

PSYCHOLOGY NEWSLETTER

16.01.2017

This Week

Don't miss out on the following student and teacher events.

Student	Teacher
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuesday 17th January @6:00pm GMT: AQA A-Level Student Webinar: Ethical Implications & Social Sensitivity Wednesday 18th January @6:30pm GMT: AQA A-Level Student Webinar: Social Influence Recap 	<p>Thursday 9th February (Newcastle) and Friday 10th February (London) – Teacher CPD: A Level Psychology Department Results Booster - Summer 2017</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March-May – Student Conference: A-Level Psychology Grade Booster (Year 13) Workshops (Various Dates and Locations) March-May – Student Conference: A-Level Psychology Flying Start (Year 12) Workshops (Various Dates and Locations) 	

For more information or to sign up to any events, visit www.tutor2u.net/events

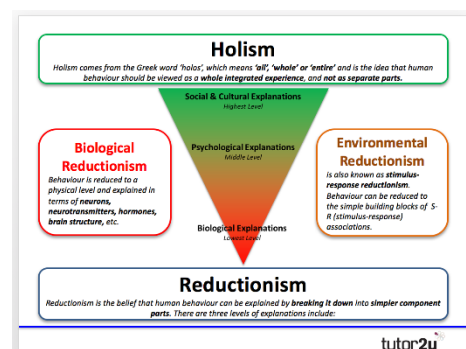
Don't Miss Out

There was a wealth of new and interesting items added to last week's blog. To catch up on any blog entry visit www.tutor2u.net/psychology/blog. Highlights include:

- An Interactive Atlas of The Brain (For Biopsychology)
- Why Children Need Their Mothers (For Attachment)
- Who Looks After the President's Mental Health?
- Free Resource: Creating Evaluation Burgers in The Classroom
- 2 STEM Starters: Attachment & Relationships
- 4 Answers From AQA
- Mental Health Mates: Walking Your Way to Sanity
- Announcing the A-Level Psychology Teacher Café
- tutor2u Psychology Network Meetings

Videos & Resources

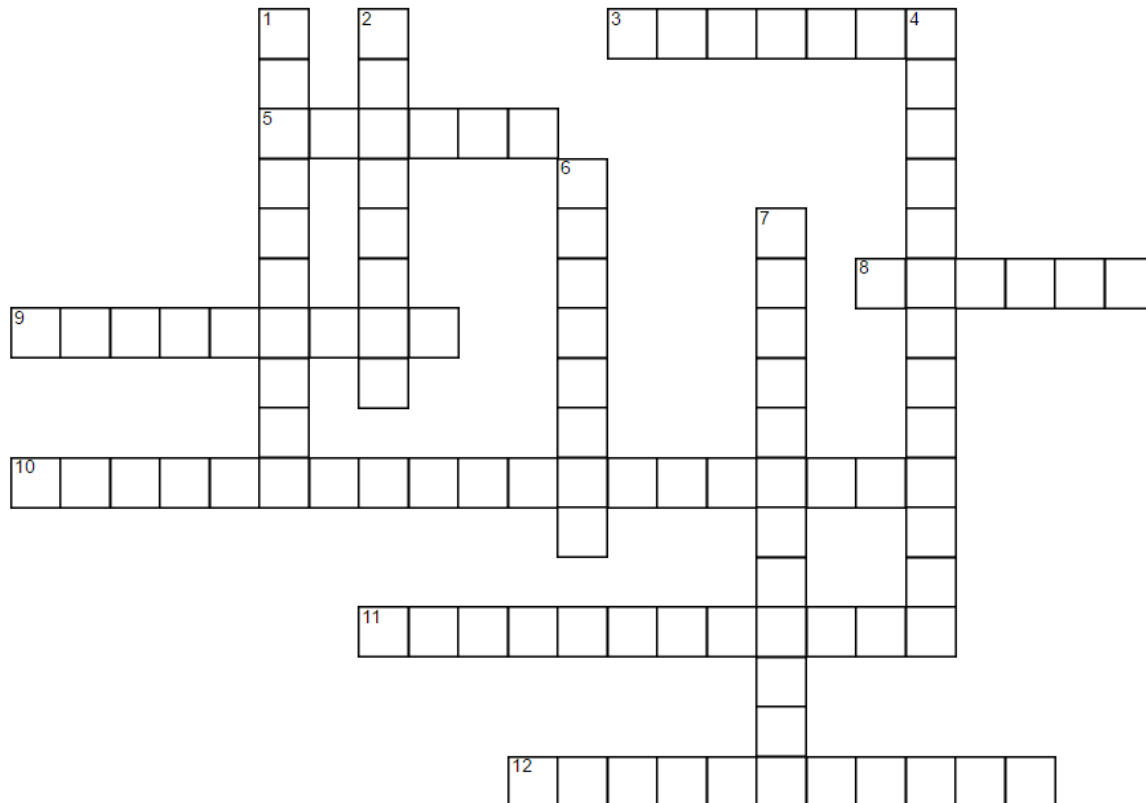
We have a new collection of student recordings and resources which can be found by visiting www.tutor2u.net/psychology/collections. Check out the student webinar recording and resources entry to catch up on last week's Issues & Debates Webinar looking at Reductionism vs. Holism.



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Issues & Debates Crossword



ACROSS

3	The view that behaviour is the product of environmental influences. The environment is seen as everything outside the body which can include people, events and the physical world.
5	The view that behaviour is the product of innate biological or genetic factors.
8	Comes from the Greek word 'holos', which means 'all', 'whole' or 'entire' and is the idea that human behaviour should be viewed as a whole integrated experience, and not as separate parts.
9	Theories which exaggerate the differences between males and females.
10	The reductionist approach argues that the same behaviour can be explained at different levels (e.g. social and cultural, psychological or biological).
11	A type of reductionism where a complex behaviour is reduced to a single (isolated) variable for testing.
12	The belief that free will is an illusion, and that our behaviour is governed by internal or external forces over which we have no control.

DOWN

1	The differential treatment and/or representation of males and females, based on stereotypes and not real differences.
2	Theories which ignore or minimise sex differences. These theories often assume that the findings from males can apply equally to females.
4	A type of reductionism which is also known as stimulus-response reductionism.
6	The belief that we can play an active role and have choice in how we behave.
7	The belief that human behaviour can be explained by breaking it down into simpler component parts.