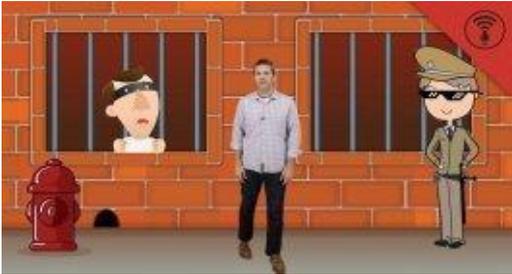




Topic	More detail...
 <p>Social Influence</p>	<p>Conformity- different types & explanations Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo Explanations for obedience and variables affecting as investigated by Milgram Dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality Explanations of resistance to social influence Minority influence. The role of social influence processes in social change.</p>
 <p>Memory</p>	<p>The multi-store model of memory & the features of each Types of long-term memory The working memory model Why we forget things Eyewitness testimony</p>
 <p>Attachment</p>	<p>Caregiver-infant interactions in humans Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father. Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow Explanations of attachment Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships</p>



Psychopathology

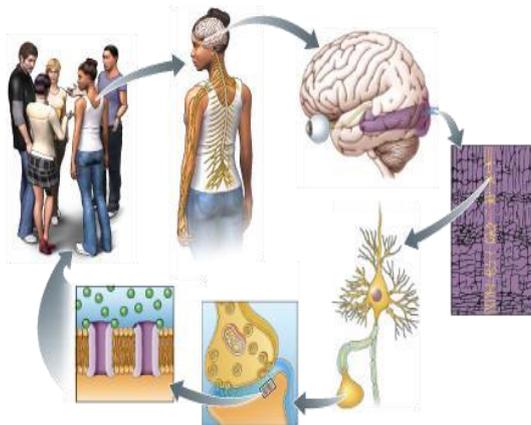
Definitions of abnormality
 The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
 The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias
 The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression
 The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD
 Genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy

Approaches in Psychology



Origins of psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of psychology as a science
 Learning approaches
 The behaviourist approach
 Social learning theory
 The cognitive approach
 The emergence of cognitive neuroscience.
 The biological approach
 Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour
 The psychodynamic approach
 Humanistic psychology
 The influence on counselling psychology

Biopsychology



The divisions of the nervous system
 The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons
 The process of synaptic transmission
 The function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones.
 The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline.
 Localisation of function in the brain
 Ways of studying the brain
 Biological rhythms

Research methods &

The Scientific Process



Experimental methods, Observational techniques, Self-report techniques, Correlations, Case studies & Content Analysis

Aims: stating aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses

Hypotheses: directional and non-directional.

Sampling, pilot studies, experimental design, observational design, questionnaire construction, variables, controls, and ethics

Role of peer review

Validity and Reliability

Reporting scientific investigations

What can I use to help prepare for A level Psychology ?

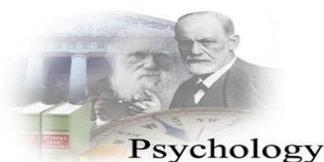
To most students this will be a completely new subject so it can be a bit daunting. A key starting point is to look carefully at the outline of the Yr 12 course so you become familiar with what you are going to be studying. You may also want to visit the AQA website. <http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/psychology/as-and-a-level/psychology-7181-7182>

Another top tip to get ahead is to look carefully at the content and identify some terms used which you do not understand and see if you can find out what they mean for example: conformity, attachment & phobias. Then there are a few tasks we would like you to complete ready for September. The tasks are outlined below and there are task sheets to complete.

Task 1 – where does Psychology come from?

Using the link below please complete the timeline provided on the origins of psychology – please summarise onto the timeline what happened at each particular date or in each period noted on the left, the names have been included to help you identify the appropriate information.

<https://www.verywell.com/a-brief-history-of-psychology-through-the-years-2795245>



Task 2 – The Behaviourist approach in Psychology

Psychology is a very broad subject and there are lots of different types of psychology. (each type is called an approach or perspective)

Each of these approaches has different views on what the causes of behaviour are and how behaviour should be studied. One such approach is the behaviourist approach (also known as Behaviourism).

Use the links below to complete the Behaviourism work sheet in words, pictures or diagrams !



Behaviourist approach.

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/behaviorism.html>

<https://www.tutor2u.net/psychology/reference/learning-approaches-the-behaviouristapproach>

Classical conditioning

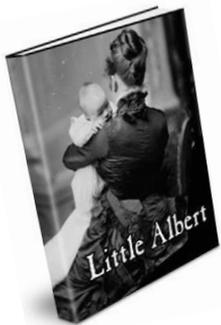
<https://www.simplypsychology.org/pavlov.html>

Little Albert

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/classical-conditioning.html>

Operant conditioning

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/operant-conditioning.html>



The origins of Psychology: A Timeline

Mid 17th Century – Descartes

Mid 1800s – Wundt

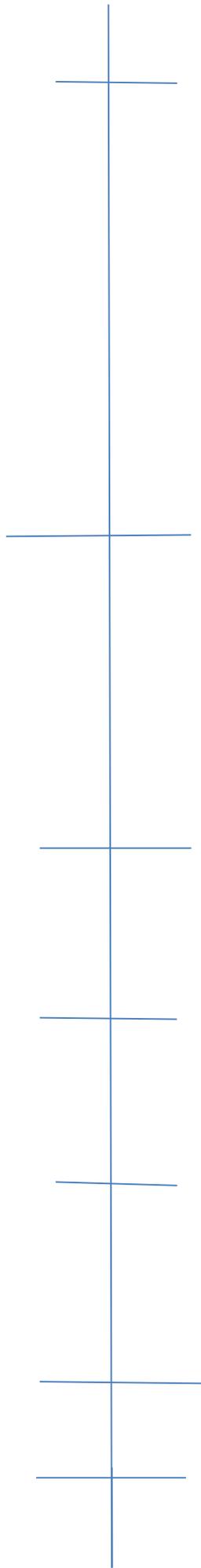
1879

Titchner

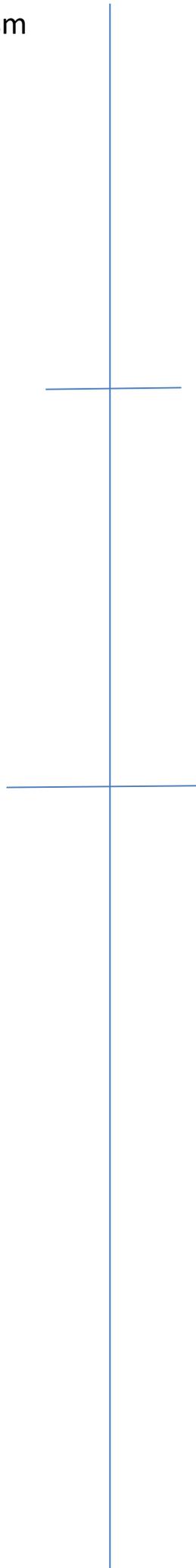
**Late 1800s – William
James**

1927

Early 1900s – Freud



Early 1900s – Behaviourism



(Pavlov and Watson)

1950s – Humanistic
(Rogers and Maslow)

The Behaviourist Approach

The basic assumptions of the behaviourist approach

All behaviour is learnt from the environment	Psychology should be seen as a science
----------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

<p>Behaviourism is primarily concerned with observable behaviour as opposed to internal events like thinking and emotion</p>	<p>There is little difference in the learning that takes place in humans and that in other animals</p>
<p>Behaviour is the result of stimulus – response</p>	

Two types of behaviourism:

<p>Methodological</p>	<p>Radical</p>
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Methods of research used by the behaviourist approach

<p>Laboratory experiments</p>

Classical conditioning

Summarise Pavlov's research here (include specialist terminology such as conditioned response)

Little Albert

Summarise the Little Albert research here

Operant conditioning

Summarise operant conditioning here, include specialist terminology

