agree to become bound by the declaration above. **By agreeing to become a student, you make the declaration above and agree to be bound by it.**

For more information on the student declaration and responsibilities, see <https://okanagan.calendar.ubc.ca/campus-wide-policies-and-regulations/student-rights-and-responsibilities/student-declaration-and-responsibility>

### Senate Policies and Regulations on Examinations

Senate policies and regulations on examinations can be found in the online calendar at <https://okanagan.calendar.ubc.ca/campus-wide-policies-and-regulations/academic-assessment/examinations/senate-policy-examinations>

In particular, some students will be interested in the issue of what UBC calls examination hardships. An examination hardship is defined as three or more examinations scheduled within a 24-hour period. A student facing an examination hardship shall be given an examination date for the second examination causing hardship by the respective instructor or department. The student must notify the instructor of the second examination no later than one month prior to the examination date. For more regulations, please go to the Calendar webpage.

### Missed Exams

**There will be no make-up exams and no early exams.** If you have to miss a midterm, and you work it out with me in advance, then I will reweight your exams. Otherwise, there will be no re-weighting of exams under any circumstances. Check the schedule for the final exam and make your travel plans accordingly. Mis-scheduled flights for vacations are not considered to be valid reasons for rescheduling examinations.

If you think your exam has been graded incorrectly, submit a written explanation by email to me. I will double check the grading and get back to you. Beyond that, please don't argue about your grades. It isn't that I am so hard-nosed, it's rather that I have a very strong sense of fairness and that means not caving in to the pushiest people while the people who play by the rules suffer.

All students who miss or plan to miss a regularly scheduled **FINAL** examination must discuss the issue with personnel in the Office of the Associate Dean, Associate Dean, Undergraduate Students in the Irving K. Barber Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, [fass.students.ubco@ubc.ca](mailto:fass.students.ubco@ubc.ca).

### Attendance

I may take attendance at the beginning or during each class segment. You are expected to attend every class and to arrive on time. If you arrive late, please let me know who you are so that I know why the door is being opened and closed. Do not be afraid to interrupt me while I am talking.

You are responsible for reading, ahead of time, the material that is to be presented in each class. Absences from class will be noted and taken into account at the end of the semester. Poor attendance will adversely affect your grade. Good attendance and class participation will help your grade.

UBC regulations are that **regular attendance is expected** of students in all their classes (including lectures, laboratories, tutorials, seminars, etc.). Because of this attendance requirement, I need to know who is in my classroom at all times. I need to know who is coming and who is going.

Because I am a blind professor, to fulfill this requirement, I must ask you to say your name when you are coming into the classroom, when you are leaving the classroom and when you have a question, once the class has begun and attendance has been taken. During the lecture, if you say your name when you have a question, instead of raising your hand, I will know two things: I will know who you are and that you have a question or a comment. Following these procedures will make your classroom experience more productive and more enjoyable.

Students who neglect their academic work and assignments may be excluded from final examinations. Students who are unavoidably absent because of illness or disability should report to their instructors on return to classes. For more information see <https://okanagan.calendar.ubc.ca/campus-wide-policies-and-regulations/student-rights-and-responsibilities/attendance>.



## Rules of the Classroom

As a Blind Tenured Associate Professor of Psychology, who has been teaching several Psychology courses for over 38 years, I would like you to know about some conduct rules for my classroom that I have developed over the years. I like to know what is happening in my classroom. Therefore, I find anonymous comings and goings in the classroom disruptive. I would ask that you keep them at a minimum, if at all.

- **Washrooms:** From the exam invigilation information package for classroom examinations from Enrollment Services, the University states: "Before the exam, remind students to use the washroom. During the exam, only one student should leave the room at a time. If there are enough invigilators, have one accompany each student to the door of the washroom." So, using the washroom is regulated during exams. During my classes, I do not intend to regulate washroom use by students, as it is during examinations. However, I would ask that students use the washroom before coming to class, in so far as this is possible. This practice will minimize unnecessary comings and goings during the classroom and it will ensure that you do not miss important information during the lectures.
- **Early departure:** If you have a planned early departure during a lecture, please let me know in advance by email. If you must absent yourself from the class while it is in progress, please state who you are, and that you have to leave and please state your name when you come back. You can say, for example: "Dr. Gabias, my name is Warren Beady or Clarissa Jones, and I have to leave for a moment, but I'll be back, and I'll let you know when I come back."
- **Talking or whispering during lectures:** I encourage discussion during my lectures, provided that I know who is talking. This way I can direct the discussion appropriately. If I find that, during a lecture there is talking or whispering that is irrelevant to the class content, I will warn the class that this is inappropriate. If it continues, I reserve the right to stop lecturing until the talking or whispering ceases. If, after these measures have been taken, instances of talking or whispering persists during any given lecture, I will cancel the class until the next segment or the next class, depending on whether the designated break has occurred or not. Material that would have been covered during the cancelled class segment will only be available from your study material.

## Copyright disclaimer

Diagrams and figures included in lecture presentations adhere to Copyright Guidelines for UBC Faculty, Staff and Students <http://copyright.ubc.ca/requirements/copyright-guidelines/> and UBC Fair Dealing Requirements for Faculty and Staff <http://copyright.ubc.ca/requirements/fair-dealing/>. Some of these figures and images are subject to copyright and will not be posted to **Canvas**. All material uploaded to **Canvas** that contain diagrams and figures are used with permission of the publisher; are in the public domain; are licensed by Creative Commons; meet the permitted terms of use of UBC's library license agreements for electronic items; and/or adhere to the UBC Fair Dealing Requirements for Faculty and Staff. Access to the **Canvas** course site is limited to students currently registered in this course. Under no circumstance are students permitted to provide any other person with means to access this material. Anyone violating these restrictions may be subject to legal action. Permission to electronically record any course materials must be granted by the instructor. Distribution of this material to a third party is forbidden.

## Academic Integrity

The examinations in this course are all **closed-book**, so you are **NOT** permitted to access any of the course materials, including your notes, during the exam. You are also **NOT** to communicate with anyone about the exam – you are to work independently. Communication with other students (written, text, verbal, etc.) is not permitted. If you violate any of these conditions, you have engaged in Academic Misconduct and will be subject to the consequences articulated in the Academic Integrity section of this syllabus.

You are responsible for reading and understanding the appropriate policies contained in the calendar <https://www.calendar.ubc.ca/okanagan/>. This will provide you with a clear indication of the expectations regarding academic integrity. The academic enterprise is founded on honesty, civility, and integrity. As members of this enterprise, all students are expected to know, understand, and follow the codes of conduct regarding academic integrity. At the most basic level, this means submitting only original work done by you and acknowledging all sources of information or ideas and attributing them to others as required. This also means you should not cheat, copy, or mislead others about what is your work. Violations of academic integrity (i.e., misconduct) lead to the breakdown of the academic enterprise, and therefore serious consequences arise and harsh sanctions are imposed. For example, incidences of plagiarism or cheating may result in a mark of zero on the assignment or exam and more serious consequences may apply if the matter is referred to the President's Advisory Committee on Student Discipline. Careful records are kept in order to monitor and prevent recurrences.

A more detailed description of academic integrity, including the policies and procedures, may be found at: <https://okanagan.calendar.ubc.ca/campus-wide-policies-and-regulations/student-conduct-and-discipline/discipline-academic-misconduct>. If you have any questions about how academic integrity applies to this course, please consult with your professor.

### Learning Tools for the Classroom

I would ask you to bring your textbook or etext to each class. I will be using it as reference material to discuss chapter headings and subheadings, and chapter figures and tables. I will be referring to these items by page numbers. It will be important for you to be able to see these items as I discuss them.

### Learning Support

The Student Learning Hub is your go-to resource for free learning support—now online and flexible to meet your remote learning needs! The Hub welcomes undergraduate students from all disciplines and years to access a range of supports that include tutoring in math, sciences, languages, and writing, as well as dedicated learning support to help you develop skills and strategies for academic success. Don't wait — successful learners access support early and often. For more information, visit <https://students.ok.ubc.ca/academic-success/learning-hub/> or contact [learning.hub@ubc.ca](mailto:learning.hub@ubc.ca)

### Library Support

Marjorie Mitchell is the subject liaison librarian for Psychology, and can support students in a variety of ways, including:

- **Course readings** – locating existing online readings
- **Course reserves** – [Library Online Course Reserves System](#) (LOCR)
- **Instruction** – Share online modules for Canvas related to the libraries resources, including searching our databases and journals, constructing literature reviews, citation management, etc.
- **Student meetings** – one-on-one with students that need extra support for research assignments.  
[marjorie.mitchell@ubc.ca](mailto:marjorie.mitchell@ubc.ca) | <https://library.ok.ubc.ca/>

### Disability Resource Centre

The Disability Resource Centre ensures educational equity for students with disabilities, injuries or illness. If you are disabled, have an injury or illness and require academic accommodations to meet the course objectives, please contact Earllene Roberts, the Diversity Advisor for the Disability Resource Centre located in the University Centre building (UNC 214C).

UNC 214C 250.807.9263

Email: [earllene.roberts@ubc.ca](mailto:earllene.roberts@ubc.ca)

Web: <http://students.ok.ubc.ca/drc/welcome.html>

### Privacy Information Notice: Use of Glean software in class

During lectures, recordings may be made by a student with note-taking accommodation using Glean.co. These recordings utilize the device's microphone and/or content displayed on the screen and are exclusively for the student's personal use to support their accommodation. This service is provided by UBCO's Disability Resource Centre, and all users have agreed to UBC's terms for recording lectures.

Under Section 26 of the BC Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA), UBC collects this information solely to facilitate note-taking accommodations. Glean, along with its third-party service providers, processes and stores data outside of Canada, primarily in the United Kingdom and the United States, adhering to its Privacy Policy.

For any inquiries or concerns regarding how this information is collected, used, or stored, please contact [drc.questions@ubc.ca](mailto:drc.questions@ubc.ca).

### Blindness Resources

With the blind professor that you have, you also have the opportunity to learn about blindness. This blindness material is not required course material. However, it can be used for your own personal development. Below, are links relating to resources about blindness and blind people:

<https://nfb.org/resources/jacobus-tenbroek-library/collections/kernel-books>

<http://www.cfb.ca/publications/the-blind-canadian-magazine>

<https://nfb.org/resources/publications-and-media/braille-monitor>

### Equity, Human Rights, Discrimination and Harassment

UBC Okanagan is a place where every student, staff and faculty member should be able to study and work in an environment that is free from discrimination and harassment. UBC prohibits discrimination and harassment on the basis of the following grounds: age, ancestry, colour, family status, marital status, physical or mental disability, place of origin, political belief, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation or unrelated criminal conviction. If you require assistance related to an issue of equity, discrimination or harassment, please contact the Equity and Inclusion Office or your administrative head of unit.

**Psychology Equity Representative:** Paul Gabias, Email [paul.gabias@ubc.ca](mailto:paul.gabias@ubc.ca),

**UBC Okanagan Equity Advisor:** ph. 250-807-9291; Email [equity.ubco@ubc.ca](mailto:equity.ubco@ubc.ca)

**Web:** [www.equity.ok.ubc.ca](http://www.equity.ok.ubc.ca) **Social Media:** [www.facebook.com/ubcoequityoffice](https://www.facebook.com/ubcoequityoffice)

### Walk-In Well-Being Clinic

The Walk-In Well-Being clinic offers no-fee, brief, single-session psychological services. Sessions are led by a doctoral student in clinical psychology and supervised by a registered psychologist (UBCO Faculty member). Clinicians can provide support with stress management, sleep, self-care, depression, anxiety, interpersonal issues, substance misuse, coping with academic demands/stressors, and provide options for connecting to additional resources. Virtual or in-person sessions are available at the UBCO Psychology Clinic, located in ASC 167 with or without an appointment, on Tuesdays and Thursdays between 10 am and 3 pm from September to June, excluding campus closures. Phone: 250-807-8241 (ext. 1), Email: [ipc.ok@ubc.ca](mailto:ipc.ok@ubc.ca), Web: <https://psych.ok.ubc.ca/psychology-clinic/walk-in-wellness/>

### Health & Wellness

At UBC Okanagan health services to students are provided by Health and Wellness. Nurses, physicians and counsellors provide health care and counselling related to physical health, emotional/mental health and sexual/reproductive health concerns. As well, health promotion, education and research activities are provided to the campus community. If you require assistance with your health, please contact Health and Wellness for more information or to book an appointment.

UNC 337 Email: [healthwellness.okanagan@ubc.ca](mailto:healthwellness.okanagan@ubc.ca) Web: <https://students.ok.ubc.ca/health-wellness/>

### Services, supports and security measures that are currently in place and available on campus

- Run, Hide, Fight: <https://youtu.be/1oonK1fCU?si=FdOjZdPGL6A3RFM>
- **UBC Alert** university's mass notification system to send alerts in urgent situations that pose an immediate safety or security risk to the community. UBC Alert is only used in active and urgent situations that require your immediate attention.
- **Safe Walk Services** offer scheduled or spur of the moment drop-ins with volunteers to help make sure you can safely get to your car, the bus stop or wherever you need to go on campus.
- **UBC Safe** is the official safety app of UBCO. The app features emergency contacts, safety tips, personal safety tools, maps and more.
- The **Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Office** is centrally located on campus and is a confidential, non-judgmental place for those who have experienced, or been impacted by, any form of sexual or gender-based violence, harassment or harm, regardless of where or when it took place.
- This **campus map** denotes where all the Help Phones are located. Help Phones are in well-lit areas with active surveillance and allow you to connect immediately with Campus Security.
- The **Emergency First Response Team** is a group of student volunteers, organized under Campus Security, which supports a safe and secure campus community by providing 24/7 medical and advanced first aid care. This service supplements a centralized program through Campus Security.

**Dates to Remember** <https://okanagan.calendar.ubc.ca/dates-and-deadlines>

### SAFE WALK

*Don't want to walk alone at night? Not too sure how to get somewhere on campus? Call Safe Walk at 250.807.8076.*

*For more information, see: [www.security.ok.ubc.ca](http://www.security.ok.ubc.ca)*