



P6	EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE MEET WITH MR RAMSDEN
P5	BRILLIANT WORK / EFFORT ABOVE & BEYOND REWARD FROM DEPUTY HEADS + ASSISTANT HEADS
P4	RECOMMENDATION TO HOD / HOY HOD / HOY REWARD »»» PRAISE
P3	SUSTAINED EXCELLENCE POSTCARD »»» LETTER »»» PHONE CALL + PRAISE POINTS
P2	ABOVE & BEYOND IN LESSON/OUT PRAISE POINT
P1	POSITIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOURS VERBAL PRAISE + ENCOURAGEMENT "Thank You For..."

LHS POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR FOR LEARNING

**Thank you for
being ready to
learn!**

N1	SLIPPING INTO NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOURS PUT IT RIGHT - YOUR TEACHER WILL HELP YOU "I need you to..."
N2	REPETITION OF NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOURS TEACHER EXPLAINS NEGATIVE BEHAVIOURS »»» FINAL WARNING »»» BEHAVIOUR POINT TIME TO MOVE ON »»» PUT IT RIGHT
N3	UNACCEPTABLE NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOUR SAFEROOM »»» PUT IT RIGHT »»» PHONE HOME »»» DEPARTMENT DETENTION / SDS
N4	ESCALATION OF NEGATIVE LEARNING BEHAVIOUR ON CALL SUPPORT »»» REFERRAL TO HOD »»» MEET PARENTS »»» SUBJECT REPORT »»» SDS
N5	REPETITION OF SEVERE NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR FOR LEARNING INTERNAL EXCLUSION + HOY INTERVENTIONS + HEAD'S DETENTION
N6	SUSTAINED UNACCEPTABLE NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR DESPITE INTERVENTIONS EXCLUSION + EXTERNAL AGENCIES + SUPPORT PACKAGES



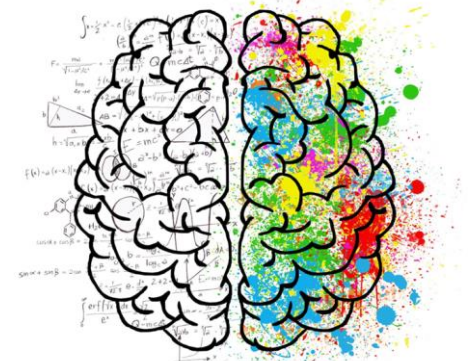
A level Psychology

Aims:

- 1.To give you a flavour of what Psychology lessons will be like
- 2.To explain the structure of the course
- 3.To explain summer work 😊

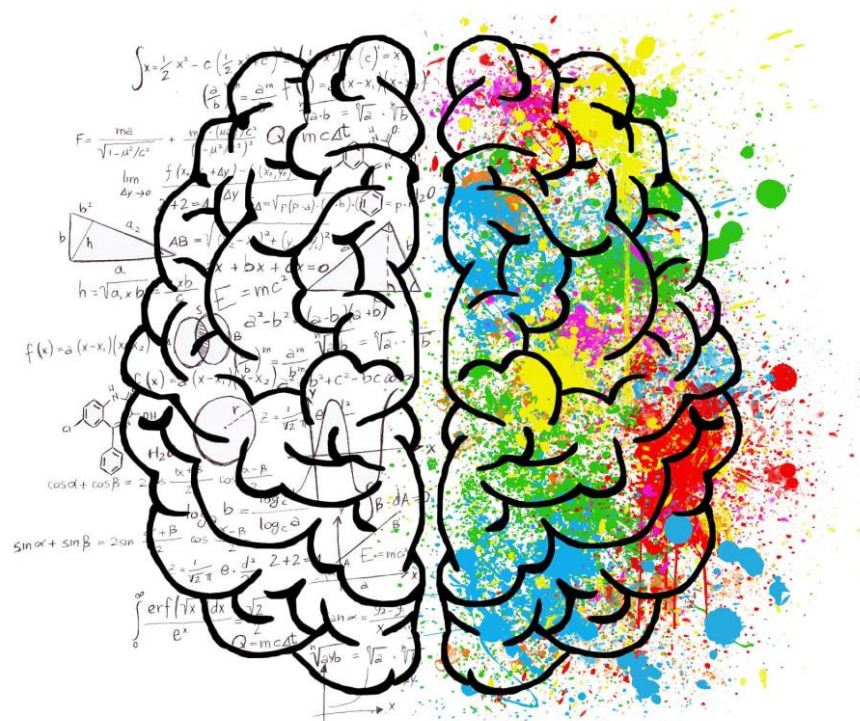
DNA:

Give me a definition of what is meant by the term **Psychology**



Psychology is a Science

Psychology is the **scientific study of behaviours and mental functions**



What you will study:

You will sit 3 papers at the end of year 2

Paper 1: Introductory Topics in Psychology

What's assessed

Compulsory content 1–4 above

Assessed

- written exam: 2 hours
- 96 marks in total
- 33.3% of A-level

Paper 2: Psychology in Context

What's assessed

Compulsory content 5–7 above

Assessed

- written exam: 2 hours
- 96 marks in total
- 33.3% of A-level

Paper 3: Issues and Options in Psychology

What's assessed

Compulsory content 8 above

Optional content, one from option 1, 9–11, one from option 2, 12–14, one from option 3, 15–17 above

Assessed

- written exam: 2 hours
- 96 marks in total
- 33.3% of A-level

Topics:

1. Social Influence
2. Memory
3. Attachment
4. Psychopathology

Topics:

1. Approaches in Psychology
2. Research Methods
3. Bio Psychology

Three Option Topics:

1. Relationships
2. Schizophrenia
3. Aggression
4. Issues and debates

What do Psychologists do?

- They explain behaviour
- But how do they explain it?
- Many different **APPROACHES** or **PERSPECTIVES** to explaining behaviour

An approach is a point of view in psychology.

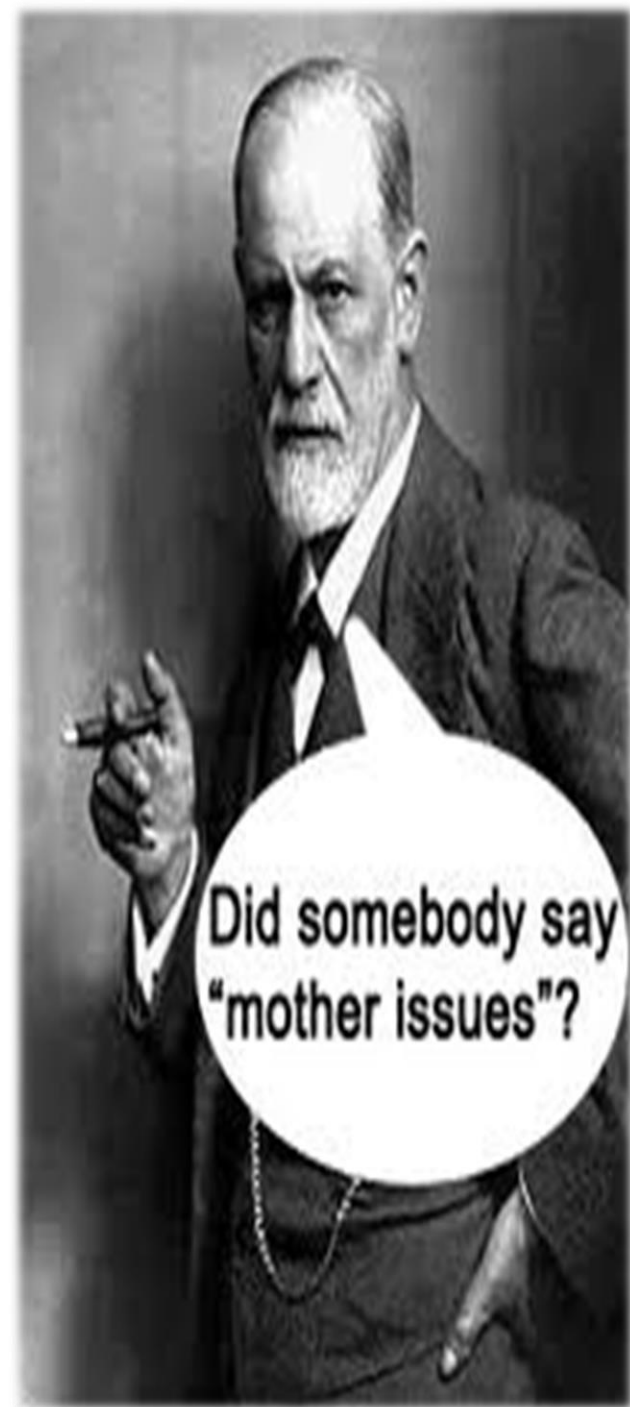
The approaches suggest what different things are most influential in human behaviour.

There are 6 main approaches we look at:

- Biological approach
- Cognitive approach
- Behavioural approach
- Social Learning approach
- Psychodynamic approach
- Humanistic approach

Psychodynamic Approach

Sigmund Freud



Psychodynamic Approach

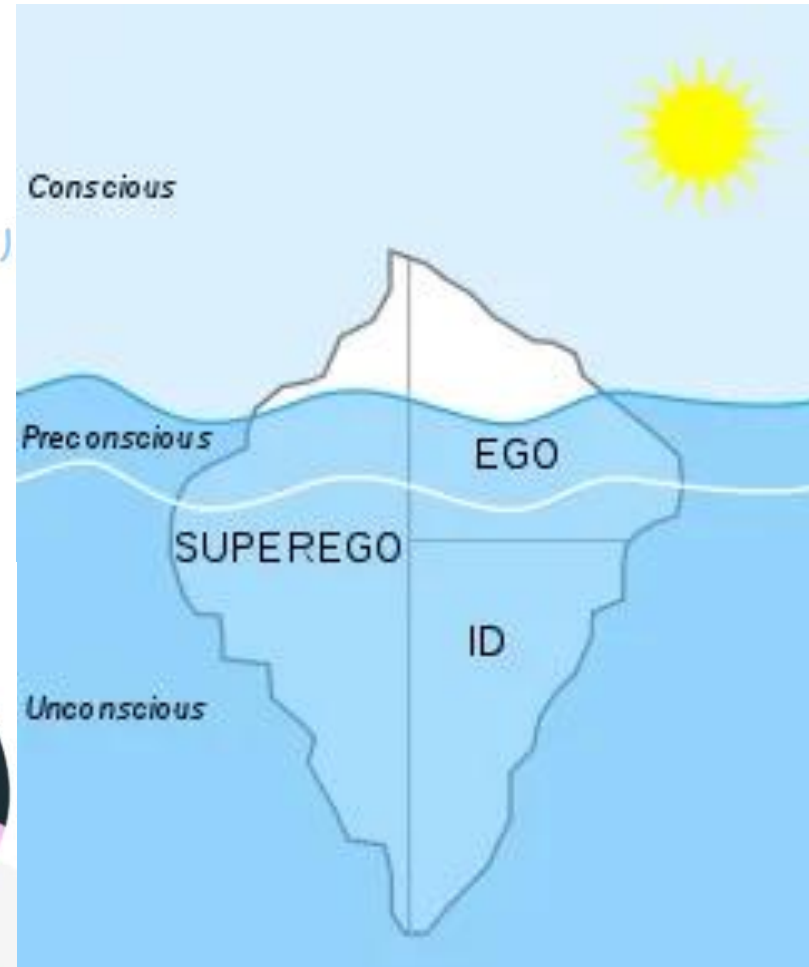
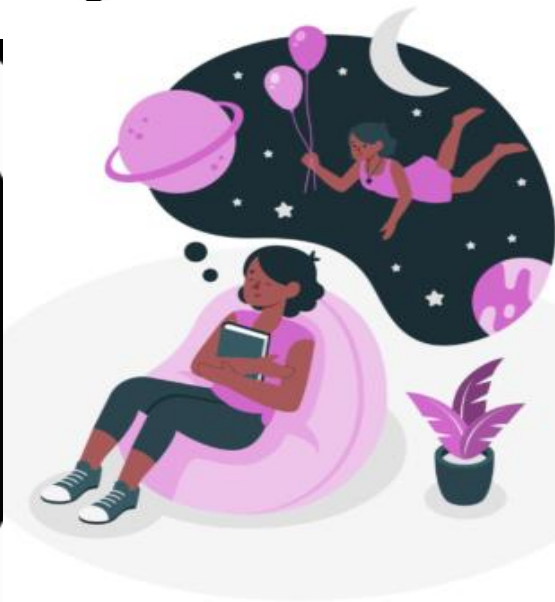
Sigmund Freud



- I am a **Psychoanalyst** and I believe that:
 - Early childhood experiences can influence later adult behaviour.
 - Our behaviours, thoughts and feelings are affected by unconscious wishes/desires.
 - The libido – sex drive is the most powerful.

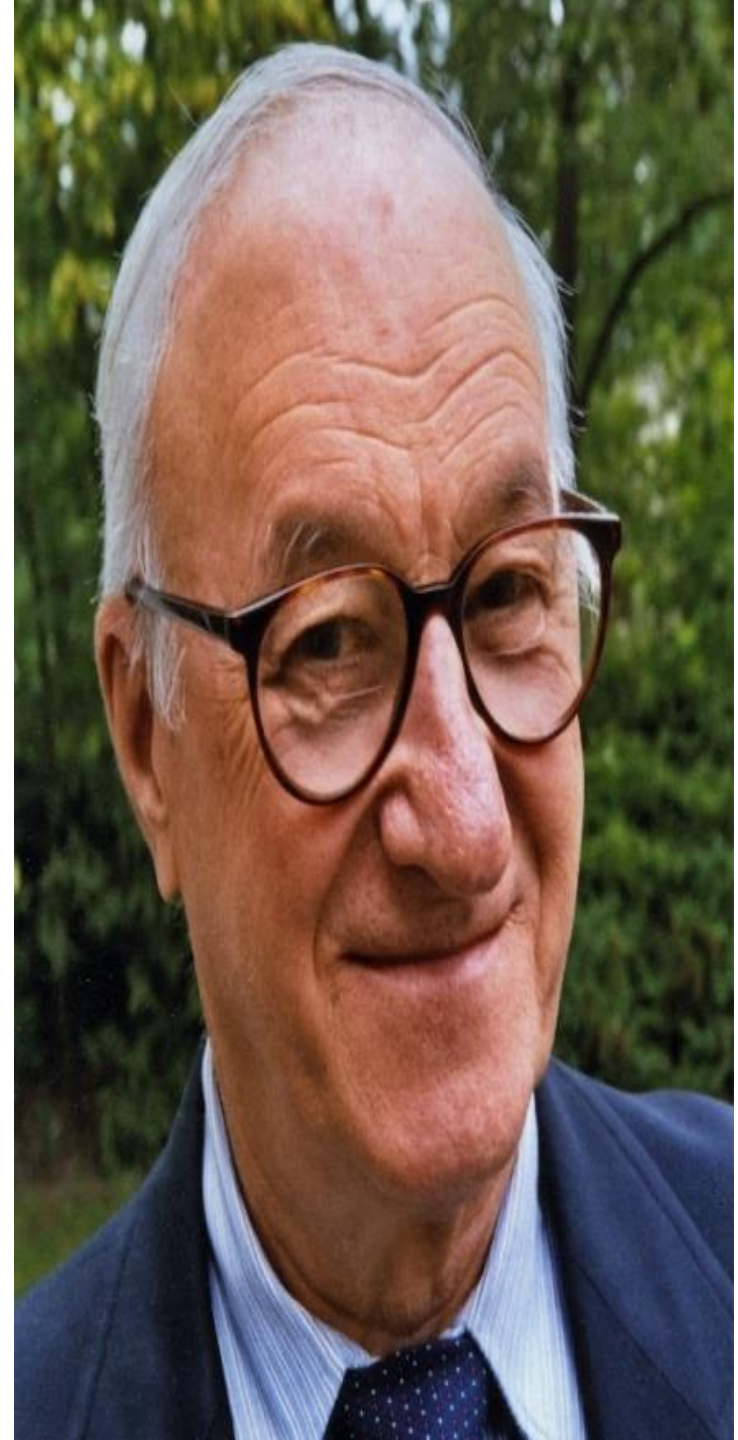
I treat people using hypnosis, dream analysis and projective tests to try to uncover their unconscious desires.

Psychodynamic Approach



Behavioural Psychologists

Albert Bandura



Behavioural Psychologists

Albert Bandura



- I am a **Behavioural/ Social Learning Psychologist** and I believe that:
 - All behaviour is learnt from the environment and we learn new behaviours, such as eating disorders.
 - We learn from watching other people (role models) as well as things like TV & video games.

I treat people using systematic desensitisation – that is I try to make them ‘unlearn’ their negative behaviours.

Behavioural Psychologists

Before conditioning



→
response

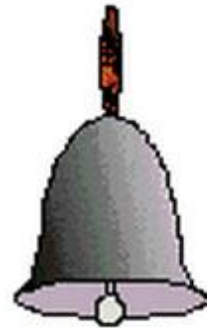


Salivation

**Unconditioned
stimulus**

**Unconditioned
response**

Before conditioning



→
response

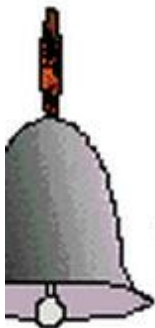


No salivation

**Neutral
stimulus**

**No conditioned
response**

During conditioning



+



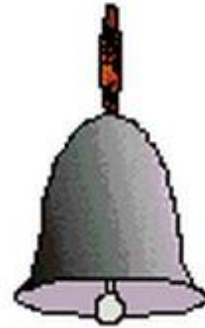
→
response



Salivation

**Unconditioned
response**

After conditioning



→
response



Salivation

**Conditioned
stimulus**

**Conditioned
response**

Behavioural Psychologists



Behavioural Psychologists



Behavioural Psychologists

A story of love,
depression and men

BOYS
DON'T
CRY

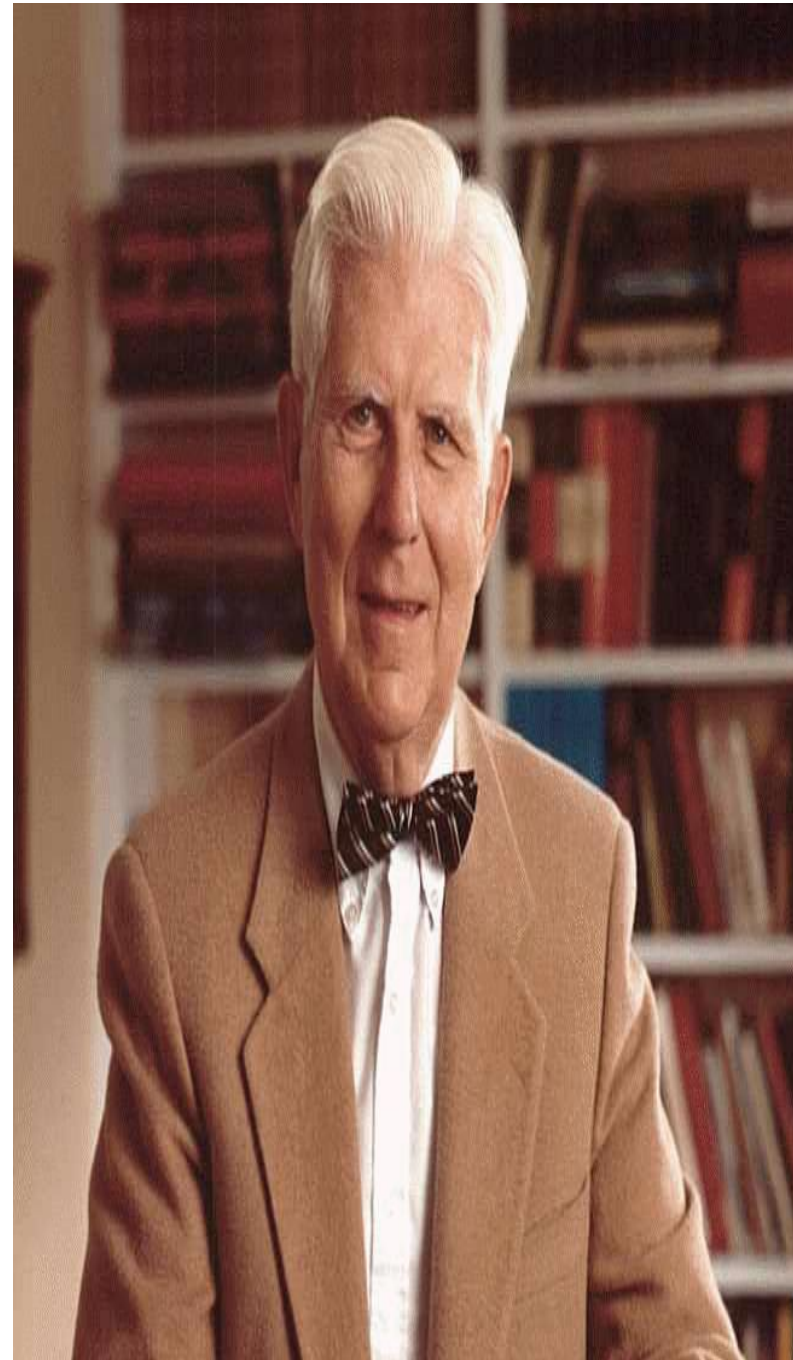


10 Things Parents Do Which Kids Copy



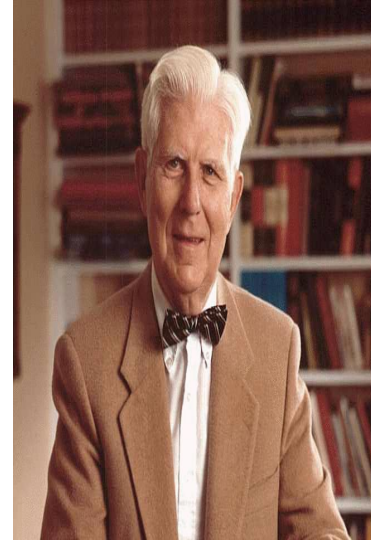
Cognitive Psychologists

Aaron Beck



Cognitive Psychologists

Aaron Beck



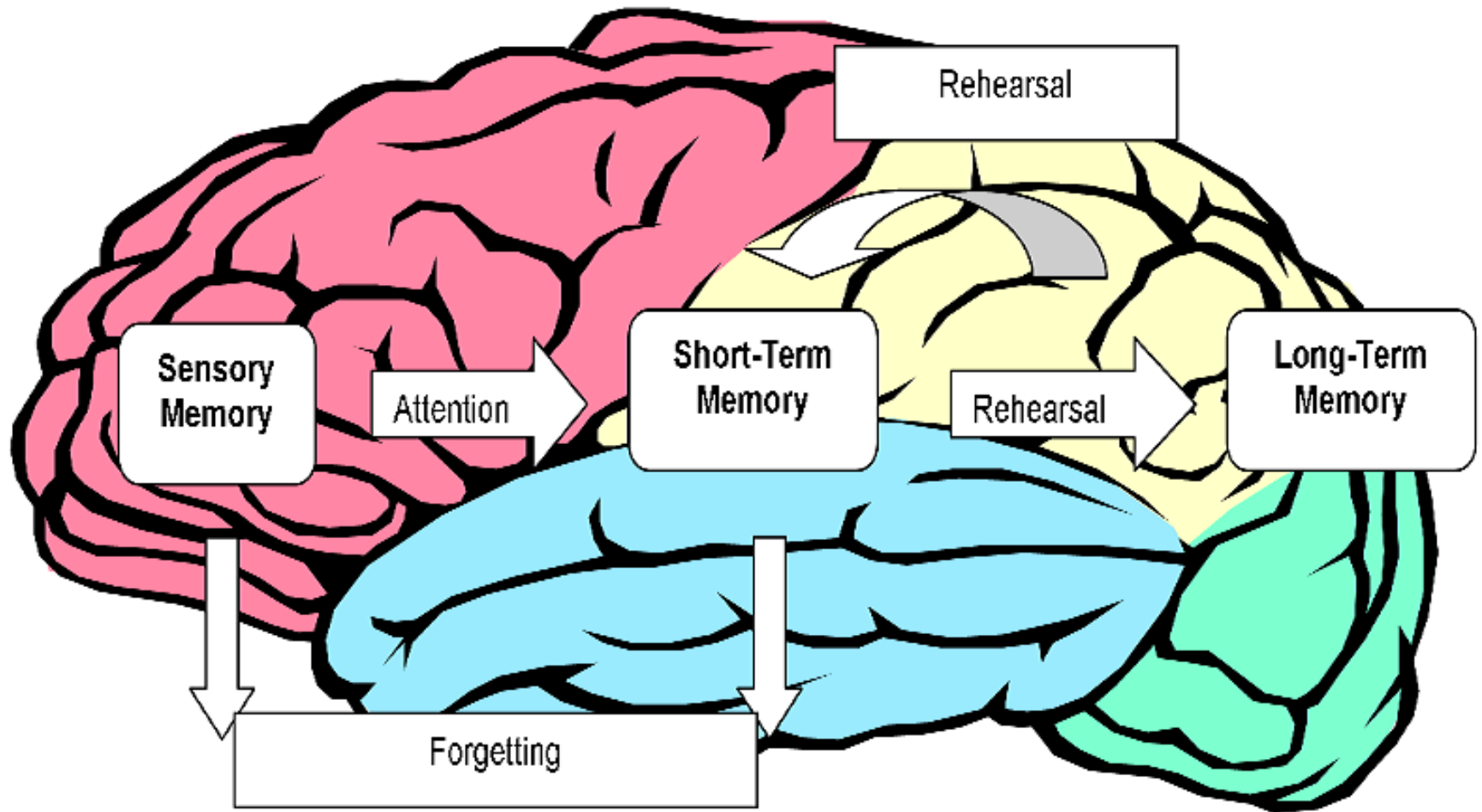
- I am a **Cognitive Psychologist** and I believe that:
 - Our thoughts and beliefs shape our behaviour, i.e. “I am overweight” could lead to anorexia.
 - Irrational/faulty thinking (thoughts based on no evidence) can also lead to psychological issues.

I treat people using cognitive behavioural therapy – by trying to make people realise that their thoughts are irrational.

**THOUGHTS
BECOME
THINGS**



Cognitive Psychologists



Cognitive Psychologists

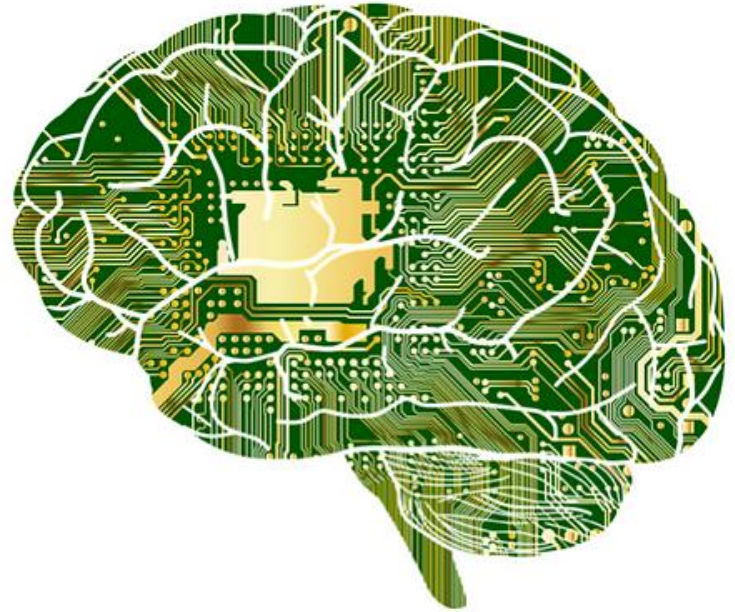


Cognitive Psychologists

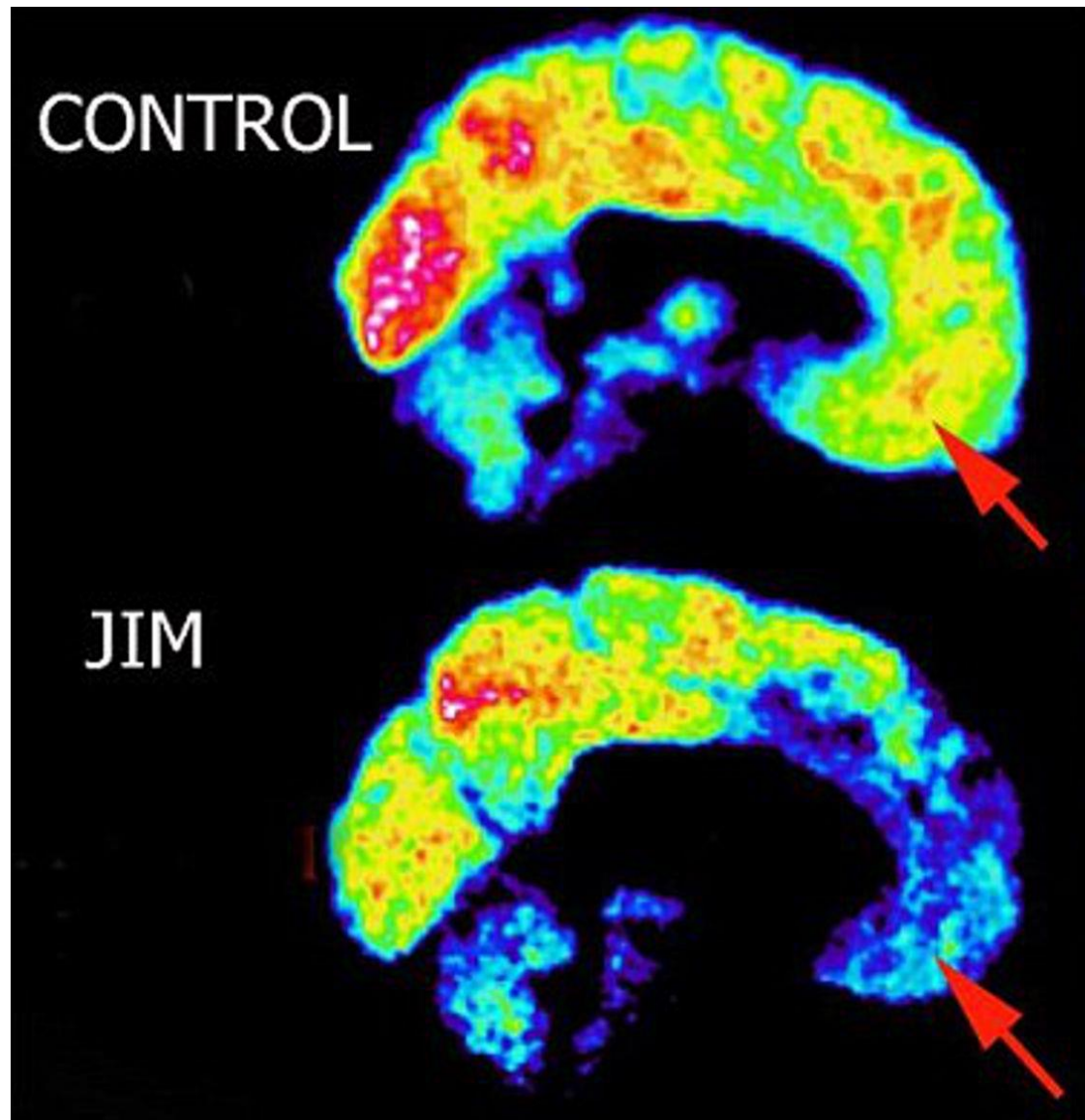


?

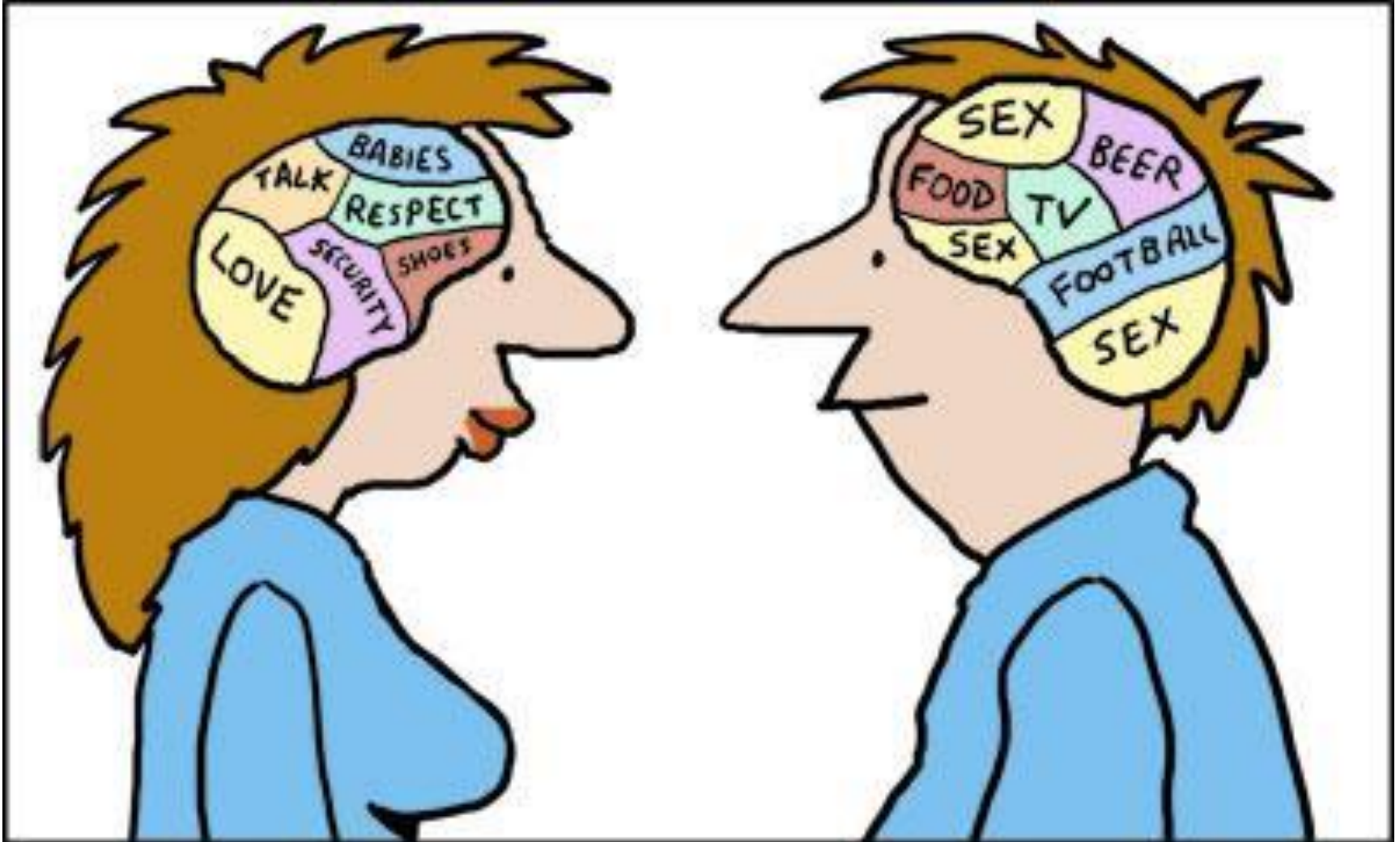
||



Cognitive Psychologists

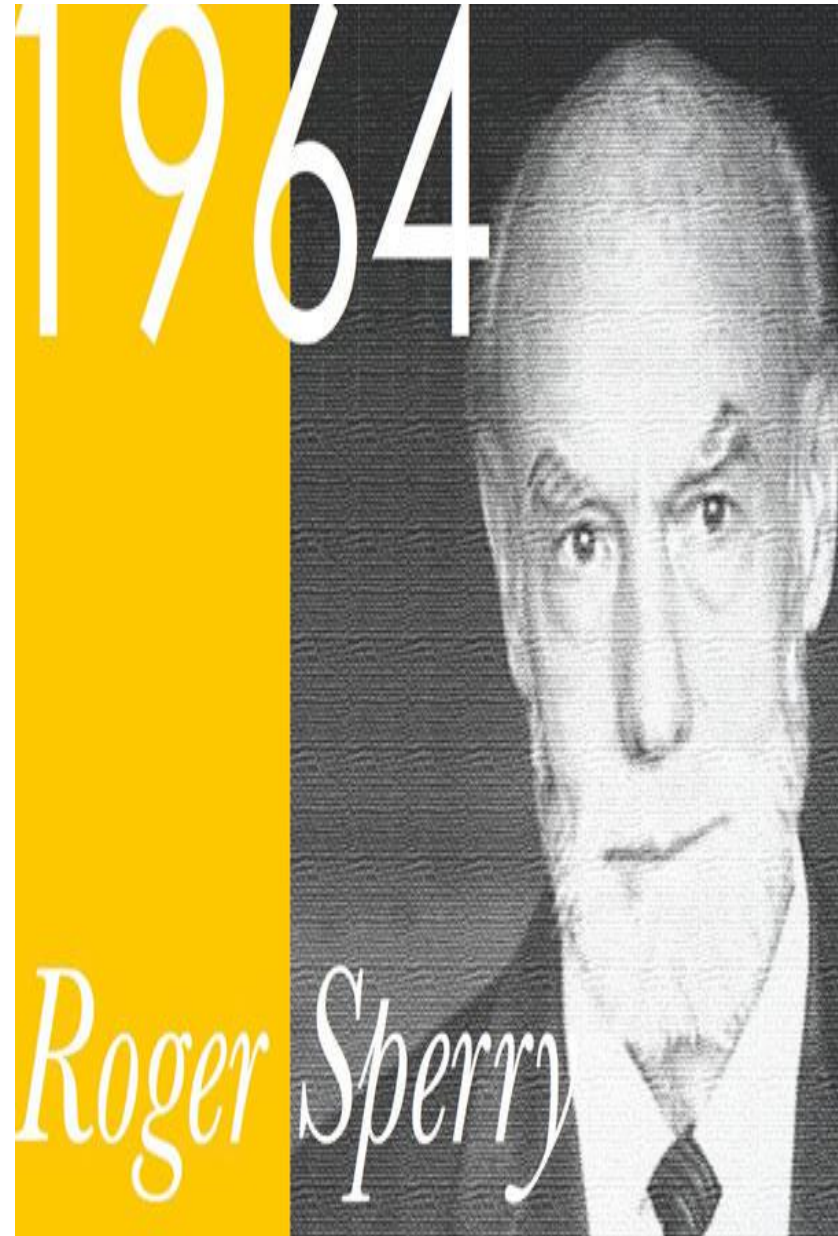


Cognitive Psychologists



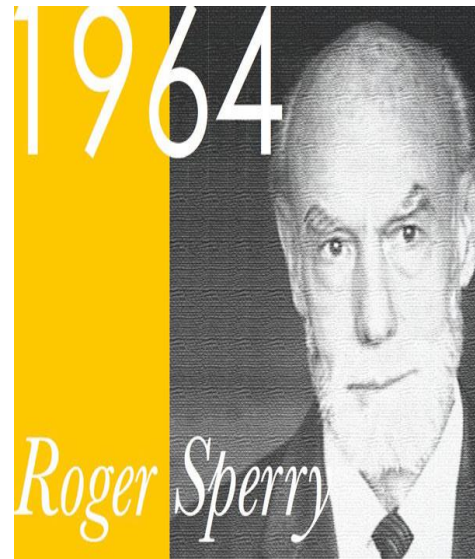
Biological Psychologists

Roger Sperry



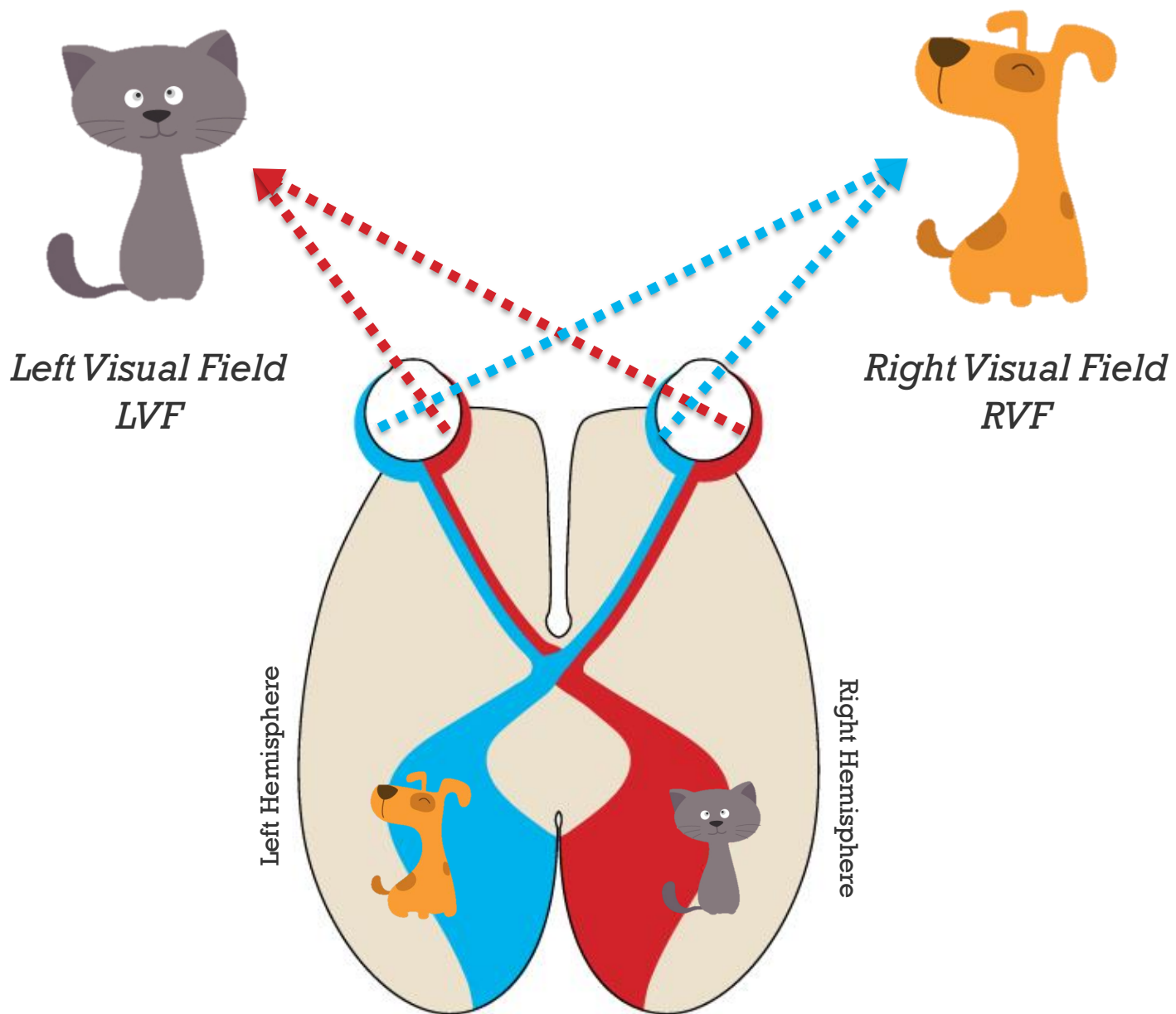
Biological Psychologists

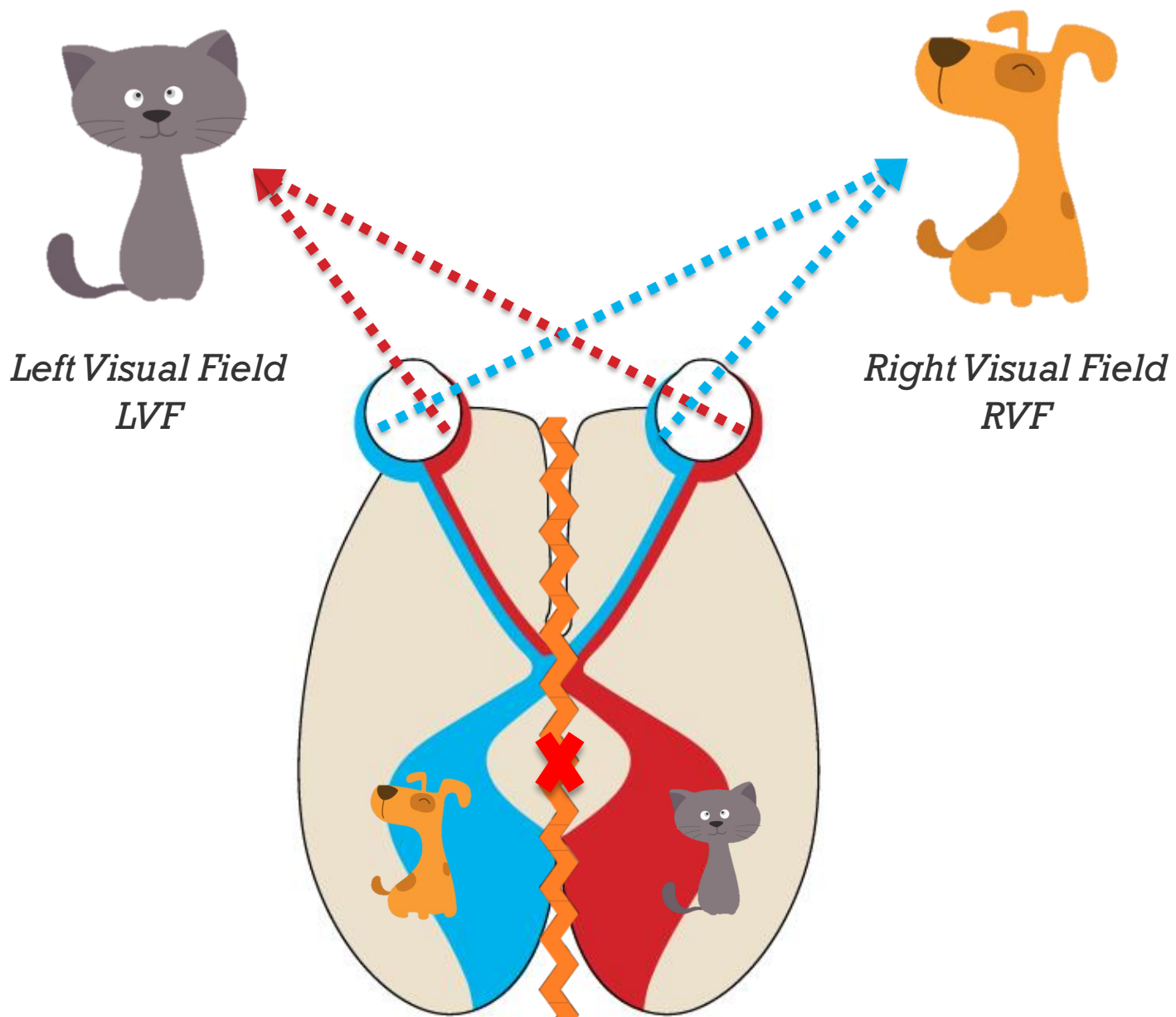
Roger Sperry



- I am a **Biological Psychologist** and I believe that:
 - Different biological and physiological systems influence our thoughts, feelings and behaviour, including:
 - Genes
 - Biochemistry (Hormones/Neurotransmitters)
 - Brain Damage

I conducted split-brain studies, where I cut brains in half to cure epilepsy – however, I what I discovered was far more interesting...

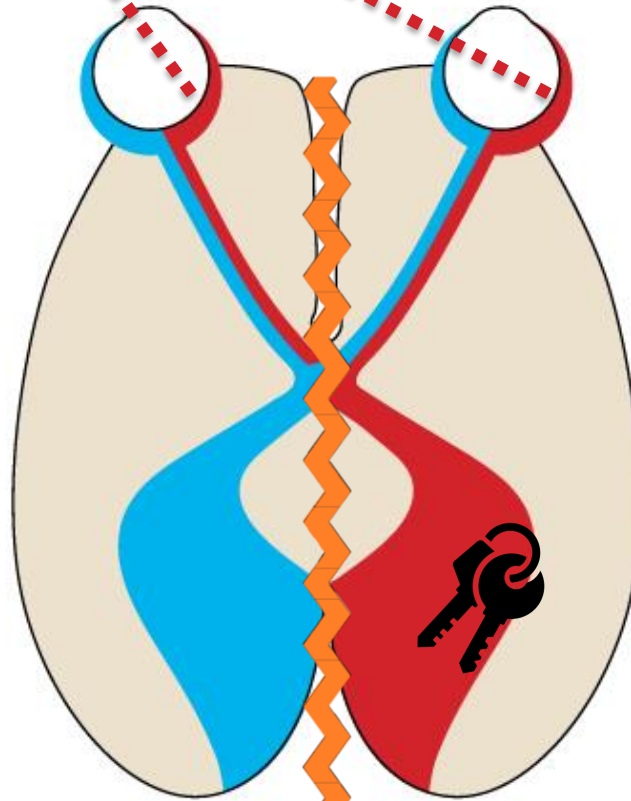




DESCRIBE WHAT YOU SEE



*Left Visual Field
LVF*



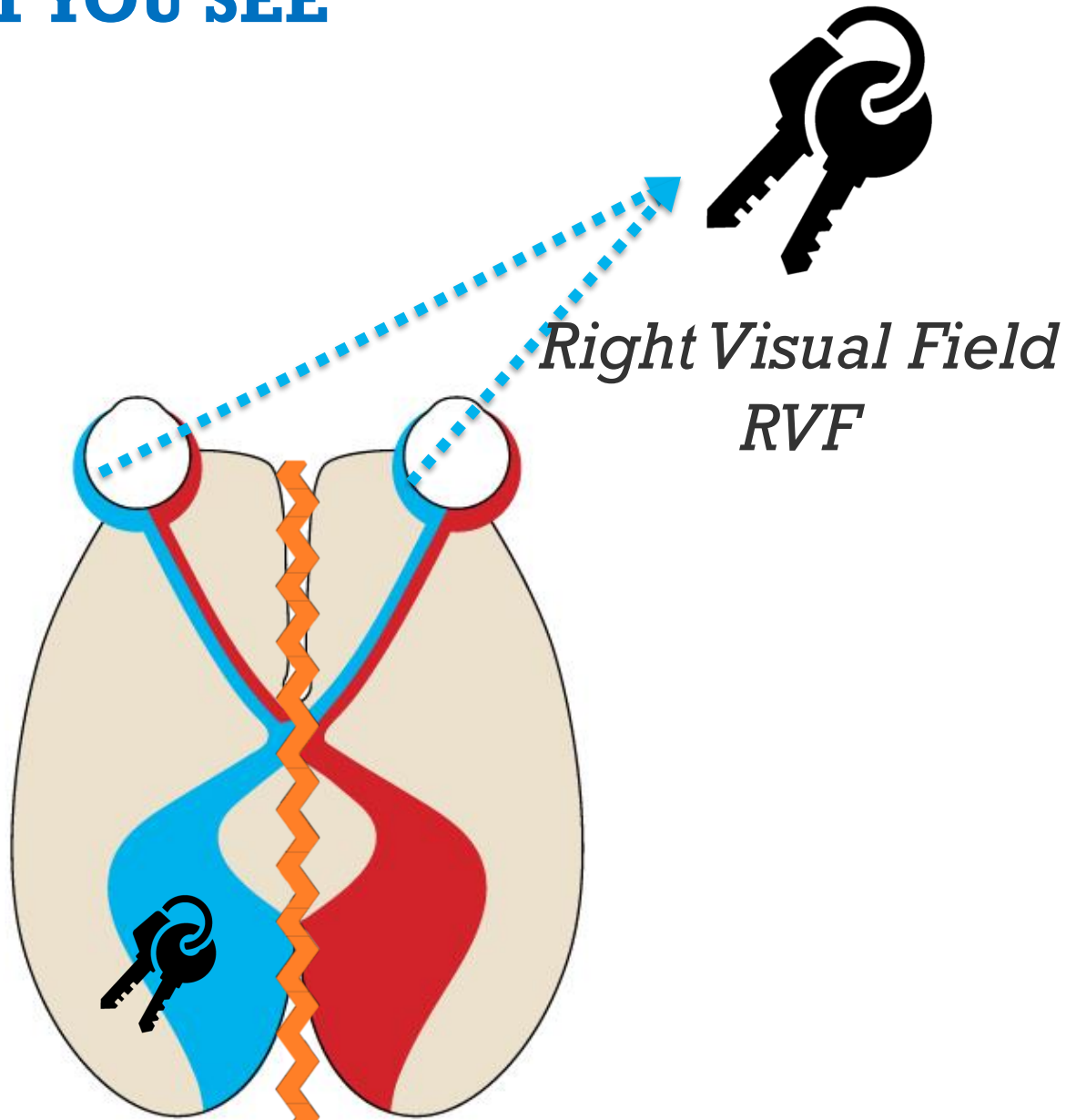
*Language is
dominant in
the left
hemisphere.*

*If a picture was
presented to the
LVF, the patient
could NOT
describe what
was shown and
often reported
that nothing was
present.*

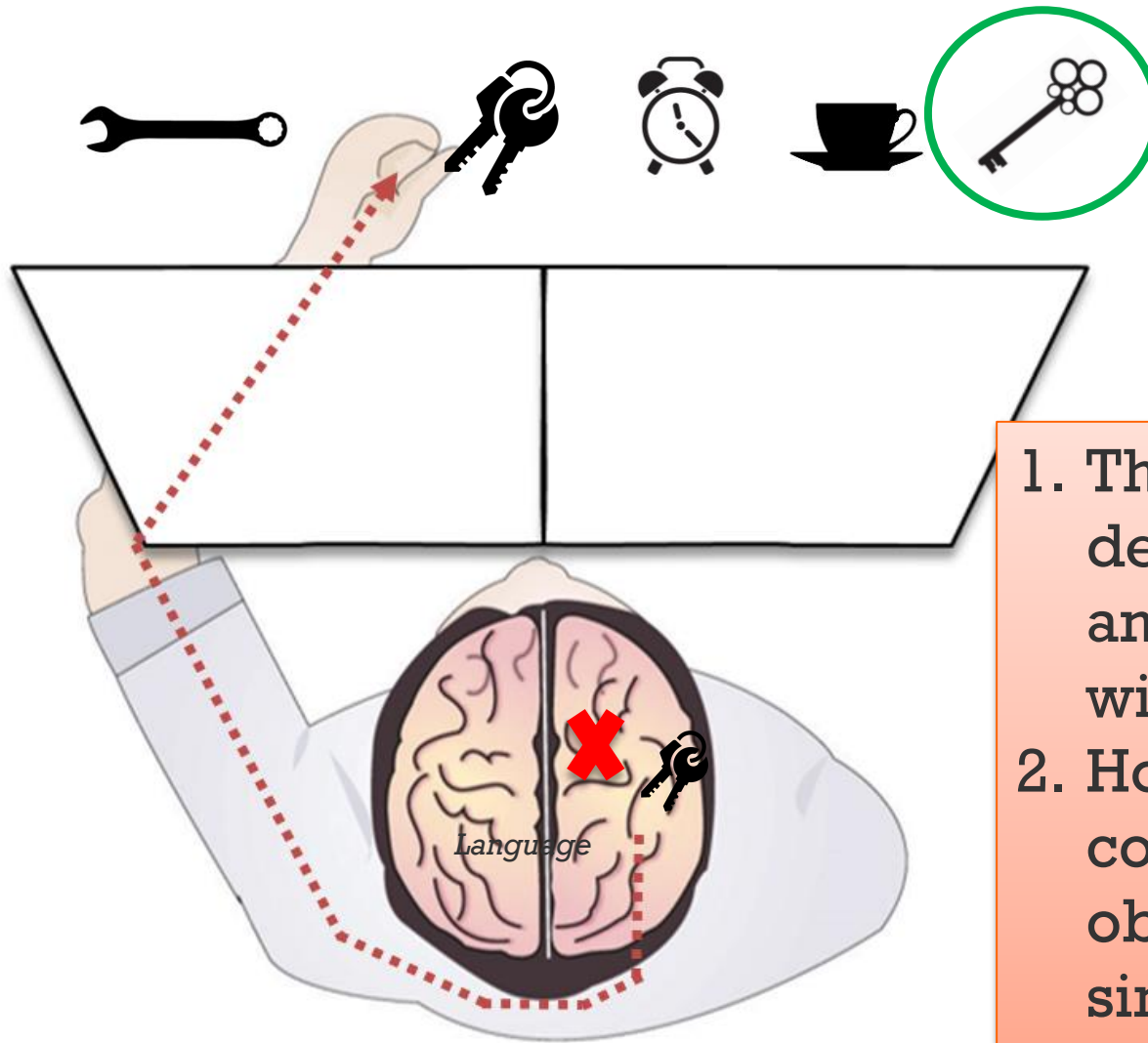
DESCRIBE WHAT YOU SEE

If a picture was presented to the RVF, the patient could describe what they saw.

Language is dominant in the left hemisphere.



TACTILE TEST

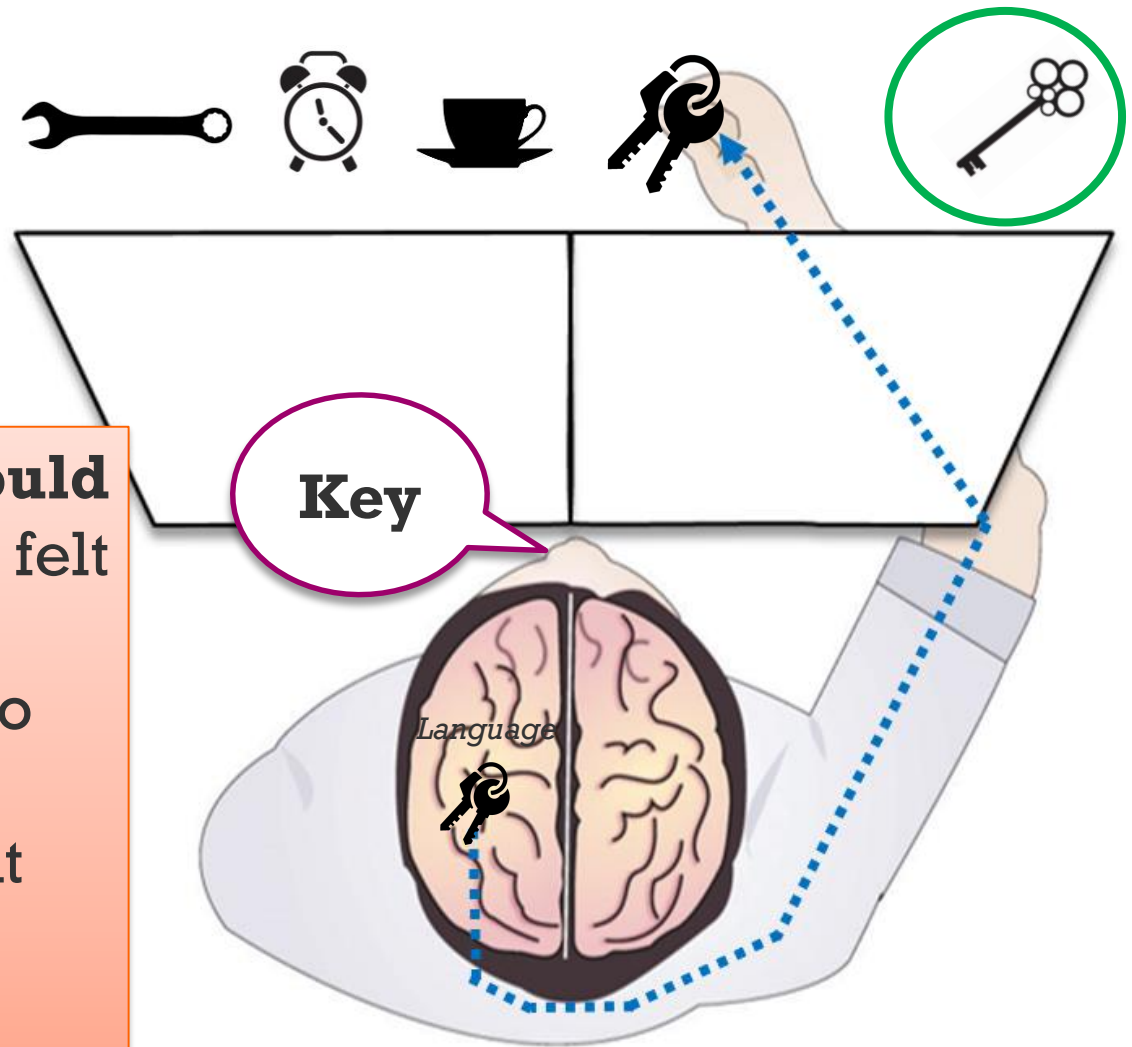


If an object was placed in the patient's left hand (processed by the right hemisphere), the following results were found.

1. The patient could **not** describe what they felt and could only make wild guesses.
2. However, the left hand could identify an object, by selecting a similar appropriate object, from a series of alternate objects.

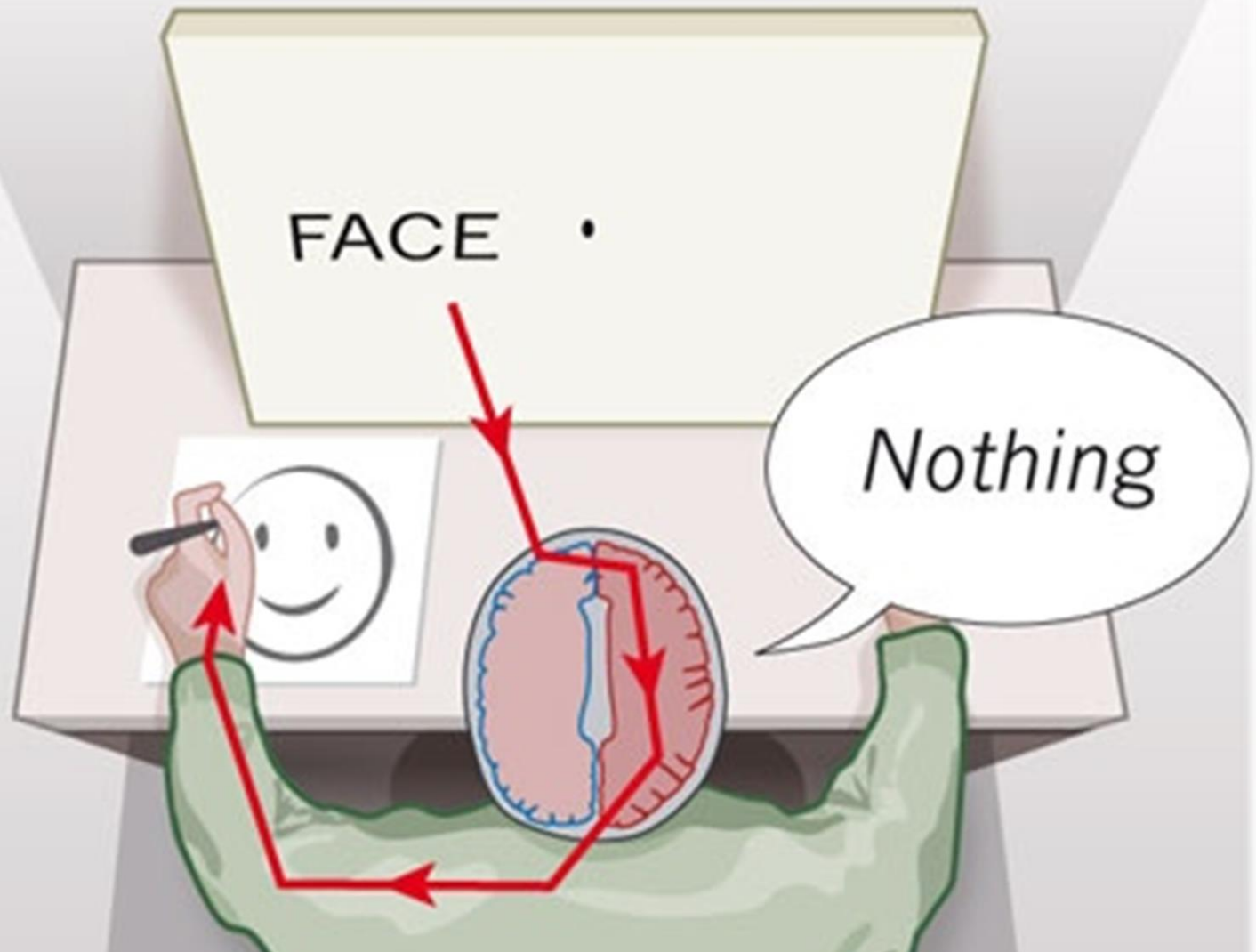
TACTILE TEST

If an object was placed in the patient's right hand (processed by the left hemisphere), the following results were found.



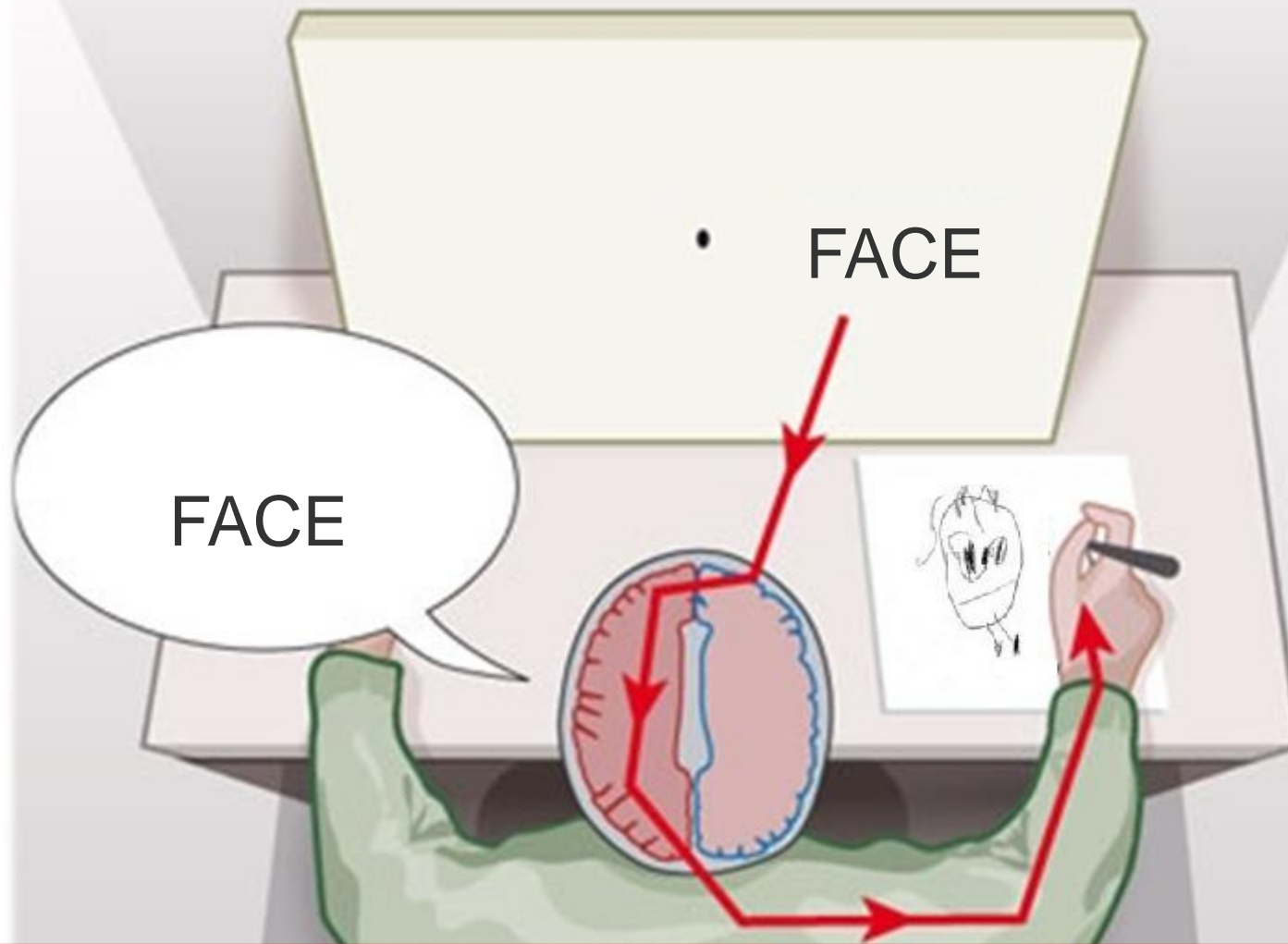
1. The patient **could** describe what they felt verbally.
2. The patient could also identify an object presented in the right hand, by selecting a similar appropriate object, from a series of alternate objects.

DRAWING TASK



The **left-hand** (controlled by the right hemisphere) **would consistently draw clearer and better pictures than the right-hand** (even though all the participants were right-handed). **This demonstrates the superiority of the right hemisphere when it comes to visual motor tasks.**

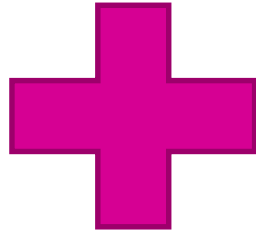
DRAWING TASK



While the right-hand would attempt to draw a picture, the picture was never as clear as the left hand.

This again demonstrates the superiority of the right hemisphere for visual motor tasks.

Biological Psychologists



Cognitive Psychologists



Cognitive Neuroscience

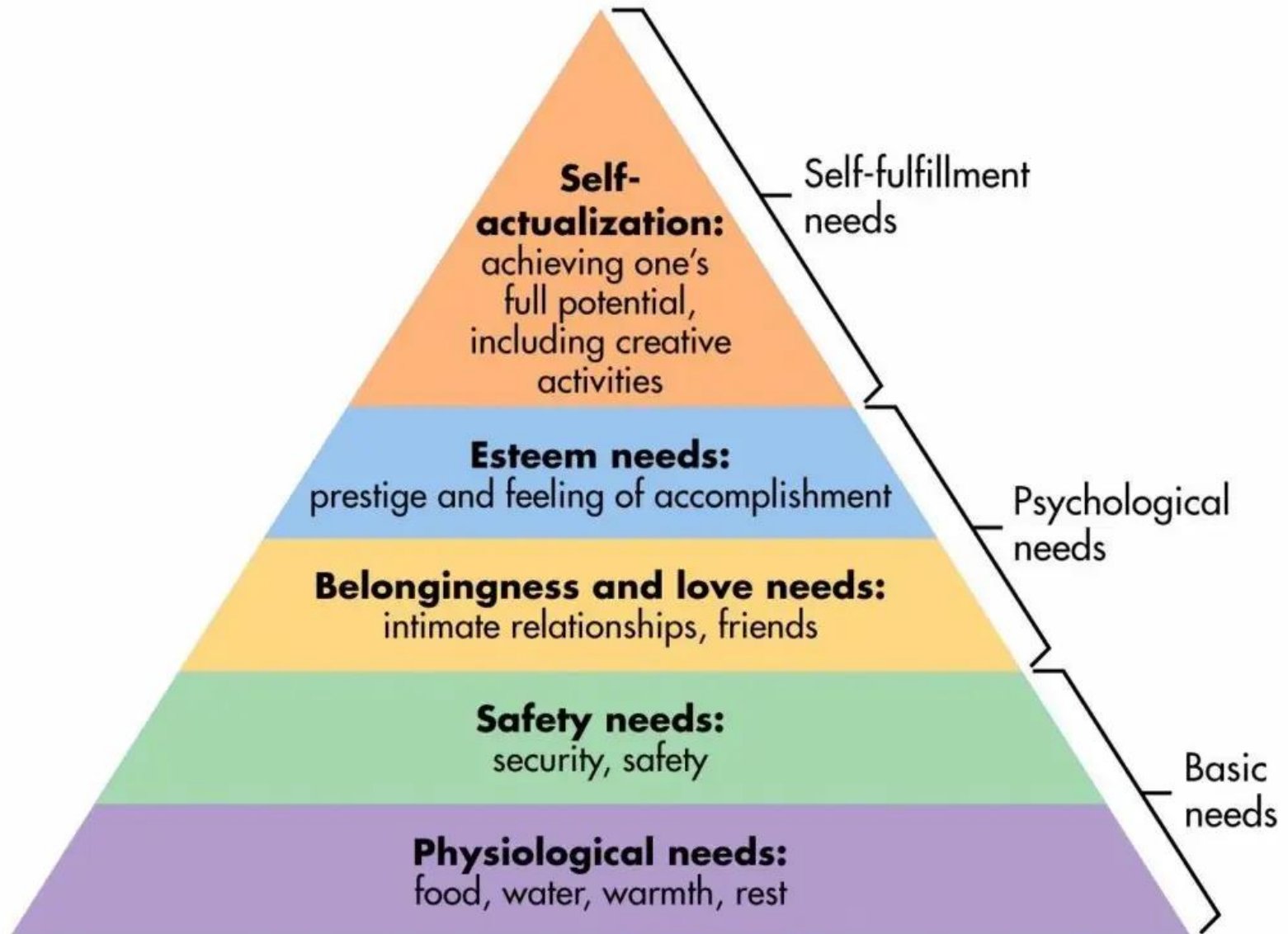


Humanist Approach

Abraham Maslow



Humanist Approach



Psychologists study both animals and people....

Sometimes to find out why we behave the way we do we need to carry out experiments....



**The British
Psychological Society**

promoting excellence in psychology

Ethical guidelines

A LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY

ENQUIRING ABOUT ETHICS

This activity provides you with opportunities to explore ethical issues and guidelines and apply these to research studies.

You will be working in groups of 3 or 4 and your group is an 'ethics committee' that must decide whether to allow research studies to go ahead. Your job, in your groups, is to decide which of the proposed pieces of research is ethical enough for you to give it the green light.

If you decide to green light the whole study, it will go ahead as the researcher has planned. If, however you think some aspects of it need to be modified to fit in with the British Psychological Society (BPS) ethical guidelines then you must outline what the researchers must do to make it ethical. If you decide that the whole study is too unethical, then you can tell the researchers that they cannot proceed with any aspect of their research, however you must be able to justify your decision.

Ethical guidelines

- In order to carry out ANY psychological research, you must follow ethical guidelines set out by BPS
 - Informed Consent
 - No deception
 - Debrief
 - Protection from harm
 - Confidentiality
 - Right to Withdraw

TASK:

A LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY

ENQUIRING ABOUT ETHICS

This activity provides you with opportunities to explore ethical issues and guidelines and apply these to research studies.

You will be working in groups of 3 or 4 and your group is an 'ethics committee' that must decide whether to allow research studies to go ahead. Your job, in your groups, is to decide which of the proposed pieces of research is ethical enough for you to give it the green light.

If you decide to green light the whole study, it will go ahead as the researcher has planned. If, however you think some aspects of it need to be modified to fit in with the British Psychological Society (BPS) ethical guidelines then you must outline what the researchers must do to make it ethical. If you decide that the whole study is too unethical, then you can tell the researchers that they cannot proceed with any aspect of their research, however you must be able to justify your decision.

1	Familiarise yourself with the BPS Ethical Guidelines below. For each one, write a short summary of what it is and how researchers are expected to uphold it.
Informed Consent:	
No deception:	
Debrief:	
Protection from harm:	
Confidentiality:	
Right to Withdraw:	

Ethical guidelines



Would any of these studies pass?

What makes a successful Psych student?

- 1) **Organised and determined:** Psychology isn't easy and you will have to get your head around lots of information.
- 2) **An interest in Science:** Psychology is a Science and you will need to get your head around some scientific concepts, as well as conduct your own scientific research and practical investigations.
- 3) **An interest in people:** In Psychology everything can be applied to humans and your own experiences.
- 4) **A love of discussion:** Discussion and debate is always important in Psychology. You must be prepared to contribute.
- 5) **Literacy and numeracy:** You will need to perform lots of statistics and be able to write logical, clear and well explained essays.

Most importantly... **be Independent!** You will be expected to conduct a lot of work and research on your own... so you must be motivated to work outside of the classroom too!

Questions?



Summer work ☺

**ANY
QUESTIONS?**