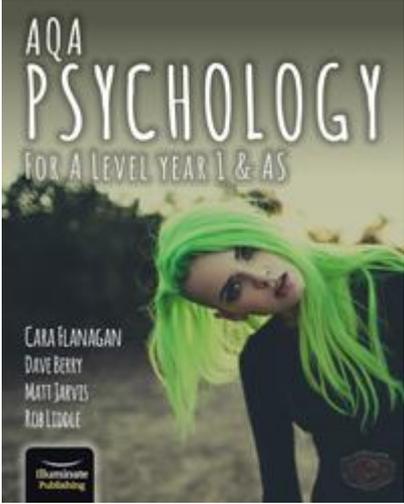
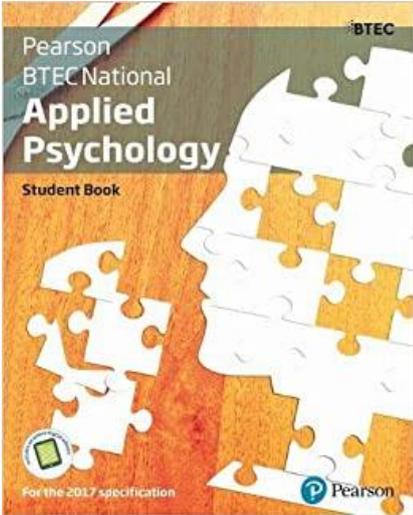


Year 11 PSYCHOLOGY BRIDGING PROJECT

<p>General Information</p>	<p>Ms Jennings (room 41) AQA Psychology spec https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/psychology/as-and-a-level</p> <p>BTEC Applied Psychology specification https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/btec-nationals/applied-psychology.html</p>
<p>Text books</p>	<p>A level This is the year 1 A level book however there is a second edition textbook on its way soon, either will be good to use for the course although if you can get the newer one this is preferred.</p>  <p>Applied psychology</p> <p>This is the textbook for the Applied (BTEC) Psychology course we have limited numbers of classroom copies available however having your own copy will be invaluable this book contains all the units we will be completing over the two years.</p> 

<p>Things to watch</p>	<p>Netflix</p> <p>Making a murderer</p> <p>Ted Bundy tapes (long but really interesting)</p> <p>100 humans</p> <p>Atypical</p> <p>Crazy head</p> <p>Louis Theroux: a different brain</p> <p>Girl interrupted</p> <p>The Brain Explained</p> <p>Babies</p> <p>Silence of the Lambs – Scary</p> <p>Limitless</p> <p>YouTube</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rv0b1unxUpM&list=PLtqXeETg50bVbvObP17JtOIMt4P84VmNv&index=44&t=0s</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v_QbTX2qS10&list=PLtqXeETg50bVbvObP17JtOIMt4P84VmNv&index=53&t=1s</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Czg_9C7gw0o&list=PLtqXeETg50bVbvObP17JtOIMt4P84VmNv&index=55&t=0s</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24_HO_KUttY&list=PLtqXeETg50bU_xcLF3u59cKAti8wNvuLe&index=5&t=38s</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uc_tfPWAq-8&list=PLtqXeETg50bU_xcLF3u59cKAti8wNvuLe&index=12&t=0s</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0vuheEKMml&list=PLtqXeETg50bU_xcLF3u59cKAti8wNvuLe&index=14&t=0s</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXf3tBnyxDo&list=PLtqXeETg50bU_xcLF3u59cKAti8wNvuLe&index=13&t=2852s</p> <p>IPlayer</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/m00095q5/ad/catching-britains-killers-the-crimes-that-changed-us-series-1-1-dna</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p07nn4xq/addicted-americas-opioid-crisis</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p0559v5/leo-becoming-a-trans-man</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p052q803/queer-britain-series-1-6-queer-and-proud</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p082bxzn/stacey-dooley-on-the-psych-ward</p>

Things to read	(See the activities below)
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Psychology Online Courses (MOOCs)

There are a range of different platforms online which allow you to access free online courses. However, I have listed on this document the ones I feel would be most useful to deepen and broaden your Psychological knowledge beyond the A level specification. However, this list is not exhaustive so please do free to explore the websites and see if there are other courses available which interest you.

Open University

<https://www.open.edu/openlearn/free-courses/full-catalogue>

<u>Name</u>	<u>Outline</u>	<u>Course Length</u>	<u>Link</u>
<u>Introduction to Child Psychology</u>	Considers questions such 'What influences children's development?' and 'How do psychologists study the physical and cognitive changes that occur during childhood?'	8 hours	https://www.open.edu/openlearn/education-development/childhood-youth/introduction-child-psychology/content-section-0?active-tab=content-tab
<u>Social Psychology and Politics</u>	Explores the role of identity, personality and culture for political action. The course introduces a critical perspective considering how psychologists themselves can be activists and interrogating the norms of 'good citizenship' in Western societies.	8 hours	https://www.open.edu/openlearn/health-sports-psychology/social-psychology-and-politics/content-section-0?active-tab=description-tab
<u>Challenging Ideas in Mental Health</u>	Considers the dilemmas of diverse perspectives in the field of mental health. Explores the importance of service users/'survivors' experiences	18 hours	https://www.open.edu/openlearn/health-sports-psychology/health/challenging-ideas-mental-health/content-section-0?active-tab=description-tab
<u>Exploring Sport Coaching and Psychology</u>	Explore the influence of coaching and psychology through the lens of sports people and teams who have	24 hours	https://www.open.edu/openlearn/health-sports-psychology/exploring-sport-coaching-and-psychology/content-section-overview?active-tab=description-tab

	been successful. You will focus on coaching practices used with young people and adults, including research and advice of leaders in their fields.		
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Future Learn

<https://www.futurelearn.com/subjects/psychology-and-mental-health-courses/psychology>

There are a range of free Psychology courses available at Future Learn.

Each course has an official start date, however you can join after the start date. Each course has a 'duration' of how many weeks it is estimated to take you. The free access lasts for this duration plus 2 weeks to allow you extra time, so for example for the Forensic Psychology course you would have free access to the course for 10 weeks.

Name of Course	Outline	Number of Hours/Weeks	Start Date	Link
Forensic Psychology: Witness Investigation	Discover how forensic psychology helps obtain evidence from eyewitnesses in police investigations and prevents cases of injustice	3 hours per week for 8 weeks	Monday 20 th April	https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/forensic-psychology
Psychology and Mental Health: Beyond Nature and Nurture	Explore some of the current challenges and debates in the area of diagnosis and treatment. You will gain new perspectives on the "nature vs nurture" debate, and understand how we are affected by life experiences.	3 hours per week for 6 weeks	Available now	https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/mental-health-and-well-being
Introduction to Cognitive Psychology: Learn how to conduct, analyse and understand cognitive	Consider the psychology of thinking and reasoning. You will learn how to run an experiment, how to collect data, and understand the science behind memory and	4 hours per week for 3 weeks	27 th April	https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/an-introduction-to-cognitive-psychology-as-an-experimental-science

psychology experiments	behaviour through experiments.			
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Coursera:

Coursera have a range of free online courses available here <https://www.coursera.org/>. The ones I think may be of most interest to you are listed below.

Name	Outline	Course length	Start date	Link
Fundamental Neuroscience for Neuroimaging	Introduces the basic principles of neuroimaging methods as applied to human subject's research and introduce the neuroscience concepts and terminology necessary for a basic understanding of neuroimaging applications	8 hours	Started 15 th April – can join now	https://www.coursera.org/learn/neuroscience-neuroimaging#about
Sleep: Neurobiology, Medicine and Society	Considers the neurobiological basis of sleep control and how sleep deprivation, jet lag, and substances such as alcohol, caffeine and nicotine alter sleep and wakefulness.	16 hours	Available now	https://www.coursera.org/learn/sleep

Psychology is a subject that investigates us as human beings. It is a subject that requires a broad range of skills from scientific planning and investigation to reading and critically evaluating / debating to statistical analysis of data. These activities are designed to show you each aspect of Psychology to prepare you for the A Level, should you decide to take it.

Consolidation of GCSE studies:

Although you have not studied Psychology at GCSE you could prepare for the A level by:

- Reviewing your lessons and notes from Biology on the nervous system as this is relevant to Psychology.

- Making sure your maths skills are up to speed (particularly % increase and % decrease, mean, median, mode and range, ratios and probability, all charts and graphs and scattergrams). You will need all these.

Psychology is a subject that relates to 'real-life'.

Activity 1: Keep a scrapbook (digital or paper) of articles in the news that are linked to how people behave, how they think, what motivates them etc. Annotate each article with a summary of the main points and create a glossary of terms that are new to you. You should find at least one article per week.

Use the following sources:

www.bbc.co.uk

www.theguardian.com

www.thetimes.co.uk

www.independent.co.uk

Searches in the science, health, family and business sections may be useful or use the search box and enter 'psychology'. I recently found an article on 'The Psychology of Panic Buying'!

Psychology involves studying our amazing brain.

Activity 2: a. Research and make a table of notes on the following ways of studying the brain: MRI scan, fMRI scan, EEG and Post-Mortem. You will need to find out what these abbreviations mean first! Make sure you include strengths and weaknesses of each method.

b. Create a drawing/picture of the brain. It can be a scientific drawing in cross section or even an artistic representation using any medium, digital or otherwise. The best ones will be used to decorate the classroom. Spend some time learning about the different parts of the brain and their function ; it will really help you in your A level.

c. Visit the website www.livescience.com and read '10 things we learned about the brain in 2019'. Choose your three favourite and write a summary of each finding. (200 words summary)

Psychology involves investigating human behaviour

Activity 3: Design a study to investigate whether there is an association or relationship (correlation) between time spent outdoors and happiness. Run your design by me and we can decide whether you can go ahead and carry it out for real. Think about something you can do in 'lockdown'. You might use Microsoft Forms, for example. To be able to do a correlation each participant in your study needs to provide you with 'time spent outdoors' and 'happiness' measured on a numerical scale (a score). Prepare a presentation about your study and your findings.

You do not HAVE to conduct the study (although you could if you wanted), but you do have to DESIGN the research. Your research question is as follows:

"Is there a relationship between how much time someone spends outside and happiness levels?"

Make sure to include the following information:

Why is this area of interest to psychologists? What use could the findings be?

How would you go about researching it? Be detailed.

Who might you choose to study? Why would they be a good sample?

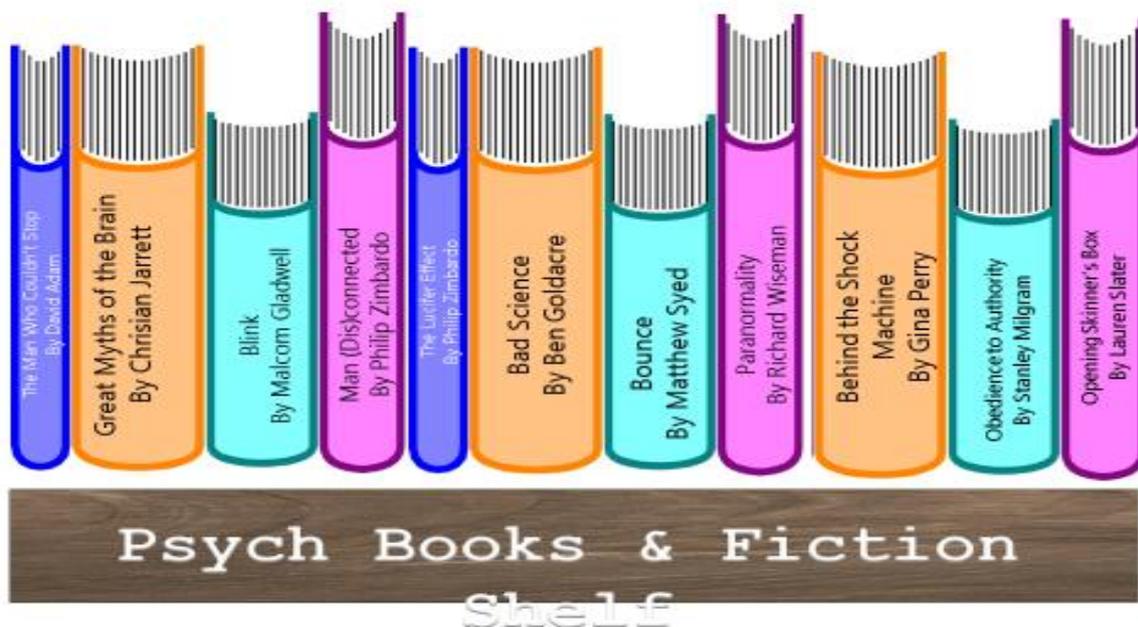
What do you expect to find (or if you actually DO the study, what DID you find)?

Type this up as a 'Research Design' which should be approximately one typed A4 page.

Psychology involves lots of reading and writing!

Activity 4: Read one (or more) of the following books or videos and write a review of no more than 250 words for each. They are quite tough, but very interesting.

	Memory: Loftus & Palmer's original publication – Leading Q's & Eye Witness Report
	Memory: EWT
	Origins: History of Psychology
	Approaches: Types of Conditioning Video
	Social Influence: Zimbardo, A Study of Prisoners & Guards in a Simulated Prison
	Social Influence: Zimbardo The Psychology of Evil TED talk
	Social Influence: Asch's Line Study
	Social Influence: Resistance – Rotter's LOC
	Psychopathology: Rosenhan on being 'Sane in Insane Places'



Task 5 – Approaches in Psychology

There are some core approaches to Psychology that you need to know for your A level – they are different ways of explaining human behaviours. Some of these are listed below: your job is to do some research on them using the internet (Wikipedia, while sometimes untrustworthy, is very good for this! There are also plenty of great videos on YouTube you can watch).

You should find out: what does this word mean?

How might it explain human behaviour?

Identify one key researcher from this area – and why are they famous? (this should be up to 250 words for each one)

The Behaviourist Approach

The Social Learning Theory Approach

The Cognitive Approach

The Biological Approach

Optional extension: The Psychodynamic Approach & Humanistic Approach

Baseline assessment

1. The findings from the study are presented below: A table to show the number of participants who perceived the ambiguous image as a monkey or as a teapot from both conditions: image presented with animals and image presented with kitchen items.

	Perceived as a monkey	Perceived as a teapot
Presented with animals	15	10
Presented with kitchen items	5	12

a) Identify and simplify the ratio of the number of participants who perceived a monkey in the first condition and the number who perceived a monkey in the second condition.

b) Identify and simplify the ratio of the number of participants who perceived a teapot in the first condition and the number who perceived a teapot in the second condition.

2. Measures of Central tendency.

a) Find the mean of the data given below.

6 6 1 2 1 8

b) Find the mean of the given data below, rounding your answer to the nearest whole number. 11 12 28 17 21 24 27

c) Find the mean of the given data below, rounding your answer to 1 decimal place

11.9 4.8 16.4 2 12.3 3.6 2.8 25.6 10.8 0.6 mean =

d) Find the median of the data given below.

15 20 10 15 14 23 14 median =

e) Find the median of the data given below. 20 13 10 20 median =

f) Find the median of the data given below.

23.1 11.1 13.1 30.9 13.5 18.1 14.1 0.3 median =

g) Find the median of the data given below

26.3 18.6 8.8 23.2 29.3 20.9 1.5 0.2 median

h) Find the mode of the data given below.

1 4 6 2 10 11 12 8 10 mode =

i) Find the mode of the data given below.

9 2 4 3 6 mode =

j) Find the mode of the data given below.

8 6 5 3 3 6

3.

Read the following passage of information and answer the questions that follow:

A psychologist wanted to find out how context affects memory. She showed two different groups of participants the same list of 25 words for one minute, and then asked them to recall as many words as possible. Condition 1 consisted of fifteen participants (10 males and 5 females) who learned and recalled the words in the same room. Condition 2 consisted of fifteen different participants (8 males and 7 females) who learned the words in one room and then recalled them in a different room. The results were as follows:

Table 1: Mean number of words correctly recalled for Condition 1 and Condition 2.

CONDITION 1: MEAN NUMBER OF WORDS RECALLED	CONDITION 2: MEAN NUMBER OF WORDS RECALLED
17.4	13.2

- What is the independent variable in this study?
- What is the dependant variable in this study?
- Why is it important that the participants in both conditions received the same list of 25 words?
- What percentage of the participants in the experiment were male? Show your working out

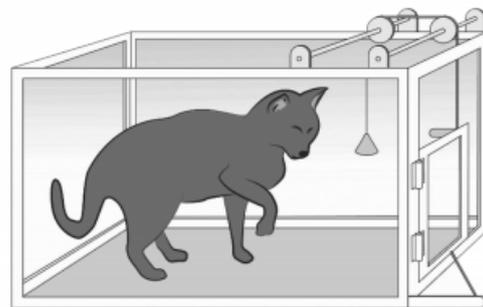
- e. Explain what the mean scores in table 1 show about memory. Explain your answer

Read the following passage of information and answer the questions that follow:

A behavioural psychologist examined learning by placing a cat inside a 'puzzle box' (see below) with some food placed outside. When the cat pulled the string, it opened the door and could eat the food. The psychologist timed the cat's escape from the box over a number of separate attempts, noting that with every attempt the time the cat took to escape and eat the food grew shorter. The results can be seen below.

Table 2: Time taken for the cat to escape from the puzzle box in seconds.

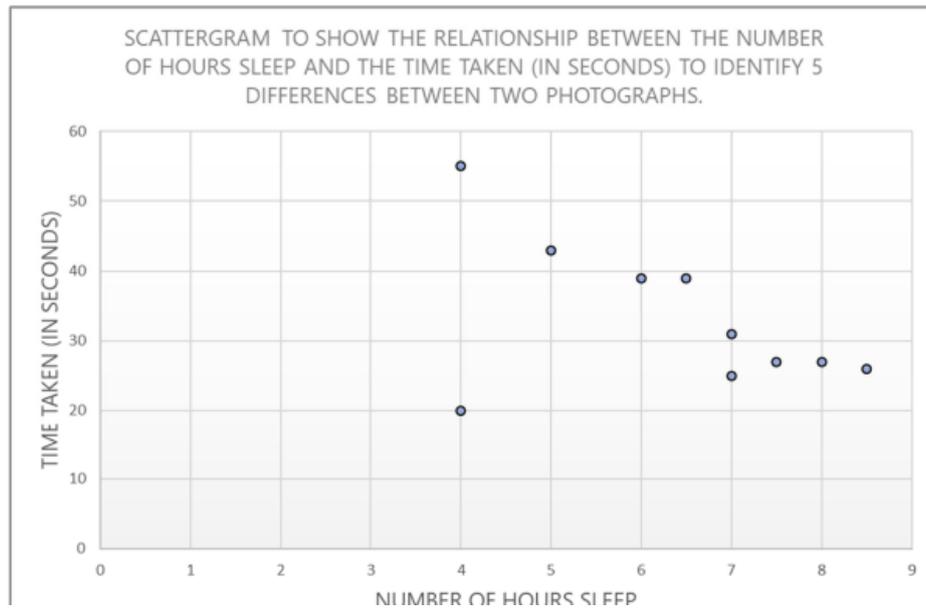
ATTEMPT	TIME TAKEN FOR THE CAT TO ESCAPE FROM THE PUZZLE BOX (IN SECONDS)
1	80
2	68
3	49
4	37
5	26
6	17
7	9
8	4



4. Calculate the mean time taken for the cat to escape from the puzzle box. Show your calculations. Show your answer to 1 decimal place.

Read the following passage of information and answer the questions that follow:

A psychologist was interested in the relationship between concentration and the number of hours sleep an individual had had the previous night. He studied a sample of 15 adults, first asking them how many hours they had slept the night before; then he tested their concentration by timing how long it took them to identify five differences between two photographs.



- A) What type of correlation is shown in the scatter gram?
- B) There is one outlier in the scatter gram. Circle the outlier on the diagram and explain why an outlier might be a problem for the psychologist.