

Y11 Transition Day

Welcome to  
Psychology



# EXPECTATIONS

- Participate
- Don't speak when others are speaking
- Respect each others opinions
- No Food
- No Phones
- Ask questions

# Question Box



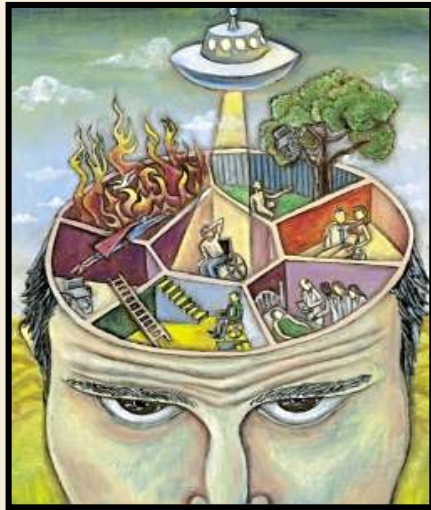
# INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY



- In pairs write down the first words or thoughts that come into your head when you hear the word Psychology.
- Consider what you think the subject is about.
  - What topics do you think we might study?

# WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

Psychology is defined as the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes.



# INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY



- Psychology derives from two Greek words, "Psyche and Logos".
- Literally psychology means the study of souls but now it is study of mind.
- Psychology primarily studies WHO and WHAT we are, WHY we act and think in a particular manner and what our potential is as an individual.
- The study of psychology is concerned with specific study of behaviour and mental process.


A-LEVEL  
COURSE  
HANDOUT

# THE EXAM

- Your exams will be in May/June 2020
- You will sit 3 Papers (exams) in total
- Each exam is 2 hours
- 96 marks per paper
- Question style is a mix of smaller mark and larger mark questions
- Questions often contain an application element using a scenario (see example)
- Maximum mark question is 16marks (20 minutes)
- Research methods accounts for 25% of the questions/marks



# EXAMPLE OF AN EXAM PAPER

  
JUN 17 7 18 2 1 0 1

IB/GJun17/E7 **7182/1**

2 Do not write outside the box

**Section A**  
**Social influence**  
Answer all questions in this section.

In an experiment, researchers arranged for participants to complete a very personal and embarrassing questionnaire in a room with other people. Each participant was tested individually. The other people were confederates of the experimenter.

In condition 1: the confederates completed the questionnaire.

In condition 2: the confederates refused to complete the questionnaire and asked to leave the experiment.

The researchers tested 15 participants in condition 1, and 15 different participants in condition 2.

The researchers recorded the number of participants who completed the questionnaire in each condition.

**0 1** Identify the type of data in this experiment. Explain your answer. **[2 marks]**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**0 2** Using your knowledge of social influence, explain the likely outcome of this experiment. **[3 marks]**


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

  
0 2

IB/GJun17/7182/1

# THE TOPICS

## Paper 1

- Attachment
- Memory
- Psychopathology
- Social Influence

## Paper 2

- Approaches
- Biopsychology
- Research Methods  
(25% of the course)

## Paper 3

- Relationships
- Schizophrenia
- Issues and Debates
- Addiction

# THINK, PAIR, SHARE

Can you answer the following questions?

1. What do we mean by the term research?
2. Why do you think psychologists do research?

Be prepared to share your ideas.



# WHAT IS RESEARCH?



- Research is a careful and detailed study into a specific problem, concern, or issue using the scientific method.
- This is best accomplished by turning the issue into a question, with the intent of the research to answer the question.
- For example, what is the best way to punish and rehabilitate criminals? (such as Zimbardo's prison experiment), what is the best way to treat mental illness?
- Therefore the aim of psychological research is to measure, describe, and categorise human behaviour.
- Let's look at an example of some research from Psychology...

# RESEARCH EXAMPLE

- <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=+the+power+of+uniform+-+psychology+study&&view=detail&mid=F519D6165B7CD7E7CDA9F519D6165B7CD7E7CDA9&&FORM=VRDGAR>



# HOW IS RESEARCH CARRIED OUT?

- There are many different ways that research can be carried out and there is a variety of different methods used. These methods are what you will learn about on the course.
- As part of this you will also consider the pros and cons of each method.



# THE LESSONS – HOW YOU WILL LEARN

A varied approach is taken to teaching within the department and it will include the following at different points during the course:

- ✓ Lecture style
- ✓ Interactive activities
- ✓ Flipped learning
- ✓ Group work
- ✓ Debates and discussions
- ✓ Quizzes

# THE DEPARTMENT

- There are two teachers in the department - Mrs Allen and Miss Norris
- You will have both of us for 5 lessons each (we will teach you separate topics)
- Trips
- Drop-in sessions every week
- Extracurricular opportunities e.g. Human Sciences Council, Newsletter
- Work Experience
- Careers Talks



# PSYCHOLOGY: THE APPROACHES





# APPROACHES

- Humans and their behaviour can also be described in different way - these are **psychological approaches or perspectives**.
- The approaches that you will study in psychology are:
  - The Biological Approach
  - The Cognitive Approach
  - The Psychodynamic Approach
  - The Learning Approach
- No one approach is more superior than other, but some are more useful than others depending on what we try to explain.
- Each approach has a set of basic assumptions.

# THE APPROACHES

- Use the handout provided to record key points from each of the two approaches.
- It will also help you to complete your summer homework and to prepare for your first lesson in September.



# THE BIOLOGICAL APPROACH

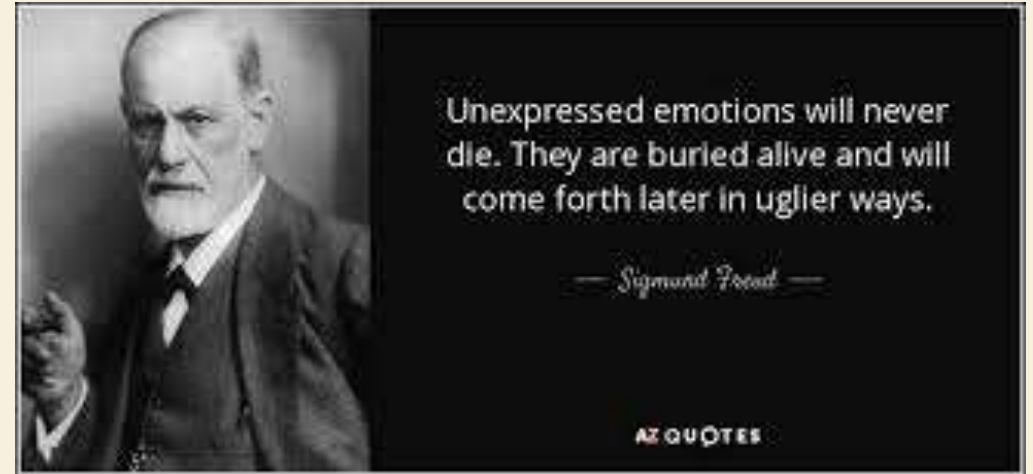


- Assumes that behaviour and experiences are caused by activity in the nervous system of the body.
- The things that people think, feel, say and do are caused by electrochemical events occurring within and between the neurones in the brain and nervous system.
- As the development of the brain is determined (at least partly) by the genes a person inherits, behaviour may be influenced by genetic factors.
- The genes we inherit are the result of evolution, so behavioural and psychological characteristics may have evolutionary explanations.

# THE PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACH

The approach believes that....

- Our behaviour and feelings are powerfully affected by unconscious motives.
- Our behaviour and feelings as adults (including psychological problems) are rooted in our childhood experiences.



- All behaviour has a cause (usually unconscious), even slips of the tongue. Therefore all behaviour is determined.

- Personality is made up of three parts (i.e. tripartite): the id, ego and super-ego.



- Behaviour is motivated by two instinctual drives: Eros (the sex drive & life instinct) and Thanatos (the aggressive drive & death instinct). Both these drives come from the "id".



# TELL ME...

- Something you know about the 2 approaches or Psychology in general.
- Something you would like to know.
- Something new you have learnt today.





# SUMMER HOMEWORK

- To be completed by Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> September.
- The handout provided explains to you what you need to do over the summer holidays.
- Read through and let me know if you have any questions....or attend the drop in tomorrow for further support.

# Question Box



# TOMORROW'S DROP IN

- ...Call into room 915 to find out more about the course
- ....To explore some examples of how Sociology relates to the real world
- .....To ask for help with your summer work
- .....To view the textbooks that you will be using
- ....To ask questions

