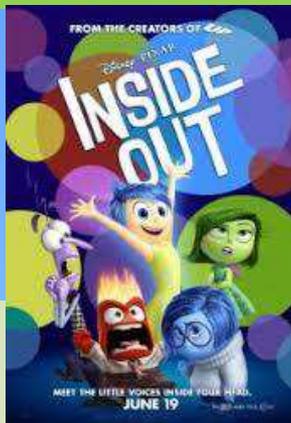


# Psychology news of the week



Children with good memories are better liars, research shows



'Inside Out' Movie Reflects the Realities and Fantasies of Neuroscience



Individuals with social phobia have too much serotonin



**Depression Caused By How People See The Future, New Study Finds**



**No evidence that children of same sex couples negatively impacted, study shows**



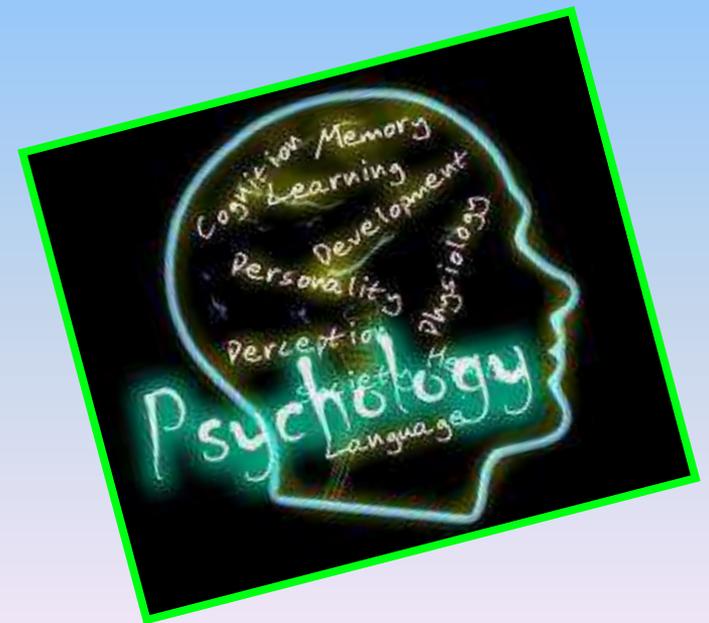
New study claims to find genetic link between creativity and mental illness

## Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of what Psychology is and what Psychology isn't
- To understand what you will learn as part of the course at AS and A2
- To carry out a simple experiment

# PSYCHOLOGY AS & A2

On the next slide you will see some statements  
With the person next to you decide if each  
statement is true or false



## True or False?

<b>Psychology is about mind reading</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in criminal behaviour</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in how children learn and develop</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in animal behaviour</b>
<b>Psychology is an easy subject</b>	<b>There is no coursework in psychology</b>	<b>Psychology is a science</b>	<b>Psychology is the study of the mind and behaviour</b>
<b>Psychology is all around us – and can be applied almost anywhere.</b>	<b>Psychology AS course only requires you to work and study while you are in your lessons</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in how our memory works</b>	<b>As part of your AS course you will sit 2 exams.</b>
<b>Psychologists can make claims about whatever they like</b>	<b>To succeed in psychology you need to have an open mind</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in mental illnesses such as depression</b>	<b>Psychology doesn't involve any maths</b>
<b>Psychology involves using evidence to support your answers</b>	<b>Psychology is boring</b>	<b>Psychology doesn't involve lots of writing.</b>	<b>Psychologists use higher level skills such as evaluation, comparison, and application of theories</b>

# True or False?

<b>Psychology is about mind reading</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in criminal behaviour</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in how children learn and develop</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in animal behaviour</b>
<b>Psychology is an easy subject.</b>	<b>There is no coursework in psychology</b>	<b>Psychology is a science</b>	<b>Psychology is the study of the mind and behaviour</b>
<b>Psychology is all around us – and can be applied almost anywhere.</b>	<b>Psychology AS course only requires you to work and study while you are in your lessons</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in how our memory works</b>	<b>As part of your AS course you will sit 2 exams.</b>
<b>Psychologists can make claims about whatever they like</b>	<b>To succeed in psychology you need to have an open mind</b>	<b>Psychologists are interested in mental illnesses such as depression</b>	<b>Psychology doesn't involve any maths</b>
<b>Psychology involves using evidence to support your answers</b>	<b>Psychology is boring</b>	<b>Psychology doesn't involve lots of writing.</b>	<b>Psychologists use higher level skills such as evaluation, comparison, and application of theories</b>

# What is psychology?

## What is behaviour?

**Behaviour** refers to any observable action made by a living person or animal.

It is best described as any kind of response that can actually be seen and measured.

Examples of behaviour include:

Eating

Sleeping

Sneezing

Watching T.V.

Running

Mental health

ANXIETY DISORDER

AUTISM



Aggression

ADHD

schizophrenia

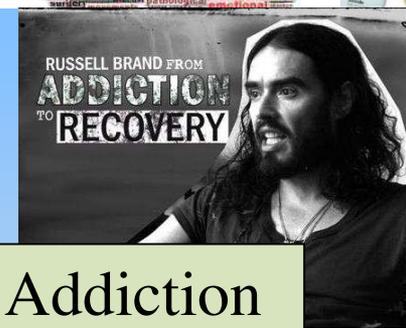
Mental Health Services



What do psychologists research?



Sleep



Addiction

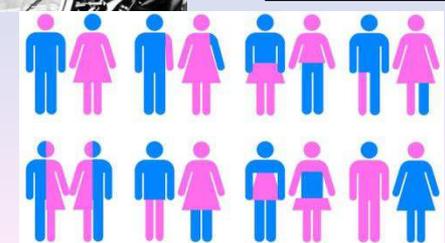


The media

CONFORM Everybody's doing it.



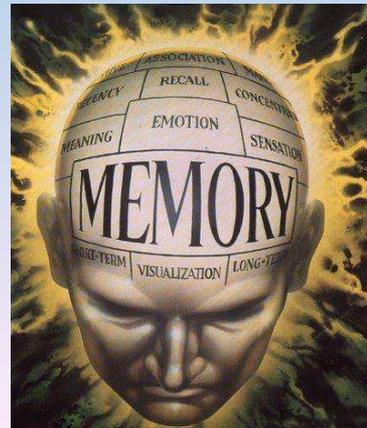
Social influence



Gender identity



Attachment and child development



- What will you study?

# AS Outline

- 2 Papers at AS
- **1. Introductory topics in psychology-** Social influence, Memory, Attachment
- **2. Psychology in context-** Approaches in psychology, Psychopathology, Research methods

## A2 Outline

### 3 Papers at A2

- 1. Introductory topics in psychology-** Social influence, Memory, Attachment, psychopathology
- 2. Psychology in context-** Approaches in psychology, Biopsychology, Research methods,
- 3. Issues and options:** Issues and debates in psychology

# Assessment

AS – 2 exams May 2016

<b>Paper 1: Introductory topics in psychology</b>
<b>What's assessed</b>
Compulsory content 1–3 above
<b>Assessed</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes</li><li>• 72 marks in total</li><li>• 50% of AS</li></ul>
<b>Questions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Section A: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks</li><li>• Section B: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks</li><li>• Section C: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks</li></ul>

<b>Paper 2: Psychology in context</b>
<b>What's assessed</b>
Compulsory content 4–6 above
<b>Assessed</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes</li><li>• 72 marks in total</li><li>• 50% of AS</li></ul>
<b>Questions</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Section A: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks</li><li>• Section B: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks</li><li>• Section C: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks</li></ul>

No coursework

# What qualifications will I get?

## AS Year 12 and A-level Year 13 (first year)

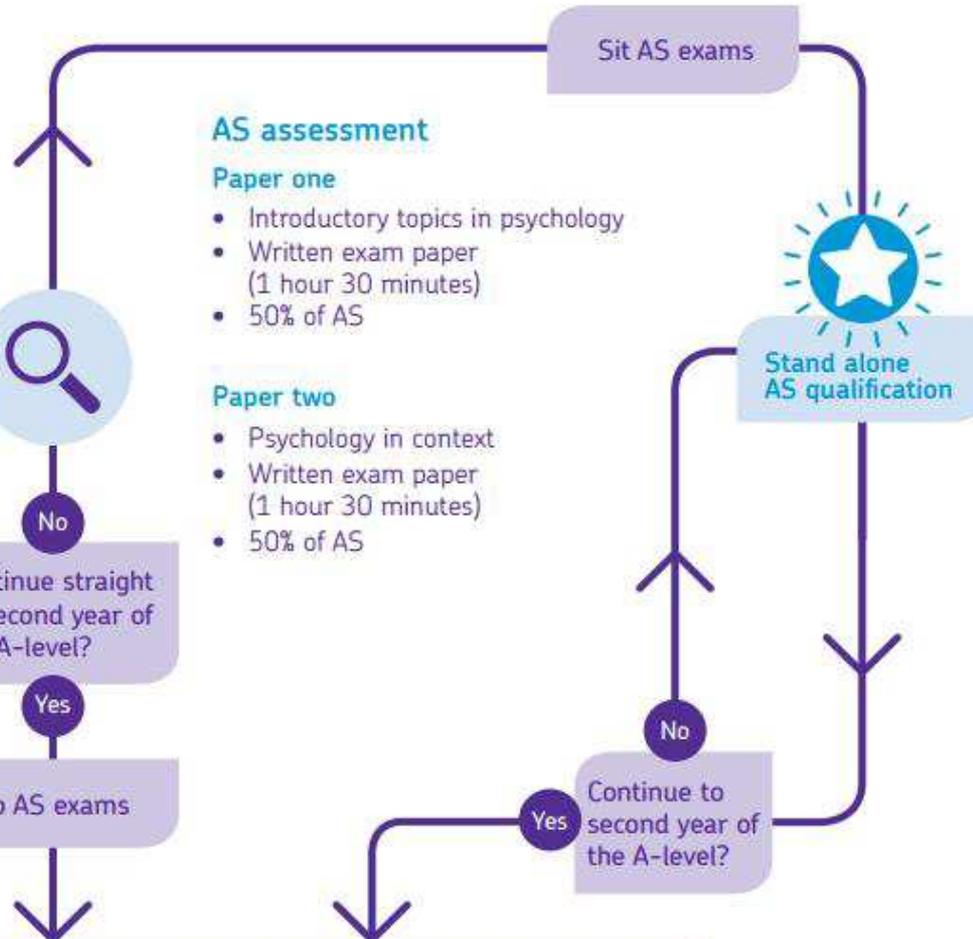
All students can be taught together.

The whole class studies:

- Introductory topics in psychology:
  - social influence
  - memory
  - attachment
- Psychology in context:
  - approaches in psychology
  - psychopathology
  - research methods

At the end of Year 12 students decide to either:

- continue straight to second year A-level with no AS exam; or
- sit AS exams and finish with an AS qualification; or
- sit AS exams then decide to continue to second year of the A-level



Students who continue to the second year of the A-level will study additional topics under Approaches in psychology, Psychopathology and Research methods. They also study Issues and debates in psychology and a choice of topics under three options.

Ms Williams  
Head of Social  
Sciences



Mrs  
Richardson



# Expectations

- ✓ You are focused during lessons and you don't talk when the teacher is talking
- ✓ You complete all work during lessons to a high standard
- ✓ You do the required reading from the textbook at the end of each lesson
- ✓ You attend all lessons and catch up any work missed if you are ill.
- ✓ All homework must be completed on time and to an acceptable standard.
- ✓ You must bring your Psychology book (and a pen!) with you to all lessons
- ✓ You will be sensitive to others

# WHAT SKILLS DO I NEED?

## You will need:

- To be organised
- To spend time reading outside of lessons
- To be analytical (question everything)
- Meet deadlines
- Commitment to work hard – you will have to learn a lot of information. You will need to therefore spend your time reviewing class content and processing the information.

# Research Methods

- **Experiment Activity**

Psychology is a **science**. Therefore psychological research uses **scientific techniques** and **research methods**.

You need to know the different research methods that psychologists can study mind and behaviour and weaknesses of these different techniques. You will know some of this from your science lessons but it can be slightly different in psychology.

**Talk to the person next to you – what is an experiment? What things do you have to consider when doing scientific research?**

# Ethical issues- Informed consent

- Psychologists follow the British Psychological Society's (BPS) ethical guidelines for research this is to ensure that people are not harmed in psychological research and that their information is kept confidential.
- The first thing a psychologist must do before participants take part in research is to get their **fully informed consent**.

# Informed consent

- You will be taking part in a **short experiment** about **colour perception**
- It will involve one person reading words aloud to their partner while the partner times how long it takes them.
- You will then do some basic analysis of your findings and answer some questions
- Your results will be kept confidential and you have the right to stop taking part at any time and you can ask for your data to be destroyed.
- **Do you have any questions?**
- **Do you give your consent to take part in the experiment?**

# Class Experiment

- 1. When I have finished explaining students need to get into pairs and decide on who will be the participant and who will be the experimenter.
- 2. The participant will read the word lists aloud & the experimenter will time how long it takes to read each list (in seconds – using stopwatches/ mobile phone timers).
- The participant needs to read the **COLOUR** the words are **written in** and **NOT** what the word says
- Read from left to right – one row at a time and stop when they have finished each list so their time can be recorded.
- The participant needs to focus on **accuracy** and not on **speed**.
- The experimenter has a copy of the correct answers– **do not write on this** but make sure mistakes are corrected by the participant. Say ‘wrong’ if they make a mistake and the participant must then say the correct answer.

- The experimenter needs to check the accuracy and therefore have a non-colour version with the correct answers.
- The experimenter says start to signal to the participant to start reading list 1. The participant says STOP at the end so that the experimenter can record how long it took to read the list.
- The process needs to be repeated with all four lists.
- You should end up with four times written down

- You need a set of materials per pair:
  1. A coloured sheet for the participant
  2. A black and white sheet for the experimenter
- Remember to speak calmly and quietly so as not to confuse the other groups.
- Do the experiment
- Feed back to the whole class – volunteer to record on the board

# Research Methods

- You have just taken part in a very famous experiment called the **STROOP** test, named after the man who devised it.
- We will now collect your results and then you will complete some questions individually about the experiment.

**BLUE**

**GREEN**

**YELLOW**

**PINK**

**RED**

**ORANGE**

**GREY**

**BLACK**

**PURPLE**

**TAN**

**WHITE**

**BROWN**

# Results

# Individual Questions- complete on worksheet

What do you think was the aim of the study?

Write a potential hypothesis for this study.

Identify the IV and the DV.

IV –

DV –

Did you guess the aims of the experiment while you were doing it? Explain your answer...

5. Look at the results from the class data and explain what was found

Draw a bar chart below to show your class findings.

**Extension:** Outline two weaknesses with this experiment

1

2.

Pick **one** of these weaknesses and explain how we could overcome it:

# What conclusions can we draw from this experiment?

- The Stroop effect is an outcome of our mental (attentional) ability and flexibility. The effect is related to the ability of most people to read words more quickly and automatically than they can name colors.
- In the Stroop test even when asked to name the color of the ink, we tend to say the name the word represents.
- The cognitive mechanism at work in this process is called **directed attention**. This is used to manage our thoughts by inhibiting one response in order to say or do something else.
- It is useful in our effort to remain effective, productive, clearheaded and helpful. Directed attention allows us to pursue important goals despite interesting distractions, to help others despite our own unmet needs, and to resist temptation so that we can remain devoted to a larger concern.
- The Stroop test is commonly used to test patients fo

BLUE	GREEN	YELLOW
PINK	RED	ORANGE
GREY	BLACK	PURPLE
TAN	WHITE	BROWN

# **Work to complete over the summer- due first Psychology lesson back in September**

- **Complete the worksheet by filling in the definitions for these research methods key terms.**
- Use the internet or books to help you. Do this to the best of your ability, research methods will be the first topic when you come back and it underlies the whole of the psychology class so these definitions will provide a good grounding for the psychology course.

# Other things to look at over the summer -

- Follow psychology news pages on Twitter for psychological research developments e.g @psychnews @psychologytoday
- Do some research on the internet or in books on the topics you will be studying at AS, it will help your understanding of the course if you have a basic understanding of key areas including –
  - Memory
  - Social influence – important studies by Asch, Milgram and Zimbardo
  - Attachment
  - Abnormality (psychopathology) - what do psychologists think cause mental illness? How can we treat mental illness? A focus on OCD, depression and phobias.