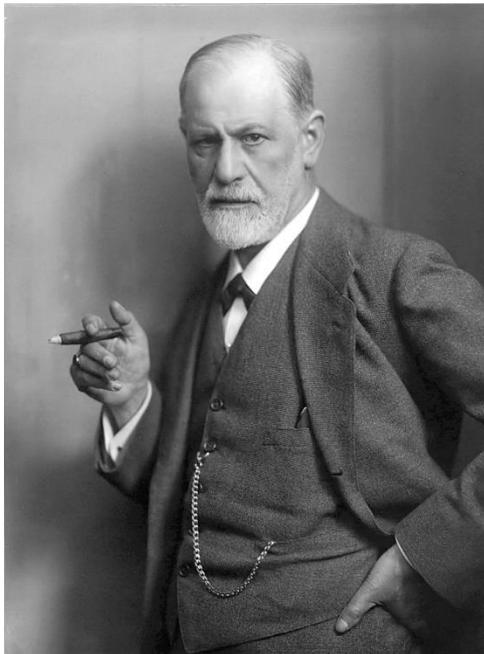


Introduction

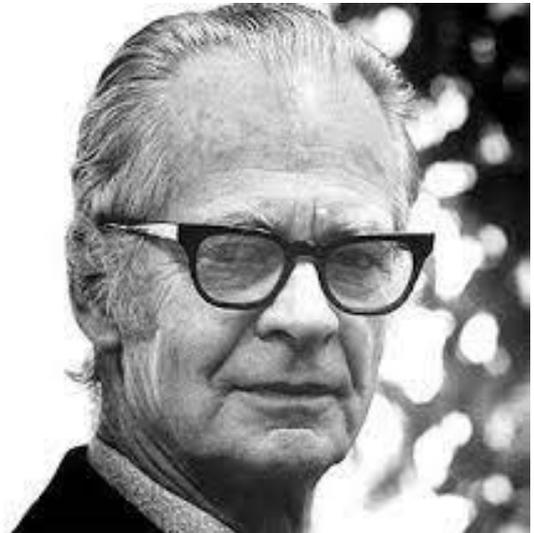


Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920)

to Psychology



Sigmund Freud 1856 - 1939



B.F Skinner 1904 - 1990



Summer Task

I would like you to produce a presentation to present to the class on your first lesson to answer this question:

Who was the most influential psychologist of the last century and WHY?

This is to show me how committed you are to this subject. Pick something that interests you! You do not have a presentation time limit. I will leave that up to you. There will be a prize for the best presentation. Have fun!

Why was Pavlov's hair so soft?

Because he conditioned it.



Topics

Year 1

Social influence

- Conformity
- Obedience
- Minority influence
- Majority influence
- Milgram's study
- The Stanford prison experiment

Memory

- Long term memory
- Working memory
- The multi-store model of memory
- Eyewitness testimony

Attachment

- Stages of attachment
- Attachment disorders
- Bowlby's theories of attachment

Research methods

- Experimental methods
- Observational techniques
- Self-report techniques
- Correlations

Approaches in psychology

- Wundt
- Freud
- Behaviourism
- Social learning theory
- Cognitive approach
- The biological approach
- The humanistic approach

Biopsychology

- The structure and function of the nervous system
- The structure and function of neurones
- The endocrine system
- The fight or flight response

Psychopathology

- Definitions of abnormality
- Phobias
- OCD
- Depression
- CBT

Year 2

Biopsychology

- Recap of year 1 biopsychology
- Localisation and lateralisation of the brain
- Ways of studying the brain
- Sleep

Research methods

- Recap of year 1 research methods
- Content analysis
- Case studies
- Inferential testing
- Chi squared analysis
- T tests
- Spearman's rank

Issues and debates in psychology

- Gender and culture
- Reductionism
- Ideographic and nomothetic approaches
- Determinism
- Ethical implications
- The nature-nurture debate

Relationships

- Partner preferences
- Attraction
- Romantic relationships
- Virtual relationships
- Para social relationships

Stress

- Physiology of stress
- Sources of stress
- Workplace stress
- Managing and coping with stress

Forensic psychology

- Offender profiling
- Explanations for offending behaviour
- Dealing with offending behaviour

NB: For a full breakdown of topics please consult the AQA specification

Exams

Year 1

- Mock exam

Year 2 - 3 Exams

| Paper 1: Introductory Topics in Psychology | Paper 2: Psychology in Context | Paper 3: Issues and Options in Psychology |
|--|--|---|
| What's assessed Compulsory content 1–4 above | What's assessed Compulsory content 5–7 above | 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• written exam: 2 hours• 96 marks in total• 33.3% of A-level | Assessed <ul style="list-style-type: none">• written exam: 2 hours• 96 marks in total• 33.3% of A-level | Assessed <ul style="list-style-type: none">• written exam: 2 hours• 96 marks in total• 33.3% of A-level |

Resources

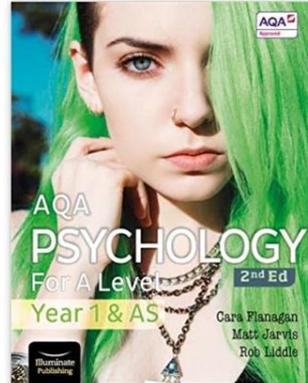
You will be required to purchase 2 textbooks. One for each year of the course.

Year 1:

AQA Psychology for A Level: Year 1 & AS (2nd Edition)

Cara Flanagan

Illuminate publishing

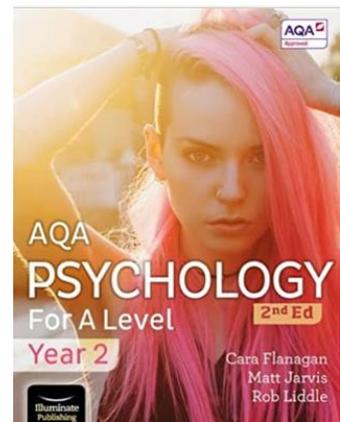


Year 2:

AQA Psychology for A Level: Year 1 & AS (2nd Edition)

Cara Flanagan

Illuminate publishing



****You may wish to purchase the year 1 book early and have a read over summer****

Reading list

In order to gain a genuine understanding of the topics covered it is essential that you read regularly and widely about your chosen field of study.

Books

- Freud for Beginners by Richard Appignanesi and Oscar Zarate
- Introducing Psychology: A Graphic Guide to Your Mind and Behaviour by Nigel Benson
- Mindwatching: Why We Behave the Way We Do by H.J. Eysenck and Michael W. Eysenck
- Psychology: A Very Short Introduction by Gillian Butler and Freda McManus
- Richard Dawkins: The Selfish Gene
- Sigmund Freud: An Interpretation of Dreams
- Sigmund Freud: The Unconscious
- Psychology of Mind, Science and Behaviour by R Gross (5th edition)

- Routledge Modular Psychology Series:
 - Awareness: biorhythms, sleep and dreaming
 - Classification and diagnosis
 - Early socialisation
 - Evolutionary explanations of human behaviour
 - Interpersonal relationships
 - Memory and forgetting
 - Physiological basis of behaviour
 - Psychopathology
 - Social cognition
 - Theoretical approaches in psychology
 - Therapeutic approaches

Magazines/journals

- Psychology Review (Quarterly)
- The Psychologist (Monthly)
- Scientific American (Monthly) Websites/organisations
- The British Psychological Society (BPS): <http://www.bps.org.uk>
- Washington University Neuroscience Dept:
<http://faculty.washington.edu/chudler/neurok.htm/>

Youtube channels and web pages

- Psychboost: [\(56\) Psych Boost - YouTube](#)
- Tutor2u: [tutor2u | Support resources for Psychology students and teachers](#)

What makes a successful science 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!

Get ahead!

Complete the summer research task – you could get ahead and do this before the summer holidays!

Bring it with you to the first lesson after the summer!

Enjoy!

