

Professor Betty C. Jung's Documentation:

How Spring 2012 PCH 201-02 Wellness Course Meets LEP Requirements and Department of Public Health's Tier 2 Option Requirements

Key Element	Factsheet	Health Diary	Program Proposal	Group Activity	Worksheets	Exams	Plagiarism Tutorial
<u>Mind & Body Tier 2</u>							
1. <u>Conceptions of the Individual</u> - Examining multiple ways that different disciplines and/or cultures define the self.		X		X	X	X	
2. <u>Growth</u> - Studying the development of the individual in response to both internal and external forces.		X	X	X	X	X	
3. <u>Mind-Body Connection</u> - Understanding conceptual and experiential interrelations between mental and physical aspects of the self.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4. <u>Focus</u> - Exploring deeply at least one approach to understanding the self (including but not limited to physical, psychological, religious, and philosophical).	X	X	X			X	
<u>Critical Thinking</u>							
1) Articulation of Objectives - Identifying an issue, problem, or idea to which innovative and/or original solutions or outcomes may be applied	X	X	X				

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2) Idea Generation - Posing questions and challenging presuppositions in order to expand the horizons of possible solutions and to make connections among different areas.	X	X	X				
3) Analysis - Reflecting on and examining the alternative approaches generated for the question or problem that lead to seeing things in imaginative ways and creating new solutions or resolutions.	X	X	X				
4) Synthesis - Concretely illustrating how the new ideas resolve the original question.	X	X	X				
5) Evaluation – Considering the success of the one’s solutions to a problem or the value of new ideas.	X	X	X				
<u>Written Communication</u>							
1) Argument Comprehension - Summarizing, analyzing, and challenging sophisticated texts by evaluating evidence and the validity of an author’s claims.	X		X	X			
2) Argument Construction - Making a coherent written argument that gives background information, presents a reasonable claim, and uses a range of evidence to support the claim.	X		X				
3) Academic Honesty - Avoiding plagiarism by properly using primary and secondary sources, including paraphrase, summary, and accurate citations (in an appropriate citation style).							X

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4) Audience Awareness - Using the conventions of multiple genres to communicate effectively with particular audiences	X		X	X			
5) Correctness – Demonstrating control over standard English language usage (grammar, spelling, tone, style, semantics, and syntax) and revising for accuracy, clarity and depth.	Grading grid/ template	Grading grid/ template	Grading grid/ template	Grading grid/ template			
<u>Rational Thought</u>							
1) Appreciation of the intrinsic value of rational thought (i.e., establishing a rigorous and orderly process that leads to reliable conclusions).	X	X	X	X			
2) Its relationship to other values (including those covered in the other areas of value): the manner in which the value of rationality grounds or is grounded in other values, is consistent with them, or conflicts with them, e.g. the relationships of rationality to emotion, religious faith, and relativism.	X	X	X		X	X	
3) The extent to which people make decisions based on rational analysis.		X	X	X	X	X	
4) The difference between rationality and rationalization.		X	X		X	X	
5) The role of rational thought in society and culture.			X		X	X	
<u>Environmental Awareness</u>							

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1) The importance of being well informed about critical global and local environmental issues.	X		X	X		X	
2) The concept that humans have a responsibility to forge a sustainable relationship with the natural environment and that such a relationship preserves the environment for future generations.	X		X		X	X	
3) Environmental problems entail a variety of points of view and specific differences in points of view should be discussed in a fair and impartial manner.	X		X	X		X	
4) Many environmental problems belong to the class of highly complex, difficult-to-solve problems.	X		X			X	
5) For any given choice or action, there are consequences and costs as well as benefits.		X	X			X	
6) Environmental problems are political problems as well as physical and biological problems.	X		X		X	X	
7) Many environmental conditions are the consequence of natural processes rather than anthropogenic in nature, and that natural and anthropogenic factors can be difficult to distinguish.	X	X	X		X	X	
Human Diversity							
1) The importance of understanding the biological and cultural sources of diversity.	X	X	X		X	X	

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2) The benefits and costs of living in a diverse society.	X	X	X		X	X	
3) The significance of diversity in the political process.			X			X	
4) Human responses to diverse environments.	X	X	X	X	X	X	