

AS Examination 8555	
Unit 1	Cognitive, social and developmental processes
Unit 2	Individual differences, physiology and behaviour
Unit 3	Coursework – one investigation



A2 Examination 9555	
Unit 4	Applications of psychology – Criminal and Clinical Psychology
Unit 5	Applications of psychology – Child Psychology and Research methods
Unit 6	Perspectives and debates in Psychology

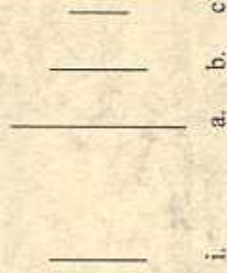
PSYCHOLOGY



MALBANK SCHOOL
AND
SIXTH FORM
COLLEGE



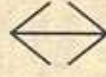
How long is a piece of string?



Which line from a, b, and c is the same length as i.? Easy?
When a 'naive' participant was asked this question after a series of confederates had answered incorrectly, s/he invariably answered incorrectly, despite knowing the correct answer. How can peer pressure have such an effect?



**Now you see it...
Why does A look longer than B?**
How can the brain interpret one set of signals in two different ways?



It's not what you say, its how you say it.

Is it more effective to speak first or second in a debate? Is an attractive person more likely to be believed than an unattractive one?

Do as I say...

Hooliganism, violence and aggression are very common, but why are humans happy to inflict harm on each other?



The simple act of rewarding appropriate behaviour can produce complex activities even in the most basic of animals. Imagine what can be achieved with human beings.

CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. Working for the NHS or privately Clinical Psychologists help individuals and their families cope with, and overcome, a variety of difficulties e.g. handicaps, brain damage, phobias, problems with reading and writing.

CRIMINOLOGISTS, LEGAL PSYCHOLOGISTS. Work with prisoners, police, and probation officers to work out ways to prevent and solve crimes.

EDUCATIONAL AND CHILD PSYCHOLOGISTS. Employed by Local Educational Authorities. Mainly concerned with difficult behaviour and underachievement.

OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS. Work with people as workers - What they like, dislike, how best they work. They are concerned with creating a working environment that will maximise creativity.

Research, training, journalism, personal work are more general career options.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

For AS and A level

Knowledge and Understanding – (AO1) of psychological theories, terms, concepts, studies and methods and communicate this knowledge and understanding in a clear and effective manner. For A level this knowledge and understanding is extended to psychological principles, perspectives and applications.

Analyse and Evaluate – (AO2) psychological theories, concepts, studies and methods used, and communicate this in an effective manner. For A level this analysis extends to social principles, perspectives and applications.

Experiment and Investigation – (AO3) for AS only on a psychological area, choosing from a range of methods taking into account issues of reliability, validity and ethics.

Quality of written work – this is assessed throughout AS and A level. Students must select and use appropriate form and style of writing. Also students must use specialised vocabulary when appropriate and work must be legible. Spelling, grammar and punctuation must be accurate.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Unit 1 – Cognitive, social and development processes

- The debate over the accuracy of recovered memories
- The debate over early childhood memories
- Issues surrounding crowd behaviour
- Issues surrounding the cognitive abilities in older people

Unit 2 – Individual Differences, physiology and behaviour

- The effect of media violence on children
- Issue of smacking as a means of regulating children's behaviour
- The phenomenon of lucid dreaming

Unit 4 –

- Issues surrounding offender profiling and eye witness testimony, Jury decision making and zero tolerance
- Personality traits and sporting success, how motivation in sport can be improved

Unit 5 – Child Psychology

- Should mums go out to work?
- The effect of deprivation and privation
- Why are some children popular?