

**PLEASE CLICK ON THE
SOUND ICONS ON EACH
SLIDE TO HEAR A
MESSAGE AND AUDIO
INSTRUCTIONS**



Y11 Virtual Transition 2020

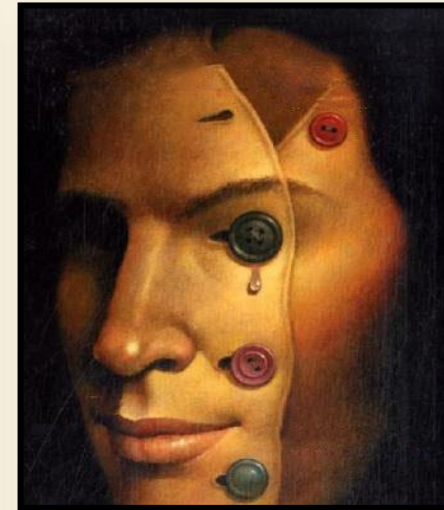
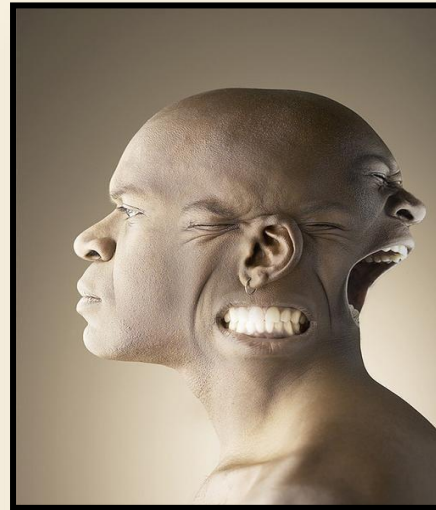
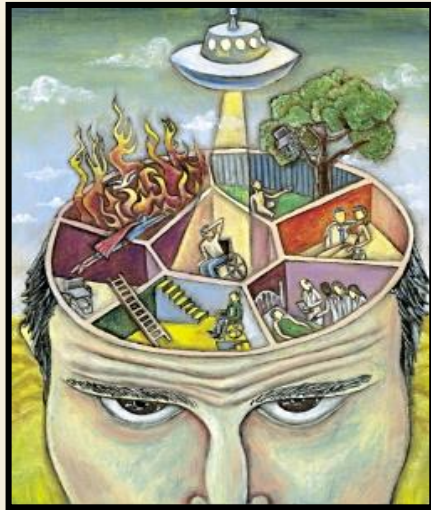
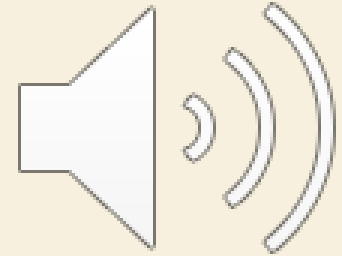
Psychology A Level

Welcome to the QEGS
Human Sciences Department

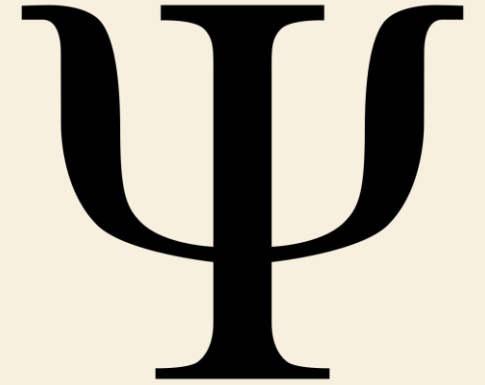


WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

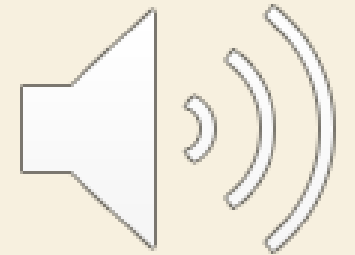
Psychology is defined as the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes.



INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

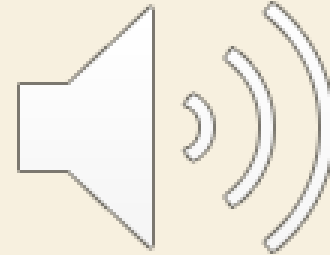


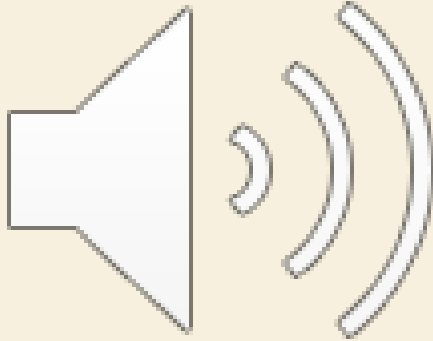
- Psychology derives from two Greek words, “Psyche and Logos”.
- Literally psychology means the study of souls but now it is study of mind.
- Psychology primarily studies WHO and WHAT we are, WHY we act and think in a particular manner and what our potential is as an individual.
- The study of psychology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



THE EXAMS

- Your exams will be in May/June 2022
- 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 16 marks (20 minutes)
- Research methods accounts for 25% of the questions/marks





EXAMPLE OF AN EXAM PAPER



JUN 17 7 1 8 2 1 0 1

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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

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THE TOPICS

Paper 1

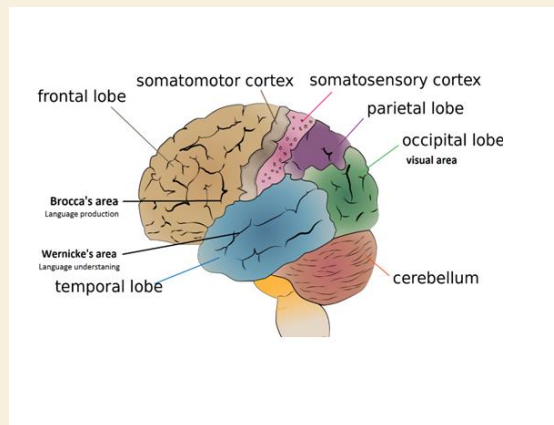
- Attachment
- Memory
- Psychopathology
- Social Influence

Paper 2

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

Paper 3

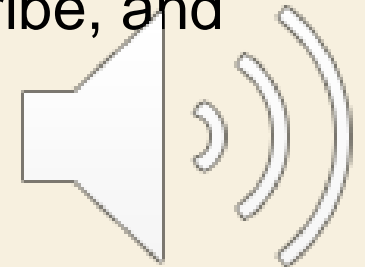
- Relationships
- Schizophrenia
- Forensics
- Issues and Debates



WHAT IS RESEARCH?

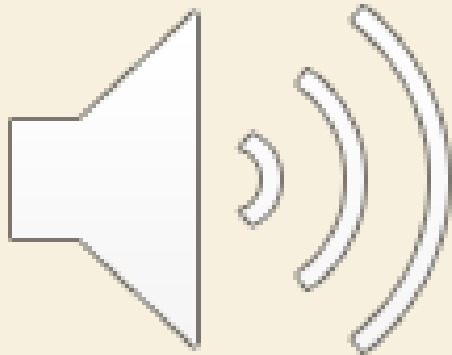


- Research is a careful and detailed study into a specific problem, concern, or issue using the scientific method
- This is best accomplished by turning the issue into a question, with the intent of the research to answer the question
- For example,
 - what is the best way to punish and rehabilitate 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



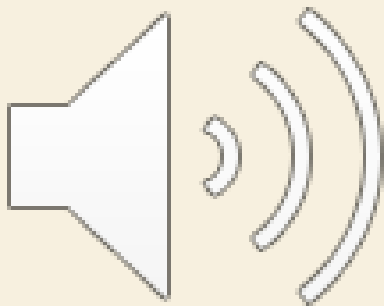
RESEARCH EXAMPLE

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

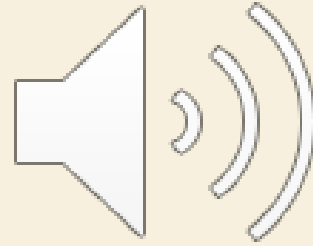


HOW IS RESEARCH CARRIED OUT?

- 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

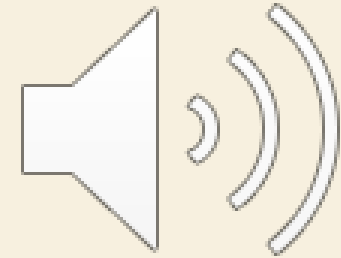


A varied approach is taken to teaching within the department and it will include the following at different points during the course:

- ✓ Lectures
- ✓ Interactive activities
- ✓ Group work
- ✓ Debates and discussions
- ✓ Quizzes
- ✓ Flipped Reading



THE DEPARTMENT

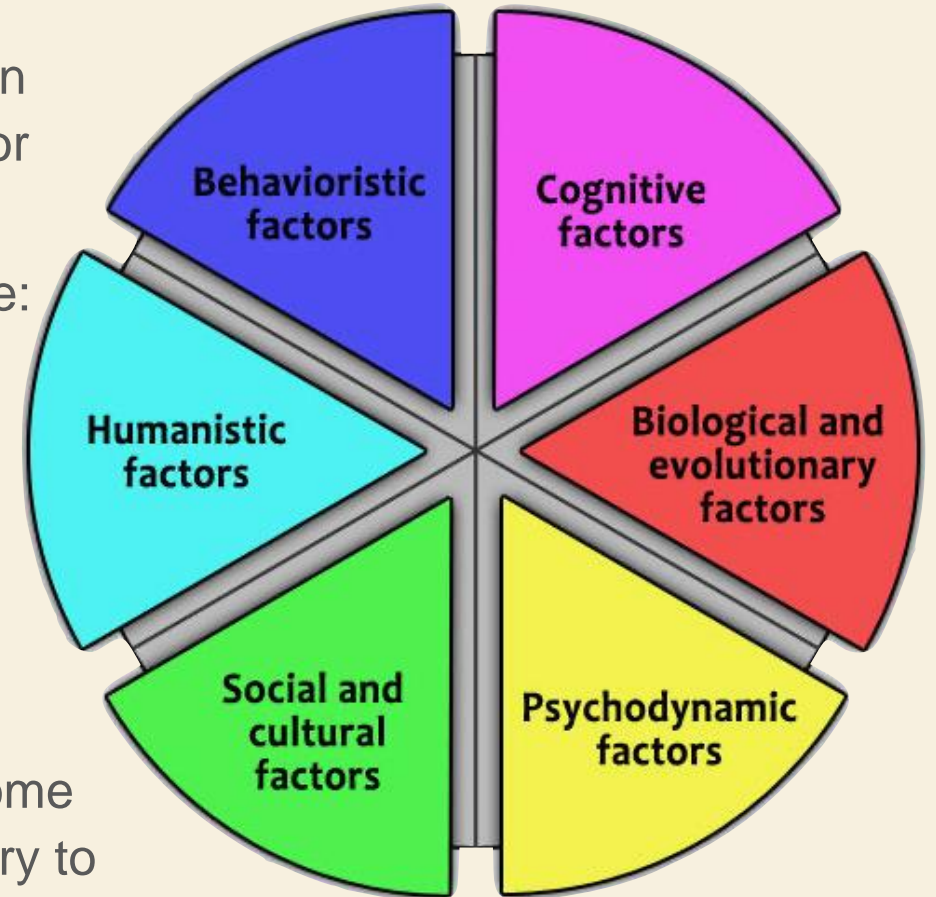
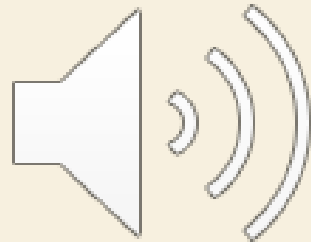


- There are three teachers in the department –
- Mrs Allen, Mrs Eaton and Mr Fursman
- Trips
- Drop-in sessions every week
- Extracurricular opportunities
- Careers Talks



APPROACHES

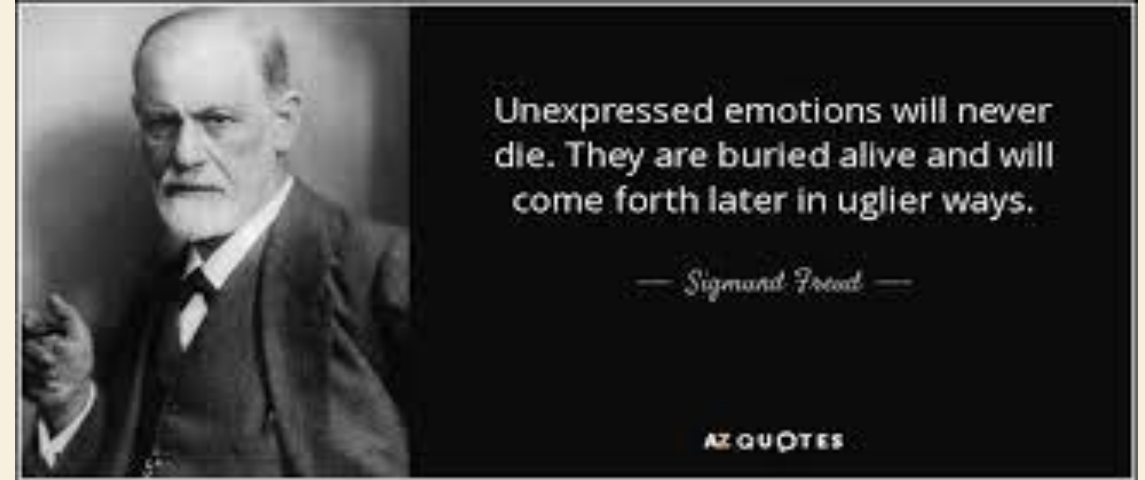
- Humans and their behaviour can also be described in different way - these are psychological approaches or perspectives.
- The approaches that you will study in psychology are:
 - The Biological Approach
 - The Cognitive Approach
 - The Psychodynamic Approach
 - The Learning Approach
 - Humanistic Approach
- 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 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

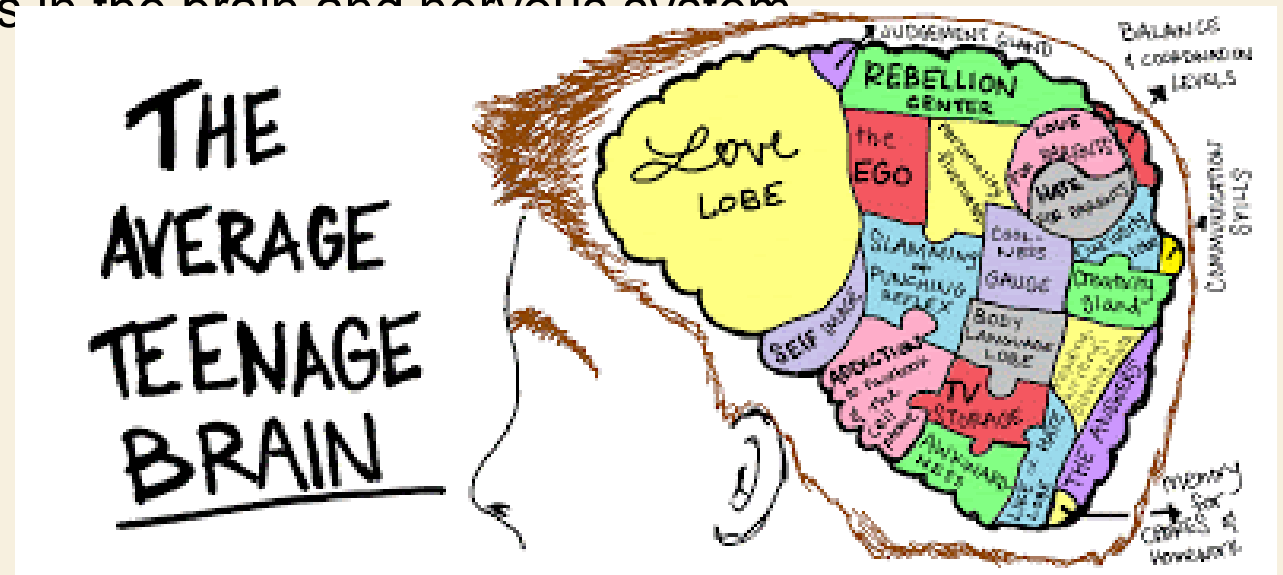


- Personality is made up of three parts (i.e. tripartite): the id, ego and super-ego
- Behaviour is motivated by two instinctual drives: **Eros** (the sex drive & life instinct) and **Thanatos** (the aggressive drive & death instinct)
- Therefore all behaviour is **determined**

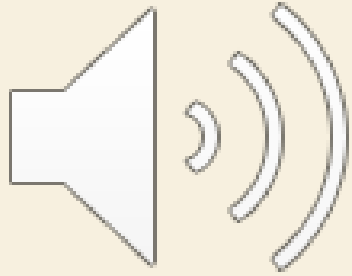


THE BIOLOGICAL APPROACH

- 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 neurons 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**



SUMMER HOMEWORK



- To be completed by Monday 7th September
- The handout provided explains to you what you need to do over the summer holidays.
- Read through and let us know via email if you have any questions



A MESSAGE FROM MRS ALLEN (PSYCHOLOGY TEACHER AND HEAD OF SIXTH FORM)

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to get in touch with one of us using the email addresses below:

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