**A level Psychology**

**at The Blue Coat Sixth Form.**

**Part 3.**

This is Part 3 of the Bridging course aimed to get you ready for your A level Psychology course and build on the skills you already have enhancing them ready for your A Level studies.

The idea behind this part is to consolidate everything you have done in part 1 and part 2 and then bring this altogether to complete some form of assessment which your subject teachers will mark when you start in September.

All work needs to be **handwritten** for this part of the summer task.

Make sure you use the **useful website’s section** to help with **your research.**

This is the **first impression you are going to make** – **make sure it reflects your ability and work ethic!**

**Part 1 – Research Methods, Areas & Perspectives.**

**As you already know** Psychology is the study of behaviour in both humans and animals. Throughout the course we investigate the five different areas: ***Social, Individual Differences, Cognitive, Developmental and Biological.*** Within each of these areas’ psychologists assume there are different causes and factors that influence our behaviours for example, Social Psychologists assume that the environment, presence of authority figures and other external factors influence our behaviours and encourage us to act in a certain way even if we know it is wrong.

We also cover two perspectives; ***Behaviourist and Psychodynamic***. The behaviourist perspective is the theoretical perspective in which learning, and behaviour are described and explained in terms of stimulus-response relationships whereas the psychodynamic perspective ignores the trappings of science and instead focuses on trying to get '*inside the head*' of individuals to make sense of their relationships.

Finally, the research methods component develops your knowledge of planning and conducting and analysing psychological research.

Task 1:

**WATCH** the clip below and research using the links below to explain the developmental assumptions (what developmental psychologists assume influences behaviour)

 <https://youtu.be/8O6z5-WTHt0>



<https://www.apa.org/action/science/developmental/>

<https://www.britannica.com/science/developmental-psychology>

Developmental Psychologists assume that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Task 2:

To be a successful Psychology student you must be able to work independently. This is a skill which we will build up but, requires you to be proactive in your own learning. There will be an expectation that you read over your notes after every lesson, carry out further reading around topics or certain content and make additional notes to gain a better understanding of the work.

So for your second task you need to **read the famous study by Bandura using this link:** <https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/170180-guide-to-core-studies.pdf> (page 26).

**Complete the knowledge organiser on the next page:**

This will cover the following key information within the study:

 *The aim of the study
What was the procedure was (what did the study involve participants doing?)
The results of the study
What were Bandura’s conclusions as to why participants behaved the way they did?*





**BANDURA, A., ROSS, D. and ROSS, S. A. (1961) Transmission of aggression through imitation of aggressive models. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 63, (3), 575-582.**

**What did Bandura and his colleagues set out to investigate, what was their aim?**

**Who was used (the sample)?**

**What do you think is good about this group of participants?**

**What do you think might be a limiting factor about this group of participants?**

**Can you tell me the step by step procedure of the study?**

Phase 1:

Phase 2:

Phase 3:

**Important terminology and definitions:**

Social Learning Theory: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Imitation:

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Vicarious reinforcement: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Anteroom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Observation: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Aggression Arousal: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Key conclusions from the study (explanations of results)**

<https://www.psychologywizard.net/bandura-ao1.html>

Using this link: identify some key numerical findings from the study.

**Short answer assessment questions**:

1. Briefly describe Bandura’s social learning theory? (3 marks)

1. What type of method did Bandura use? (1 mark)

1. Describe two ethical guidelines Bandura’s study might have broken? (4 marks)

1. What does this study tell us about aggression? (3 marks)

1. What are the IVs in the study?

1. What was the D.V. and how was it measured?

**Task 3**:

Practical Applications.

As part of the course you will be expected to carry out further reading independently. By finding news articles like the one below you are expected to identify the link to Psychology and everything you have been learning. Thus, meaning you have to try and explain why some people behave in this way and then linking it to what you have learnt from the different areas / perspectives and core studies.

The summary space, to the right of the article is for you to use when reading through each paragraph. Here you must summarise (put into your own words) or bullet point what is being said here or any relevant psychological terminology that is going to help you when answering the question.

***For example, in the first paragraph is it stating that more parents are suffering from violence from their children. Behaviours, morals have changed but, why?***

***Key terminology that is relevant to psychology could be: Violence, why & helped?***

**The children who hit their parents**



**What is it like to be bullied by your own child? Experts say a growing number of parents are experiencing violence at the hands of their children. But why does it happen, and can these families be helped?**

Summary Space:

Luke, 13, hits his mum if he does not get something he wants, or is grounded and wants to go out. "I won't do it too powerful because if I hurt her and she has to go to the doctors' or hospital, she'll have to tell them what's happened. I don't do it as light as a feather, but hard enough to scare her," he says.

Luke - not his real name - threatens, spits, hits and throws things at his mum. "I just get angry," he explains. He cannot say where the anger has come from, but his mum says it started when he was seven. Luke says he does not mean to hurt her and knows it is wrong afterwards. "I don't like it. I don't know. I love my mum," he explains.

**Witness violence** - Children who regularly attack their families do it for a variety of reasons, often due to a need to control the people around them. Dr Peter Jacobs, a clinical psychologist who works with affected families, says many cases involve homes where violence regularly takes place - which means the children become used to it. "It becomes normal. Young people, as anyone, take their cue to behave from their social environment. "So, when the people around them seem to take it for granted that violence or abusive behaviour happens - then they will feel encouraged to continue in that manner," he explains.

It is often also the case that the traditional form of parental authority has been eroded. If they become used to a child's pattern of violent behaviour, their presence in the child's life becomes diminished. Dr Jacobs says: "So you will have parents who will avoid their children or walk on eggshells.West Midlands Police say they have dealt with almost 200 cases of under-18s abusing their parents in the past 12 months, but only 13 were charged. DCI Sally Simpson, domestic abuse lead at the force, says around six in 10 allegations are dropped because the victim decides not to support a formal prosecution - most are reluctant to criminalise their own children and will exhaust other options first.

"I don't think there's any doubt it's an under-reported offence and I suspect the actual figure is much higher," she says. One person who involved the police was "Sarah", whose teenage son began attacking her two years ago. Initially, he pushed and shoved her, but then he used a cricket bat.

"I didn't actually think he was going to do it, I just stood there and let him because I thought 'no, my son's going to come to his senses, he's not going to do this to me'," she says. Things came to a head when she took his phone away and he threatened her with a bread knife. In the ensuring struggle she was badly cut and needed seven stitches.

"There was just almighty fear, almost like you're faced with a criminal in your home. Then my hand was cut - that was the point at which I had to admit I had this violent child," she says. Sarah's son was arrested and given a 12-month referral order. He is currently living in a home for young people whose circumstances present a challenge for social services. She says dealing with the authorities was an exhausting and upsetting experience and she felt there was no-one to help her.

**Answer the question

Question: Give 2 reasons** why a person might behave in this way *(from what you have learnt throughout part 1, part 2 and part 3*), why might people display these aggressive tendencies, use evidence from the article *(that means to actually use quotations)*.

Additionally, give **2 reasons** why some individuals might choose not to display these aggressive behaviours. Try to explain your answers fully using evidence from the article!!!

**Why some people behave this way:**

**Why some people choose not to behave this way:**

Task 4:

Research Methods:

Bandura’s study was a laboratory experiment, independent measures, matched participant design. <https://ocr.org.uk/Images/170180-guide-to-core-studies.pdf>

**What does this mean? (research and define laboratory experiment, independent measures and matched participant design below)**

Laboratory experiment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Independent measures / matched participant design\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Identify 1 strength of this experimental design:

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Identify 1 strength of this experimental design:

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**Careers this subject can lead to:**

After studying Psychology there are many career pathways available such as:

*Teaching*

***Market research***

***Social work***

***Nursing***

***Advertising***

***Sales***

***Media***

***Personnel management***

***Police***

***Armed Forces*** *and many more….*

**Check these websites out for more information on careers in Psychology**
<https://www.bps.org.uk/public/become-psychologist/career-options-psychology>

<https://careers.bps.org.uk/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WTf63Slmnuk>

Checklist when completed:

**Checklist:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Task 1**Watch the clip and use the links to explain the assumptions of the Developmental Area of Psychology.  |  |
| **Task 2**Read the Bandura Study using the OCR guide (print if you want / can do. Knowledge organiser completed in detail. Answer the short answer questions on Bandura.  |  |
| **Task 3**Read the articleDescribed 2 reasons why some children might behave aggressively, as well as 2 reasons why some children might choose not to display aggressive behaviours.  |  |
| **Task 4**Research and define laboratory experimental method and independent measures, matched participant design and identify one strength for each.  |  |

***Remember – all handwritten!***