

## Crash Course in Psychology Transition Task

In 40 episodes, Hank Green will teach you psychology! By the end of the course, you will be able to:

- \* Understand the biological basis of human behaviour and perception
- \* Explain standard models of thinking, learning, and emotions
- \* Recognize rigorous psychological research methods, including ethical considerations
- \* Identify cases of abnormal behaviour and associated treatments
- \* Apply psychological theories to social group

We will be following the AQA Specification and in Year 12 we cover:

Social Influence

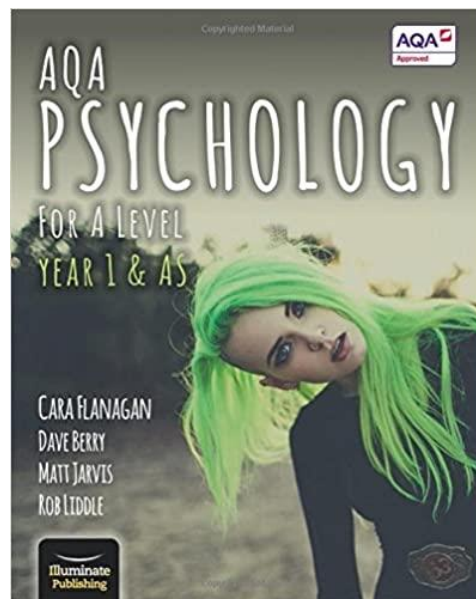
Memory

Attachment

Psychopathology (mental health issues)

Research Methods

Approaches (different schools of thought about what causes behaviour)



### Learning objectives:

You're not expected to watch all 40 episodes, but I'd like you to **choose four** to watch and write a brief description below of what you've learned and something you found interesting in each! I'd encourage you to choose episodes that are related to the topics above.

For further advice or support please contact Ms Adams:

[padams@bishopschester.co.uk](mailto:padams@bishopschester.co.uk)

Use the link below to access the clips:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOPRKzVLY0jJY-uHOH9KVU6>

**Name of episode:**

Brief description:

Interesting fact:

**Name of episode:**

Brief description:

Interesting fact:

**Name of episode:**

Brief description:

Interesting fact:

**Name of episode:**

**Brief description:**

**Interesting fact:**

## Understanding Research Transition Task Project 2

### Understanding the importance of research

In the first year of Psychology you will study a variety of pieces of research and some of them are included below. Using the internet find out about FOUR of the following studies.



### Objectives:

Write a short description of each of the **four studies chosen** to include aims, procedure, findings and conclusions. For those that have completed GCSE Psychology please read about studies that we haven't covered!

Google key words in the titles and see what you can find....! It doesn't matter if the study isn't identical, it's really an exercise to make you appreciate the diverse range of research carried out in Psychology.

1. Milgram, S. (1963) Behavioural study of obedience. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 67, (4), 371–378.
2. Bocchiaro, P., Zimbardo, P. G. & van Lange, P.A.M. (2012) To defy or not to defy: An experimental study of the dynamics of disobedience and whistle-blowing. *Social Influence*, 7, (1), 35–50.
3. Loftus, E. F. & Palmer, J. C. (1974) Reconstruction of automobile destruction: An example of the interaction between language and memory. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behaviour*, 13, (5) 585–589.
4. Grant, H. M., Lane, C., Bredahl, J. C., Clay, J., Ferrie, J., Groves, J. E., McDorman, T. A. & Dark, V. J. (1998) Contextdependent memory for meaningful material: Information for students. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 12, (6), 617–623.
5. Bandura, A., Ross, D. & Ross, S. A. (1961) Transmission of aggression through imitation of aggressive models. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 63, (3), 575–582.
6. Sperry, R. W. (1968) Hemisphere disconnection and unity in conscious awareness. *American Psychologist*, 23, 723–733.

7. Freud, S. (1909) Analysis of a phobia of a five-year-old boy. The Pelican Freud Library, (1997) Vol. 8, Case Histories, p. 169– 306.

8. Baron-Cohen, S., Jolliffe, T., Mortimore, C. & Robertson, M. (1997) Another advanced test of theory of mind: evidence from very high functioning adults with autism or Asperger Syndrome. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 38, 813–822

**EXTRA:**

- Try searching for footage of some of these studies on YouTube.
- Videos are available on <https://www.ted.com/talks> for related areas.

Description of four studies chosen:

1. Study one

2. Study two

### 3. Study three

### 4. Study four

# Psychology

## Transition Booklet Project 3

This booklet is designed to give you a further idea of what A Level Psychology is and some of the topics we cover.



Research and complete the tasks independently to get a head start and prepare for Psychology.

Name .....

For further advice or support please contact Ms Adams:  
[padams@bishopschester.co.uk](mailto:padams@bishopschester.co.uk)



# Area 1: Memory



*Find out the answers to the following questions...*

1) What is memory? Does it have different types? How many can you find? Explain them...

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2) What is the capacity and duration of the average memory in humans?

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3) What did George Miller do in 1956? What did he discover about memory?

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## Mini Experiment:

### Procedure:

In this experiment you can test as many or as few people as you like. As the experimenter you should read out **one number list at a time**, then after a few seconds your participants are allowed to write the numbers down. **They must be in the correct order.** Any participants who get all the numbers correct can move on to the next list. The point at which the participant is no longer able to remember the numbers is their **digit span limit** (digit means number, and span means length).

### Results:

Once you have finished you can work out an average for all your participants by adding up all the scores and dividing by the total number of participants (mean average)



### Number Lists:

a) 8 5 3 1 4

b) 5 8 6 7 1

c) 4 9 2 7 6 1 3

d) 5 2 6 1 7 8 3

e) 9 2 4 3 1 8 5 6 4

f) 8 5 1 7 3 6 9 5 1

g) 7 8 4 1 6 9 3 7 2 5 8

h) 4 6 1 9 7 3 4 6 4 9 7

i) 1 6 4 9 3 5 8 2 4 7 6 9 1

j) 8 6 1 9 4 3 5 7 1 5 9 4 2

k) 2 8 6 5 9 4 3 7 1 5 9 7 5 1 2

l) 9 4 3 8 1 6 7 5 8 2 3 4 1 5 2

Why do you think psychologists like to use an average score?

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*What do your results suggest about memory?*

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*How does this tie in with the Miller research mentioned earlier?*

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## Area 2: Attachment



Use the internet (and any textbooks you can access) along with the attached web link to answer the following questions:

<http://www.babycenter.com/2 creating-an-attachment-with-your-baby 10350318.bc>

Why do babies cry all the time?

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What is a clear definition of attachment?

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John Bowlby talked about babies as having 'social releasers' which help them attach. List some of them and explain why they might aid attachment.

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*Do you think it's possible for a child to survive without having formed an attachment? Explain your answer.*

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*In the space below draw a diagram/picture to show some of the different social releasers you've mentioned earlier.*

## Area 3: Abnormality

*Answer the following about being normal/abnormal...*

*Is there such a thing as normal and abnormal? Justify your answer:*

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*How could we define normal and abnormal behaviour?*

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*How do Psychologists decide what is abnormal?*

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*In the space below create a mind map about what you already know about abnormality. This can include conditions, symptoms, causes/explanations, treatments, etc*



*Now chose from the following mental health issues: Phobias, OCD, Depression and produce a leaflet/factsheet on one of them. Include symptoms, potential causes and treatments.*

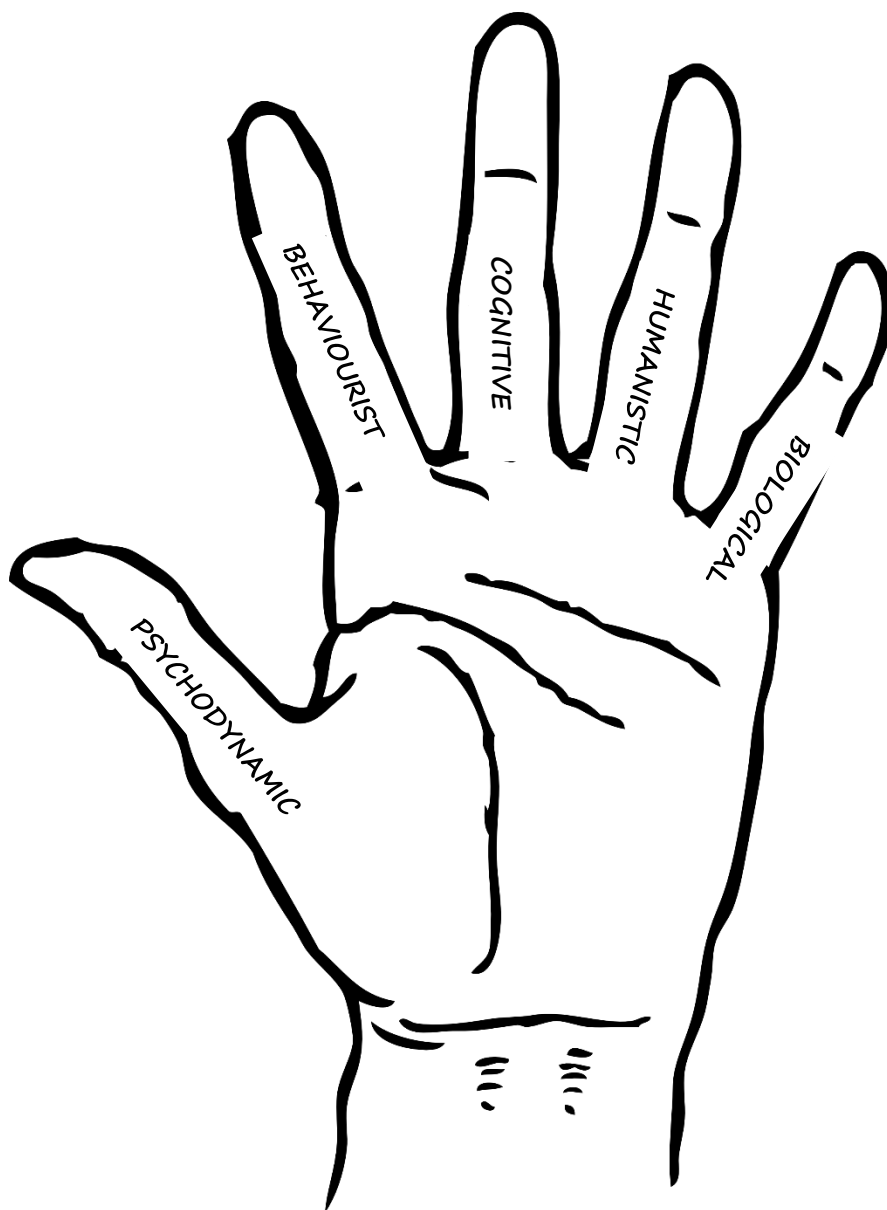
*Either write/draw it straight onto this page or stick it on the following blank page:*





## Area 4: Approaches

There are five main Psychological approaches or perspectives. Research them and explain the key terms, assumptions and psychologists which fit into each one.



[illegible]

# Area 5: Famous Psychologists

*Pick from the following famous psychologists. Research your chosen theorist (just one!) and produce an overview of who they were, what they thought and why they are important for psychology.*

- *B.F. Skinner*
- *Abraham Maslow*
- *Albert Bandura*
- *Elizabeth Loftus*

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*Drawings/diagrams to illustrate your theorist's contribution to psychology*

