

PSYCHOLOGY NEWSLETTER

23.01.2017

This Week

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

Student	Teacher
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wednesday 25th January @6:00pm GMT: AQA A-Level Student Webinar: Culture Bias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunday 29th January @8:30pm GMT: A-Level Psychology Café – Assessment & Marking Thursday 9th February (Newcastle) and Friday 10th February (London) – Teacher CPD: A Level Psychology Department Results Booster - Summer 2017
<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

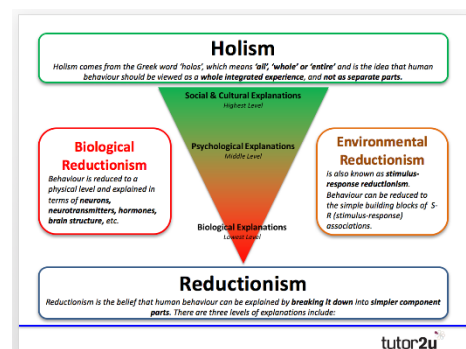
Don't Miss Out

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:

- Secondary Schools Offer Mental Health Training
- In Numbers: Mental Health in Children & Young People
- Stress: What Is It Good For? Absolutely Nothing!
- Scientists Discover How Stress Causes Heart Attacks
- Conformity in Action: Why Our Friends Want Us to Drink?
- The Top 10 Psychology Studies of 2016
- Schizophrenia and Type 2 Diabetes
- Going to the Gym is Dangerous for Mental Health
- Mobile Phones Affect Relationships
- Does Travelling Make You More Likely to Cheat?

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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Gender Bias Recap

Q1	MCQ Which of the following statements describes the term androcentrism:	
A	Theories that are focused or centred on men	
B	Theories that ignore differences between men and women	
C	Theories that exaggerate differences between men and women	
D	Theories that apply equally to men and women	
Q2	Alpha or Beta Bias?	
<p>Read the following descriptions and decide whether the research/theory is demonstrating an alpha or beta bias. Justify your decision.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Alpha Bias</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>refers to theories which exaggerate the differences between males and females.</i></p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Beta Bias</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>refers to theories which ignore or minimise sex differences. These theories often assume that the findings from males can apply equally to females.</i></p> </div> </div>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Think Alpha Male – Showing Off or Exaggerating...</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Think Males Ignoring Females...</i></p> </div> </div>		
Research/Theory	Alpha or Beta?	Justification
Asch investigated the extent to which social pressure from a majority affects conformity. His sample consisted of 123 male studies from three different colleges in the USA. Asch found an average conformity rate of 32% and concluded that most people went along with the group to fit in.		
Zimbardo investigated how readily people would conform to the roles of guard and prisoner in a role-playing exercise that simulated prison life. The participants consisted of 22 males who responded to a newspaper advertisement. The guards and the prisoners conformed to the social roles they were expected to play. Both groups became dehumanised in the eyes of the others and the experiment clearly supports a situational explanation of behaviour.		
In Freud's psychoanalytic theory, he argued that because girls do not suffer the same oedipal conflict as boys, they do not identify with their mothers as strongly as boys identify with their fathers, so develop weaker superegos.		
Biological research into the fight-or-flight response has often been carried out with male animals because they have less variation in hormones than females. It was assumed that this would not be a problem as the fight-or-flight response would be the same for both.		