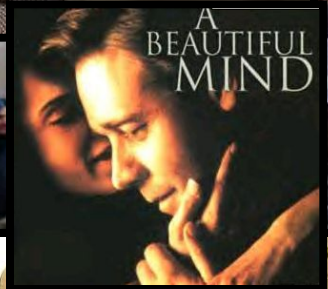
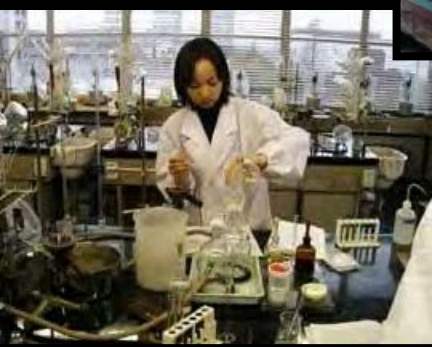


Look at the chart and say the **COLOUR** not the word

YELLOW BLUE ORANGE
BLACK RED GREEN
PURPLE YELLOW RED
ORANGE GREEN BLACK
BLUE RED PURPLE
GREEN BLUE ORANGE

Left - Right Conflict
Your right brain tries to say the colour but your left brain insists on reading the word.



PSYCHOLOGY



A Level

Presdales School

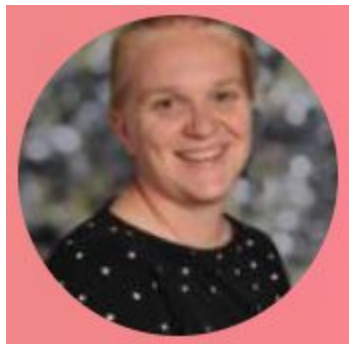
Welcome to the Psychology Department!



Mrs Nicholls - Head of Department



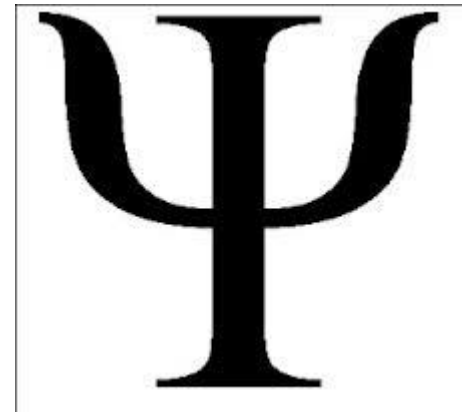
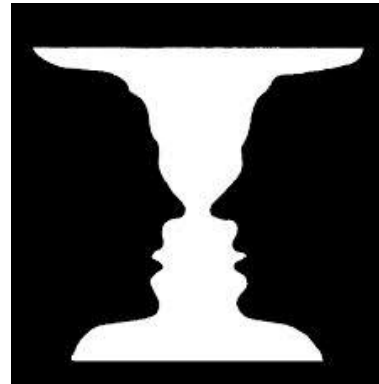
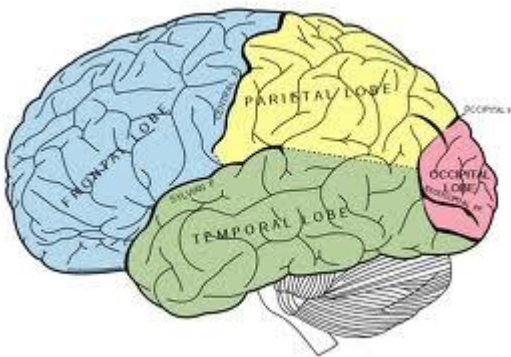
Mrs Sykes (Assistant Head)

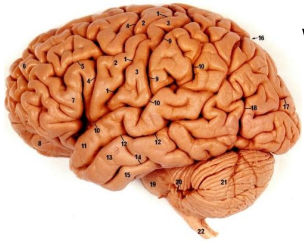


Mrs Simmonds (Head of Sixth Form)

What is Psychology?

In pairs discuss & come up with a definition of what you think Psychology is.





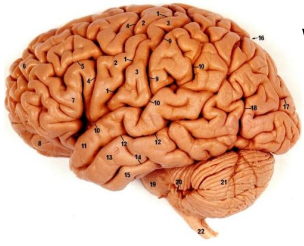
What is Psychology?



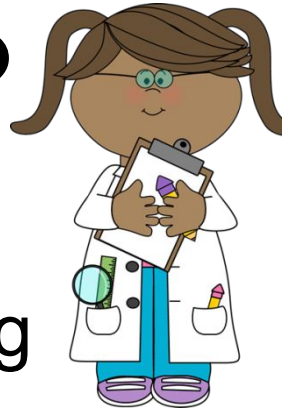
- Psychology is the **Scientific** study of mental functions and behaviour

● It is a fascinating subject to study as it relates to YOU - what are the forces behind your behaviour? Why do you think and feel the way you do?





What is Psychology?



- Psychologists aim to investigate behaviour using scientific methods such as experiments and observations
- They also aim to explain human behaviour using different psychological approaches:
 - Biological
 - Cognitive
 - Social
 - Learning



What do Psychologists study?

In Year 1 Psychology we study:

- **Biological Psychology** – What makes people aggressive? Are criminals born or made?
- **Cognitive Psychology** – How do we recall information? Why is our memory for crimes inaccurate?
- **Learning Psychology** – Do role models influence behaviour? How can the media influence our behaviour?
- **Social Psychology** – Why do we discriminate against others? Why do we follow orders from 'authority'?
- **Research Methods** – How do Psychologists conduct psychological research?



In Year 2 Psychology we study:

- **Clinical Psychology** – How are people with mental illnesses diagnosed and treated? How is mental health portrayed in the media?
- **Child Psychology** – How does our childhood influence our adult behaviour? What is Autism?
- **Issues & Debates** – Is Psychology a Science? Is behaviour due to nature or nurture? How has psychological knowledge benefitted society?



Overview of the A level psychology course



Edexcel Course

3 papers to sit at the end of Year 13:

- *Paper 1: Foundations in Psychology – 35% (the basic psychological approaches)* **social, cognitive, biological and learning topics**
- *Paper 2: Applications of Psychology – Clinical psychology plus one choice from Criminal/Child psychology – 35%*
- *Paper 3: psychological skills – 30%*

Are you interested in finding out answers to these questions?

- How can knowledge of memory help us to understand and help people with dyslexia?
- Should eyewitness testimony be trusted?
- Is aggression a product of nature or nurture?
- What makes a person obey?
- Can we be made to remember something that never happened?
- How can we treat people with phobias?
- How effective is drug therapy at treating addictions?



Is Psychology a Science?



Science involves:

- Putting forward a theory
- Developing a hypothesis (what you expect from a theory)
- Testing the Hypothesis
- Scientific subject matter

What other aspects are involved in science? (think about your GCSE science subjects)



Psychology as a Science

- Is memory affected by age?
- Do you tend to like people more if they like the same things that you do?
- Does your relationship with your parents affect how you feel about love and romance?
- Is there a link between testosterone levels and aggression?
- Does watching aggression make you more aggressive?

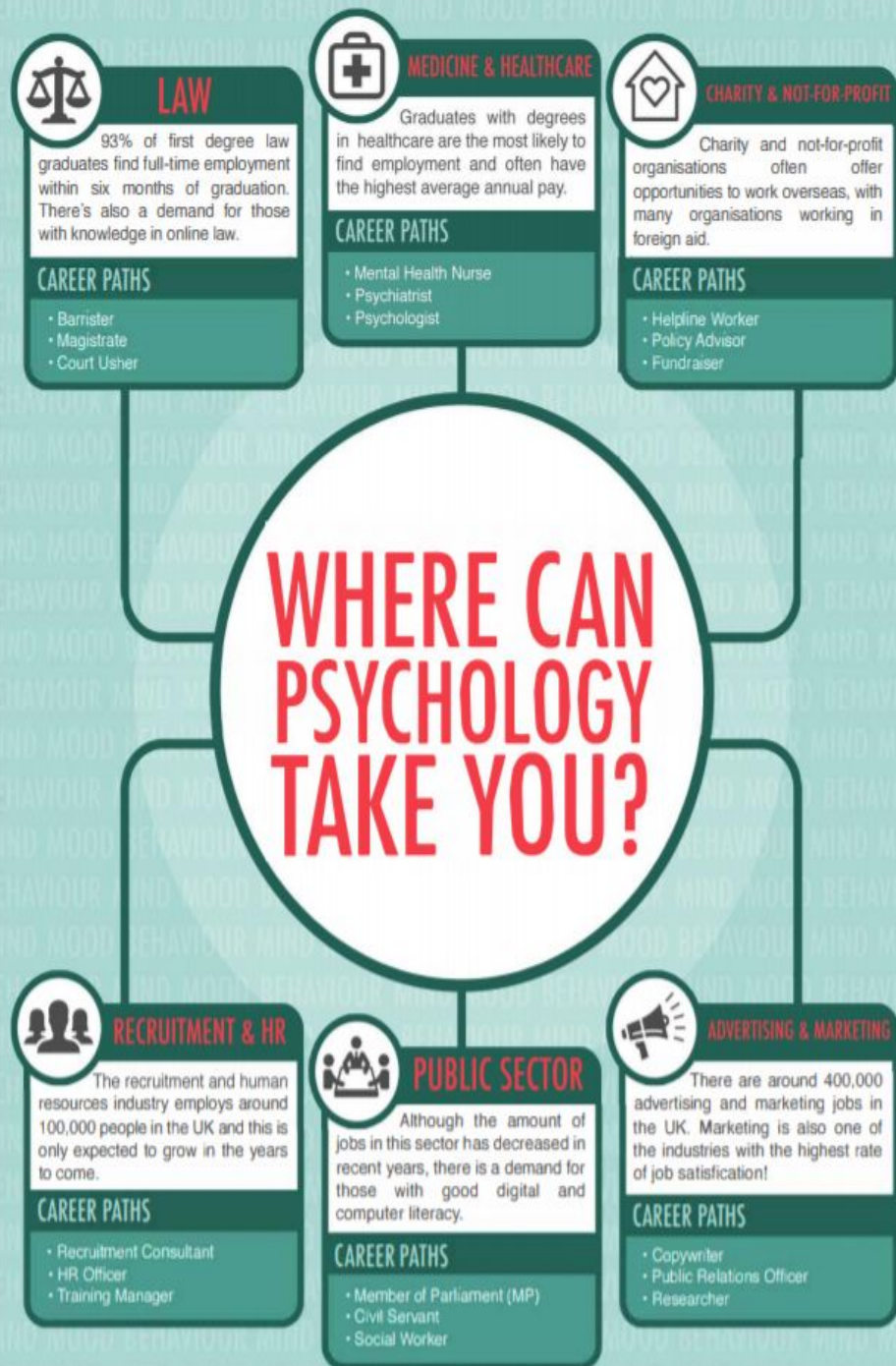
How you could scientifically test a hypothesis related to each research question above?

Is Psychology the right subject for me?



Think about....

- ★ Grade requirements - 5 in Maths and Biology (or 55 combined Science) and 6 in English/writing subject
- ★ Scientific, mathematical, practical aspects - a Science A level
- ★ It's a writing subject
- ★ Large content
- ★ Discussion and debate



Courses students have recently applied for/gone to university to study:

Psychology

Psychology with
 Counselling/Psychology
 (Clinical)/Psychology (Sport &
 Exercise)/Psychology with
 Sociology/Clinical
 Psychology/Criminology/Law

Criminology

Criminology with
 Law/Policing/Psychology/Sociology/
 Social Policy

Forensic Psychology

Nursing – Adult/Child/Mental Health

Any Questions?

