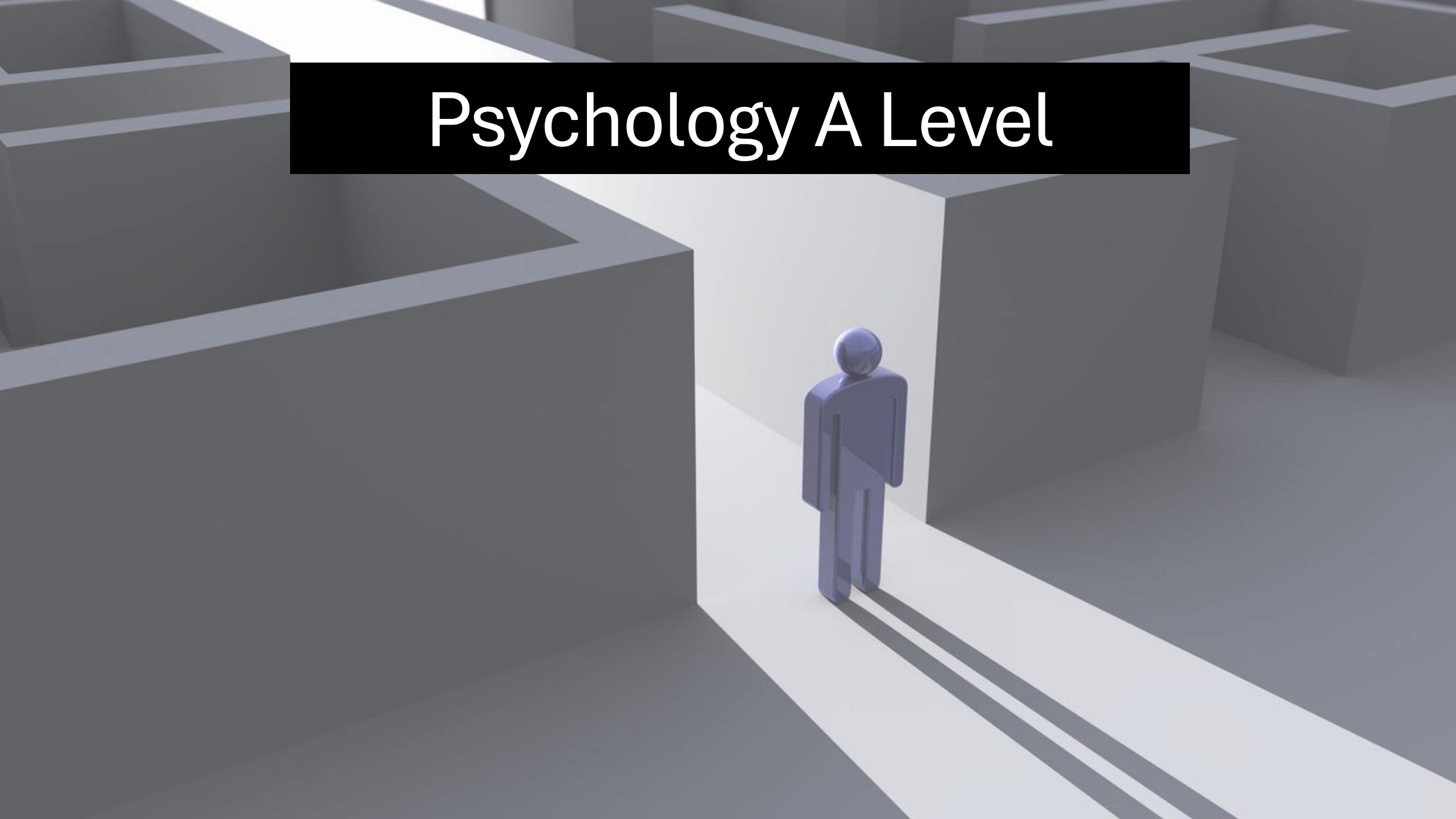
Psychology A Level



INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE

Psychology is a science

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE

True

Psychology is a science

It is the ***scientific study*** of the ***human mind and behaviour***!

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE

Psychology is the same as Psychiatry?

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE

False

Psychology is the same as Psychiatry?

Psychiatry is the study and ***treatment of mental illness.*** While ***Psychology*** does ***look at mental disorders,*** it is the ***study of the mind and behaviour.***

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE

Psychologists can tell what you're thinking

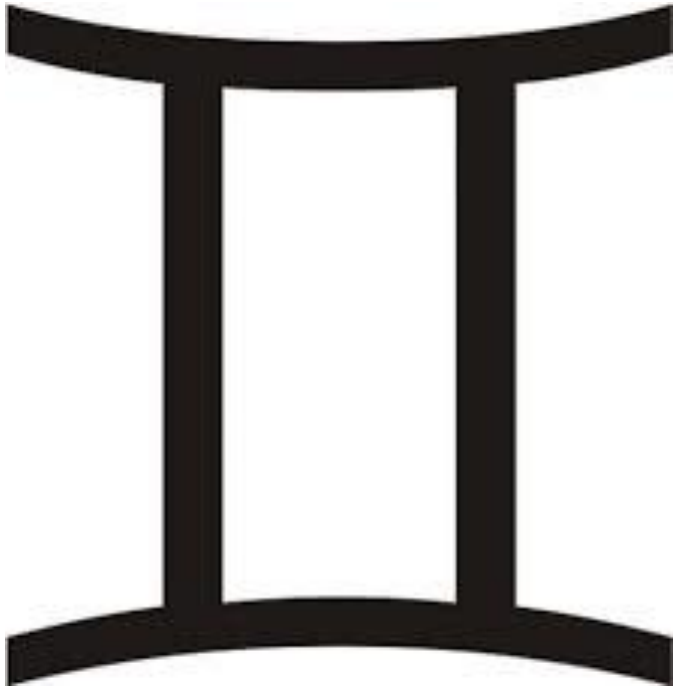
INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE

False

Psychologists can tell what your thinking

Psychologists ***study mental processes*** but they are ***not psychic***

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE



Psychologists are interested in astrological signs

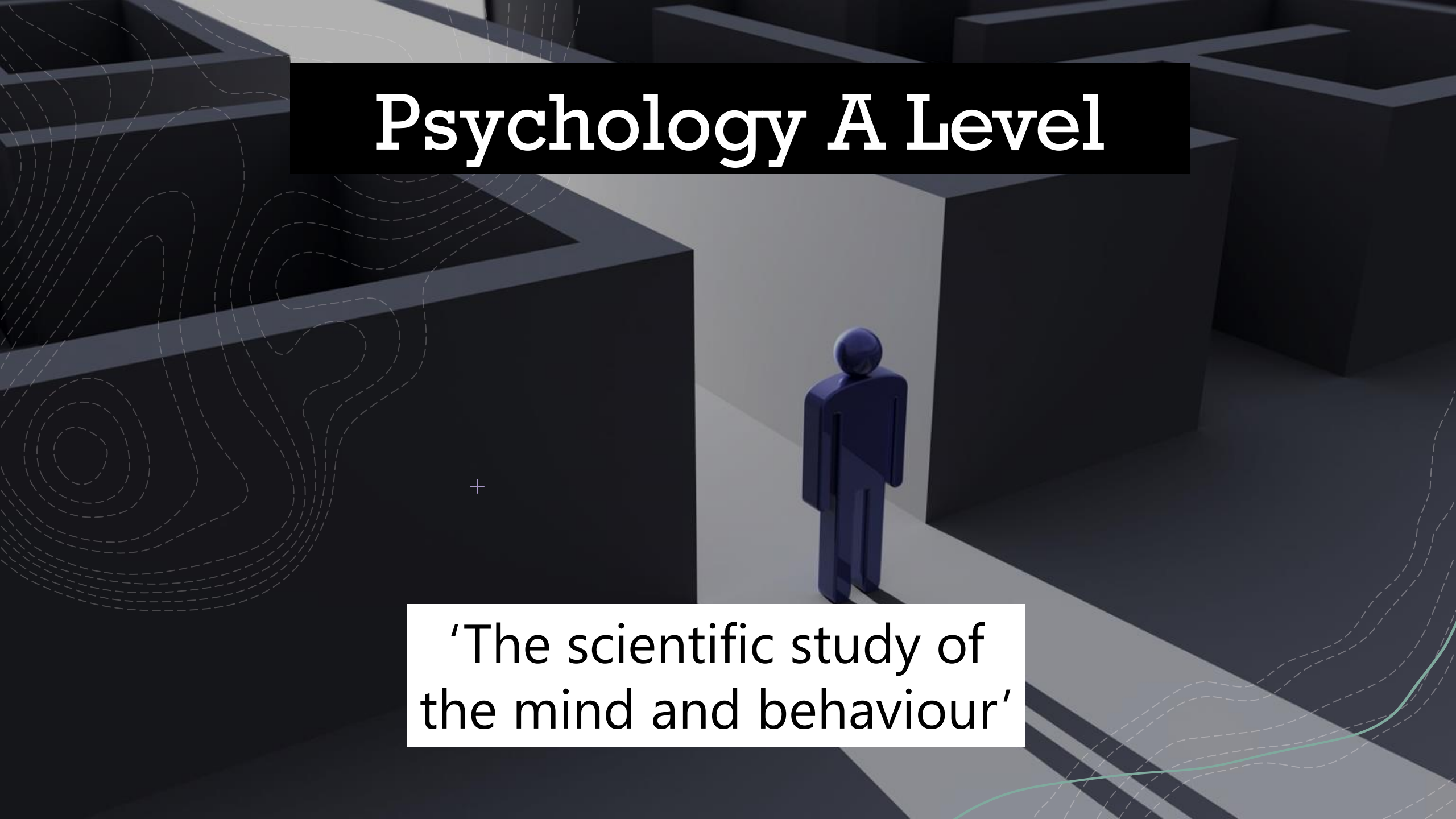
INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY – TRUE OR FALSE

False

Psychologists are interested in astrological signs

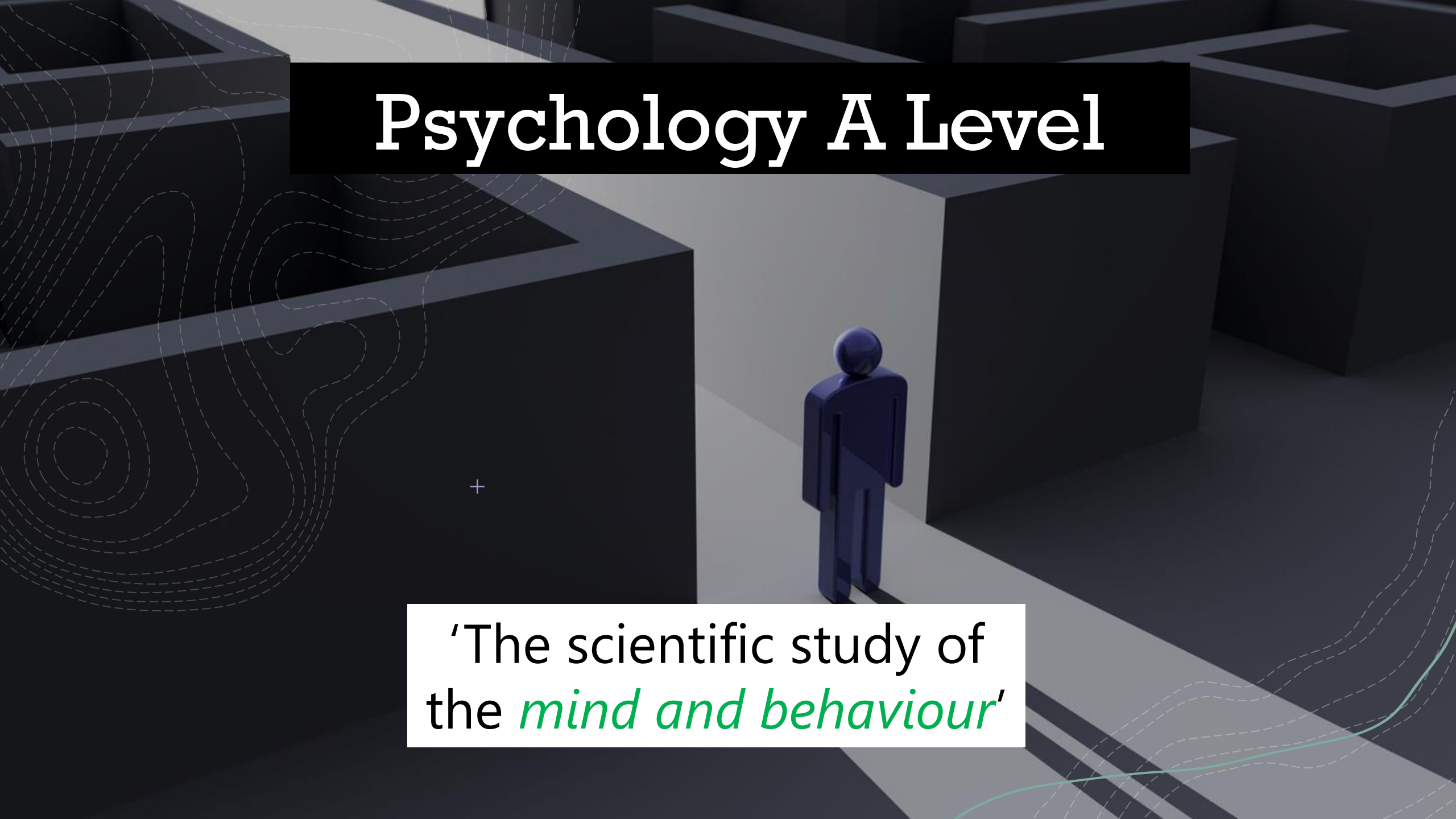
Psychologists ***may look at the types of people who believe in astrological signs*** but we are ***not interested in their predications***

Psychology A Level



‘The scientific study of the mind and behaviour’

Psychology A Level



‘The scientific study of the *mind and behaviour*’

Psychology A level

- Three 2-hour papers at the end of Year 2
- 10% of the marks will be higher tier GCSE Maths
- Science A Level
- MCQs, short answer questions and essays

Expectations

+ Attendance/punctuality
+ Focus
+ Participate
+ Work outside of lessons
+ Phones are kept in your bag unless you are directed to use them by a member of staff
+ Talk to us.....
+ Enjoy psychology!

Summer HW

- Complete the booklet
  - Research practical task
  - Wider reading/ watching/ listening task
- You must bring this back with you in the first lesson in September

- Any problems email : walker.e@myton.co.uk

Maths in Psychology

- Standard form
- Use ratios, fractions and percentages
- Construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, bar charts and histograms.
- Sampling methods
- Understand the differences between types of data.
- Interpret mean, median and mode.
- Use a scatter diagram to identify a correlation between two variables.
- Use a statistical test – normal distribution
- Know the characteristics of normal and skewed distributions.
- Use statistical tables to determine significance.
- Understand measures of dispersion, including standard deviation and range.

Core Maths

- Core maths is a level 3 course about using maths to solve real-life problems.
- You'll be supported in learning about the maths content in Psychology mentioned previously.
- Equivalent size and points of an AS level. Some universities reduce their entrance requirements if you take this course.
- You'll also learn about financial maths (budgeting, mortgages, tax), spreadsheets and other real-life maths topics.

Wundt 1870s

Behaviourist approach 1910s

Cognitive approach 1960s

Biological approach 1980s

Psychodynamic approach 1900s

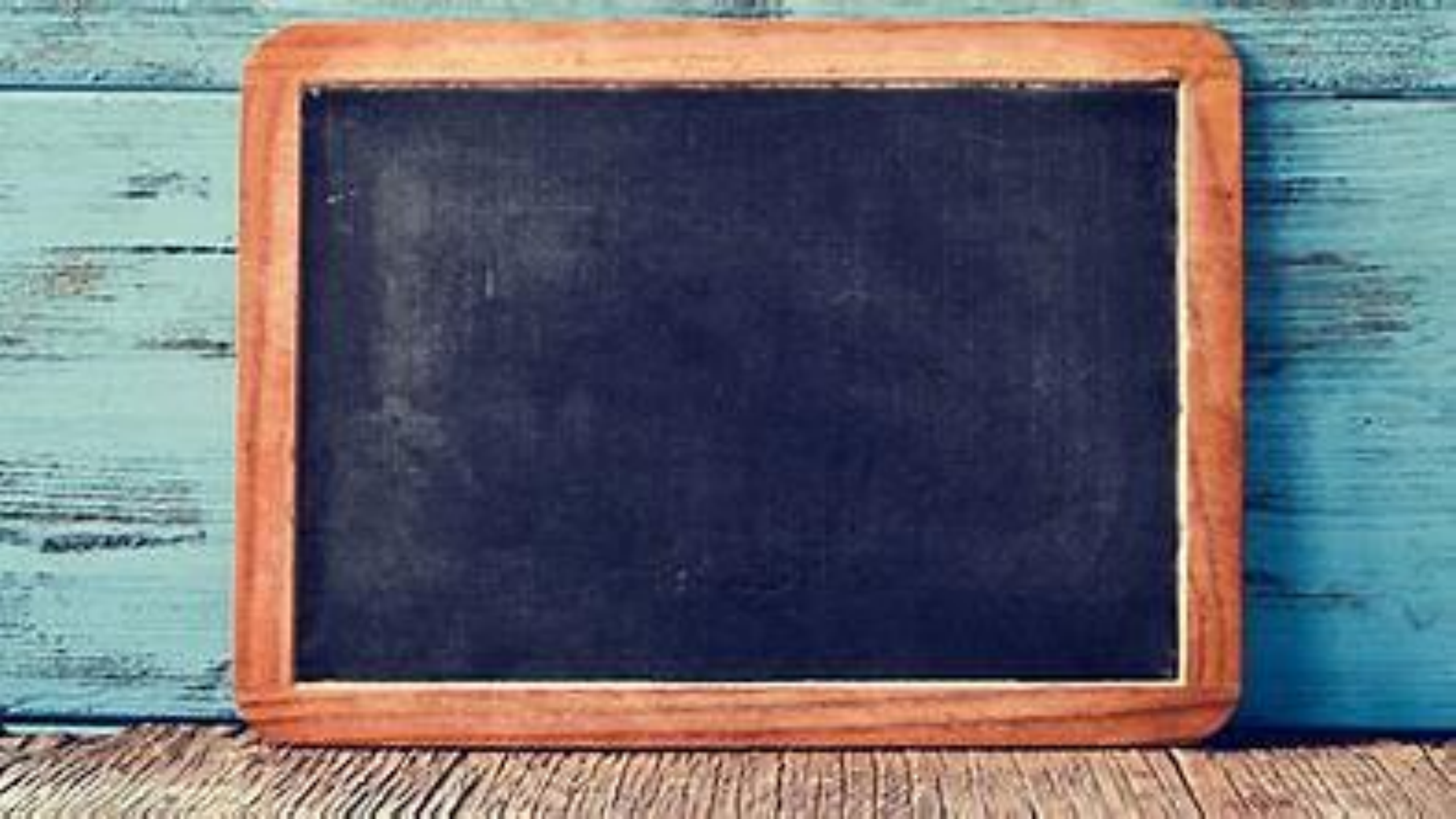
Humanistic approach 1950s

Social learning theory 1960s

Cognitive neuroscience 1980s

Wilhelm Wundt

- Wundt is known as 'the **father of psychology**'.
- He set up the first ***psychology laboratory*** in Liepzig, Germany in 1870s where he was the first person to conduct actual investigations into the human mind.




YELLOW
BLUE
RED
GREEN

- •Classical conditioning is learning through **association**
- •For example a <u>fear of bees</u>

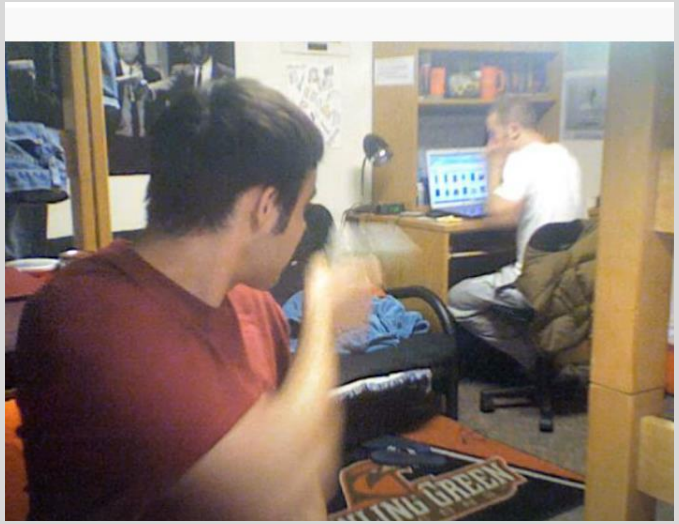
Bee = no fear

Sting = fear

Sting+ bee = fear

Bee= fear

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING IN ACTION!



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Do you think our mind works like a computer?

Does our mind work like a computer?

In silence I want you to count the number of Fs in the following text as quickly as possible, write this down and don’t discuss it.

Does our mind work like a computer?

In silence I want you to count the number of Fs in the following text as quickly as possible, write this down and don't discuss it.

FINISHED FLIES ARE THE
RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC
STUDY COMBINED WITH THE
EXPERIENCE OF YEARS

Does our mind work like a computer?

Does our mind work like a computer?

How many Fs?

Most tend to count 3 as they do not count the F's in of when there are 6 in total

FINISHED FLIES ARE THE
RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC
STUDY COMBINED WITH THE
EXPERIENCE OF YEARS

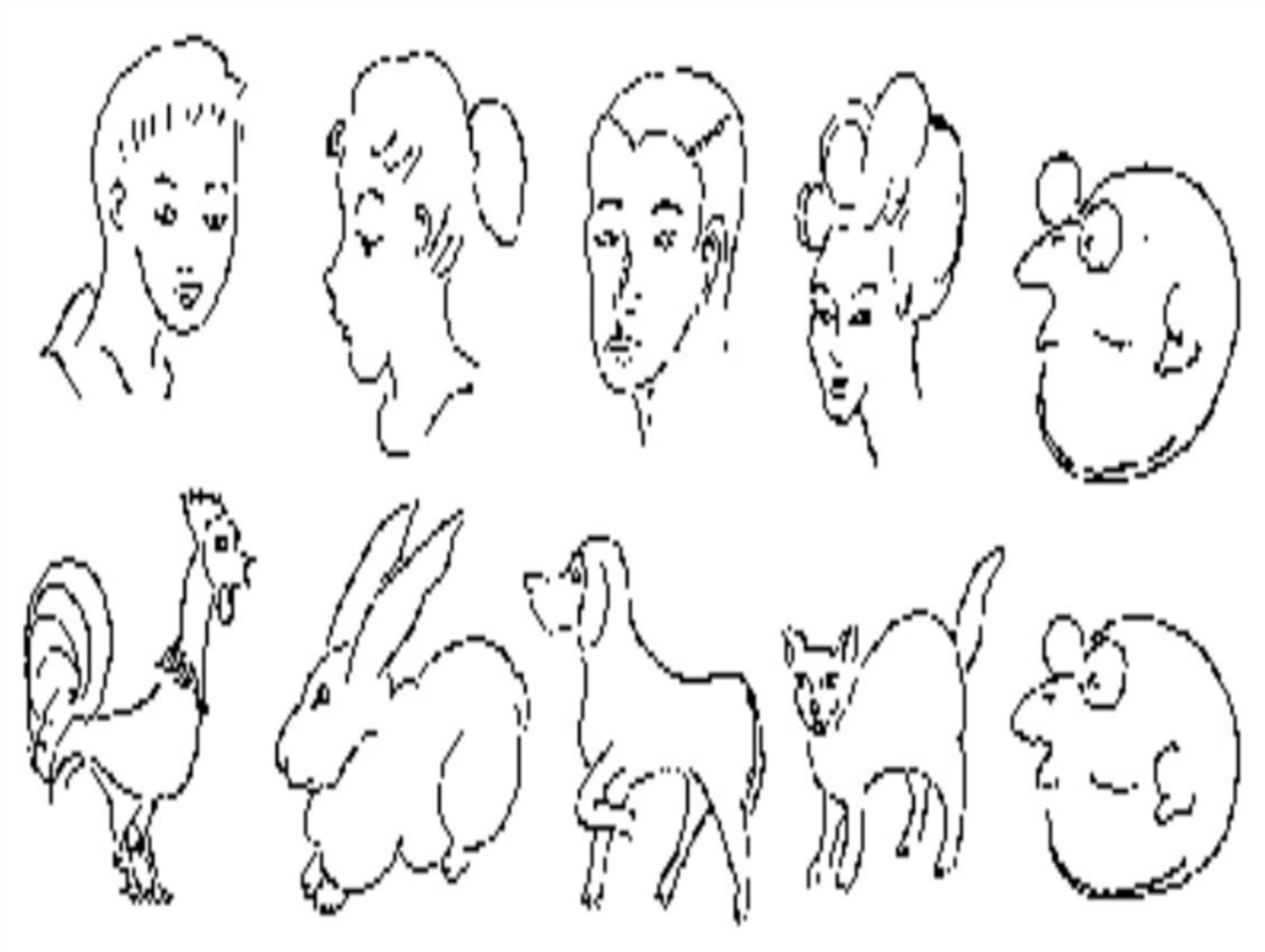
Why do you think this is? Does this support the idea that our minds work like computers?

Experiment

- I am going to split you into two groups
- Each group will be shown a series of pictures
- You will all then be shown one picture and I will ask you to write down what the last picture was

What is this?

What is this?



1 RED GREEN YELLOW BLUE

ORANGE PURPLE YELLOW GREEN

PINK PURPLE BLUE RED

BLACK GREEN RED PINK

RED YELLOW BLACK YELLOW


2
RED GREEN YELLOW BLUE
ORANGE PURPLE YELLOW GREEN
PINK PURPLE BLUE RED
BLACK GREEN RED PINK
RED YELLOW BLACK YELLOW

The Stroop effect:

The key observation is that it takes significantly longer and is more prone to errors to name the ink colour when the word itself represents a different colour (incongruent condition) compared to when the word and ink colour match (congruent condition).

Why it's difficult:

Reading words is an automatic process that we do without much conscious effort. The conflict between the automatic word recognition and the instructed task of naming the ink colour creates interference, slowing down the process.

Uses in research and clinical settings:

The Stroop test is widely used in research to study cognitive processes like selective attention, inhibition, and executive function. It's also used in clinical settings to assess cognitive deficits in various disorders, including ADHD and Alzheimer's disease.

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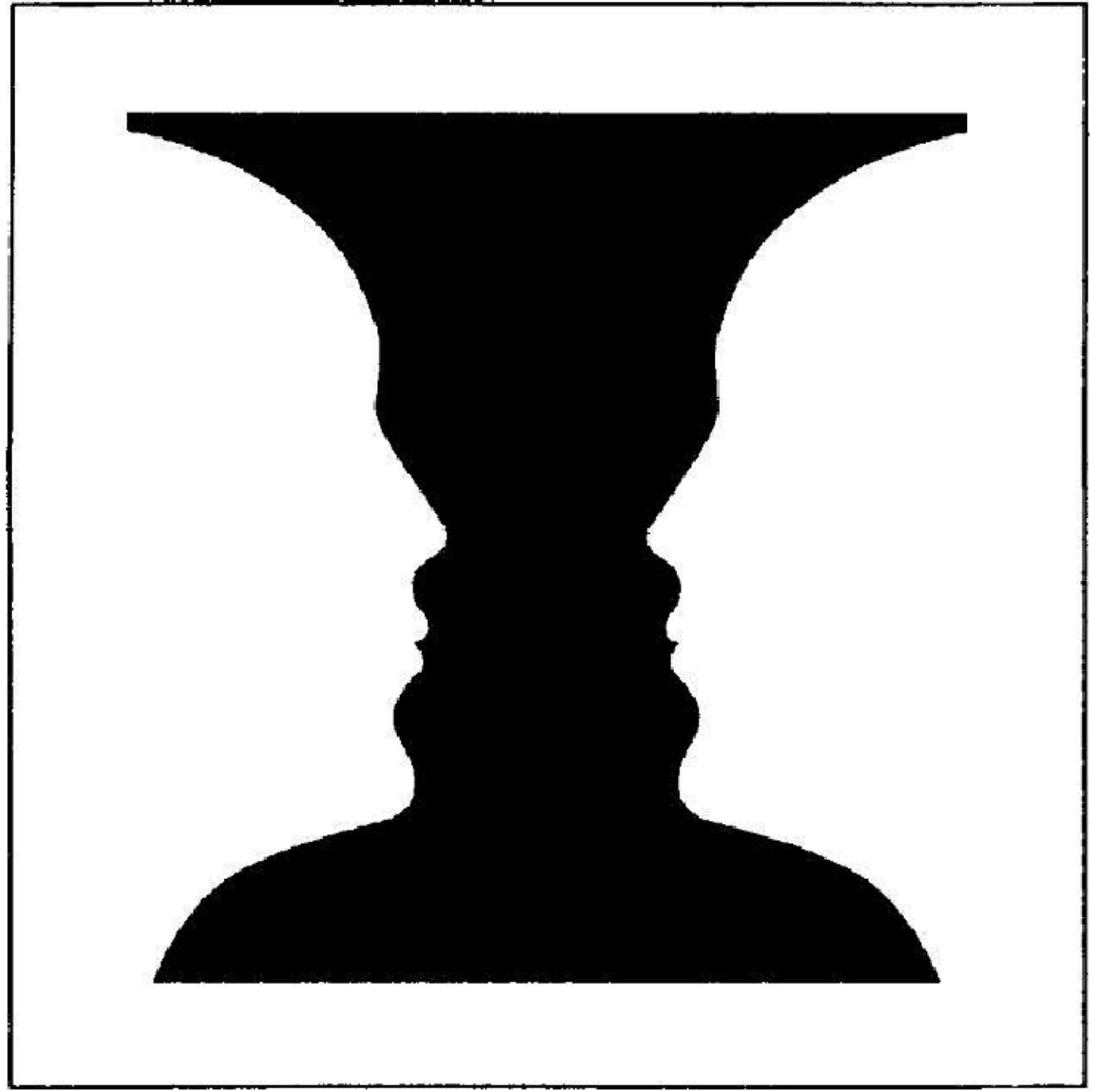
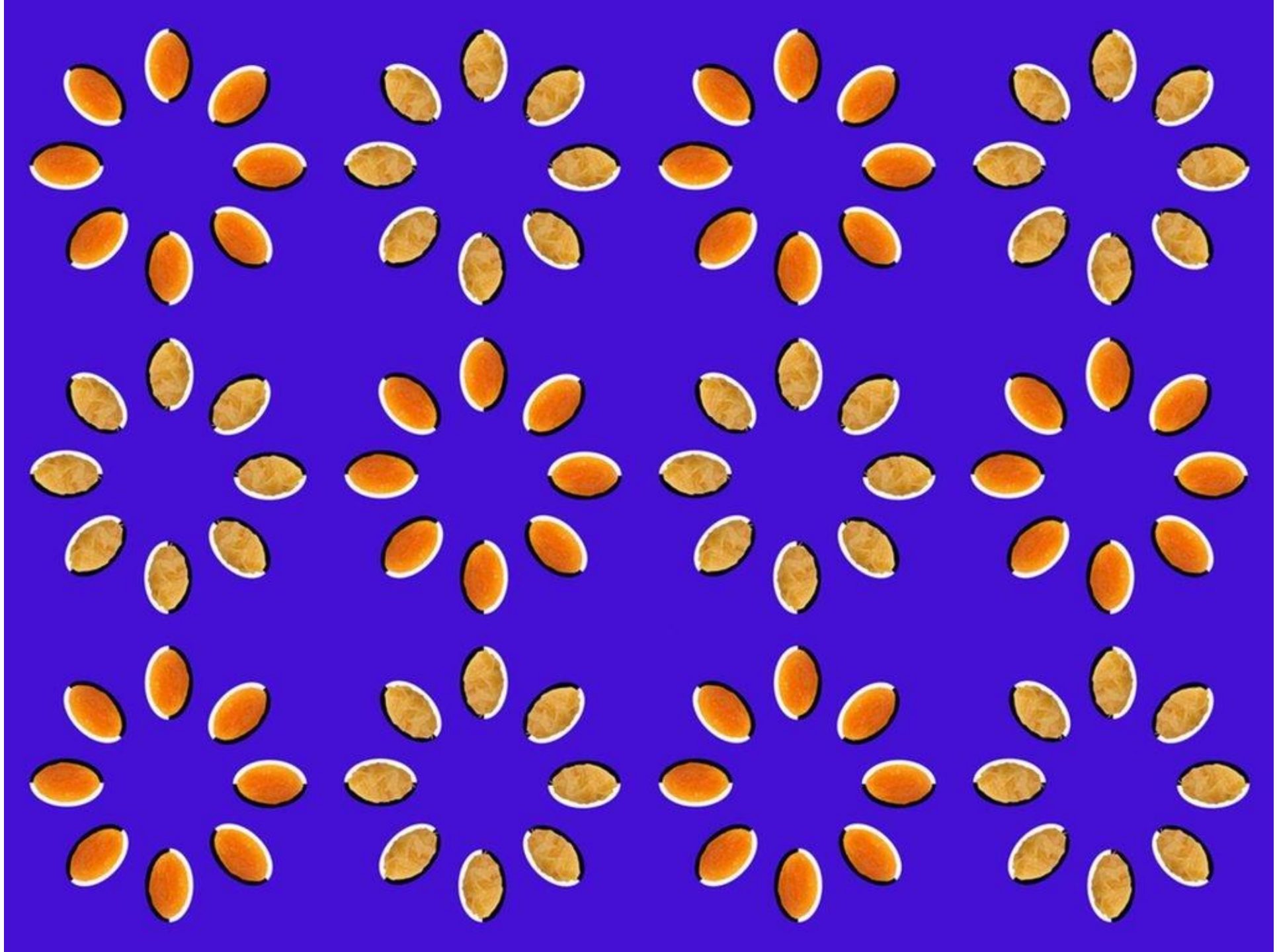


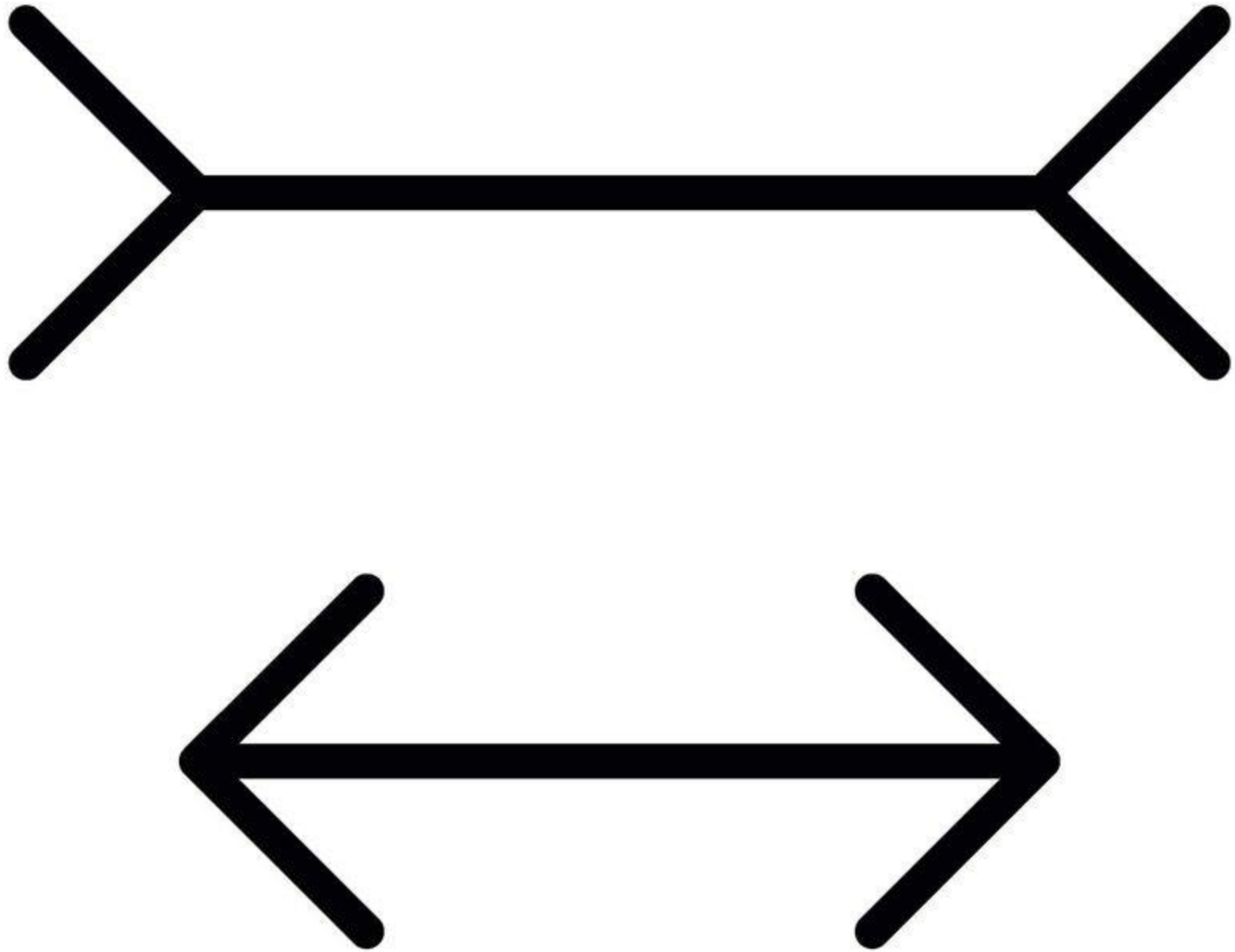
Types of visual illusions

Ambiguity: Images with multiple interpretations can lead to the brain "flipping" between them.



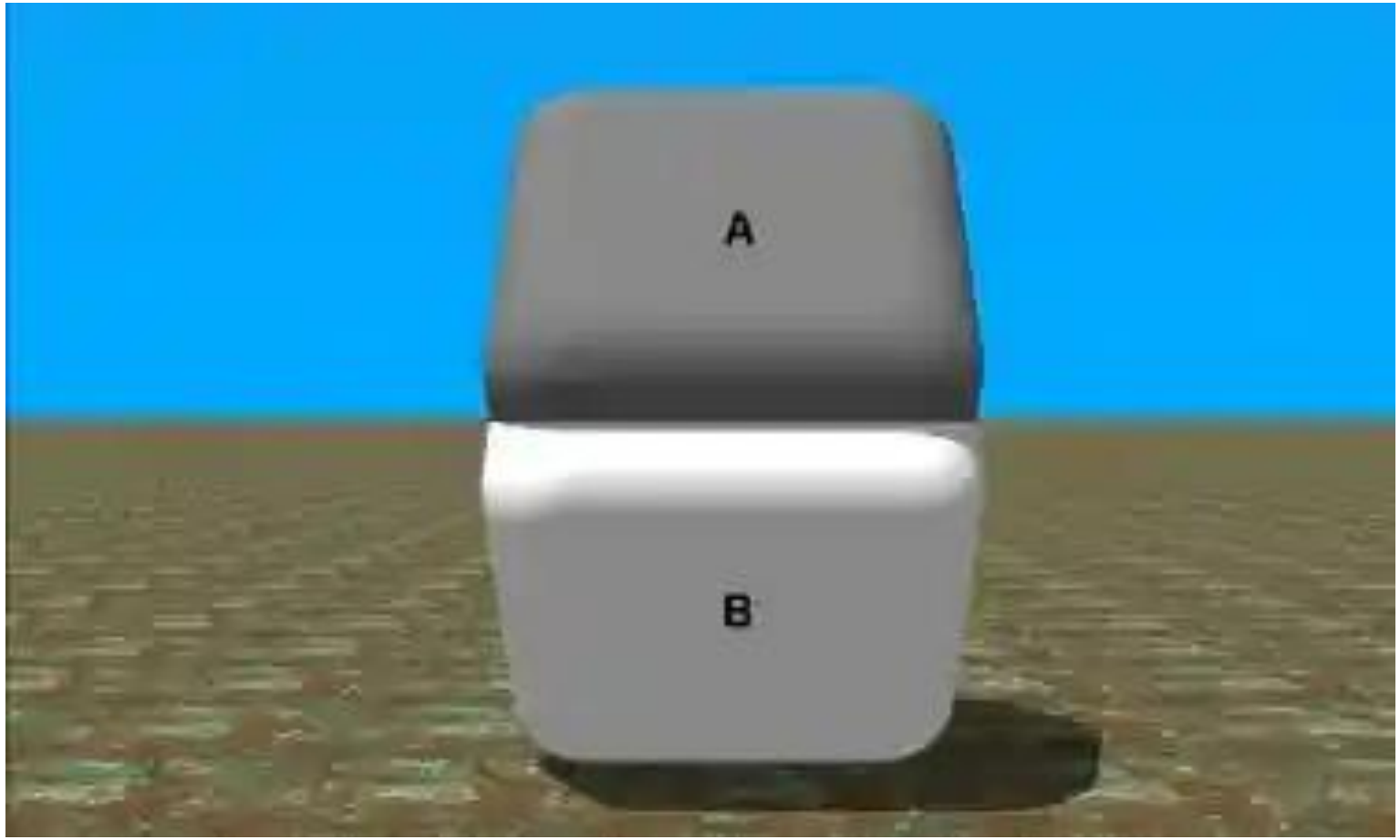
Types of visual illusions

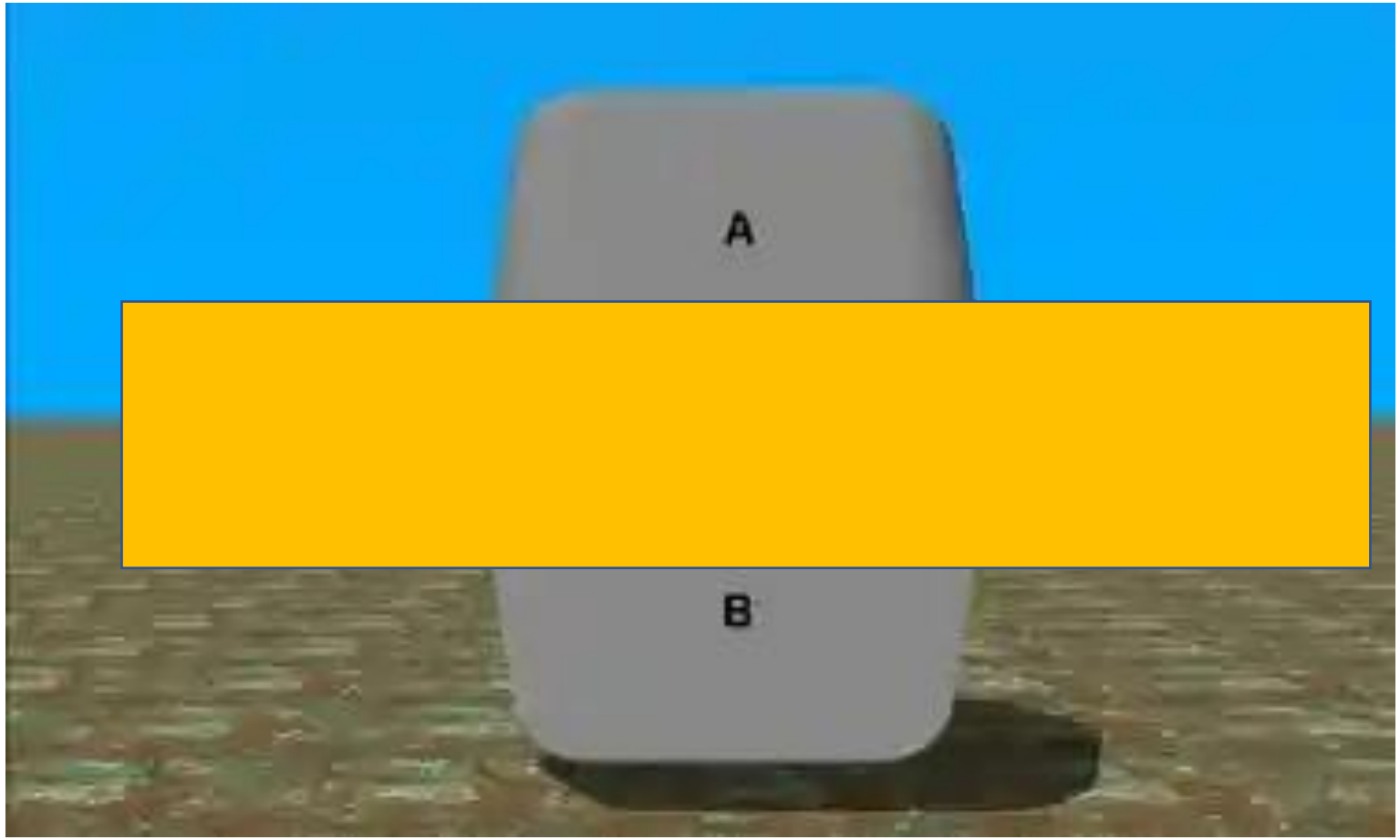
Motion Illusions: Fast eye movements (saccades) can create the impression of motion even when the image is static.

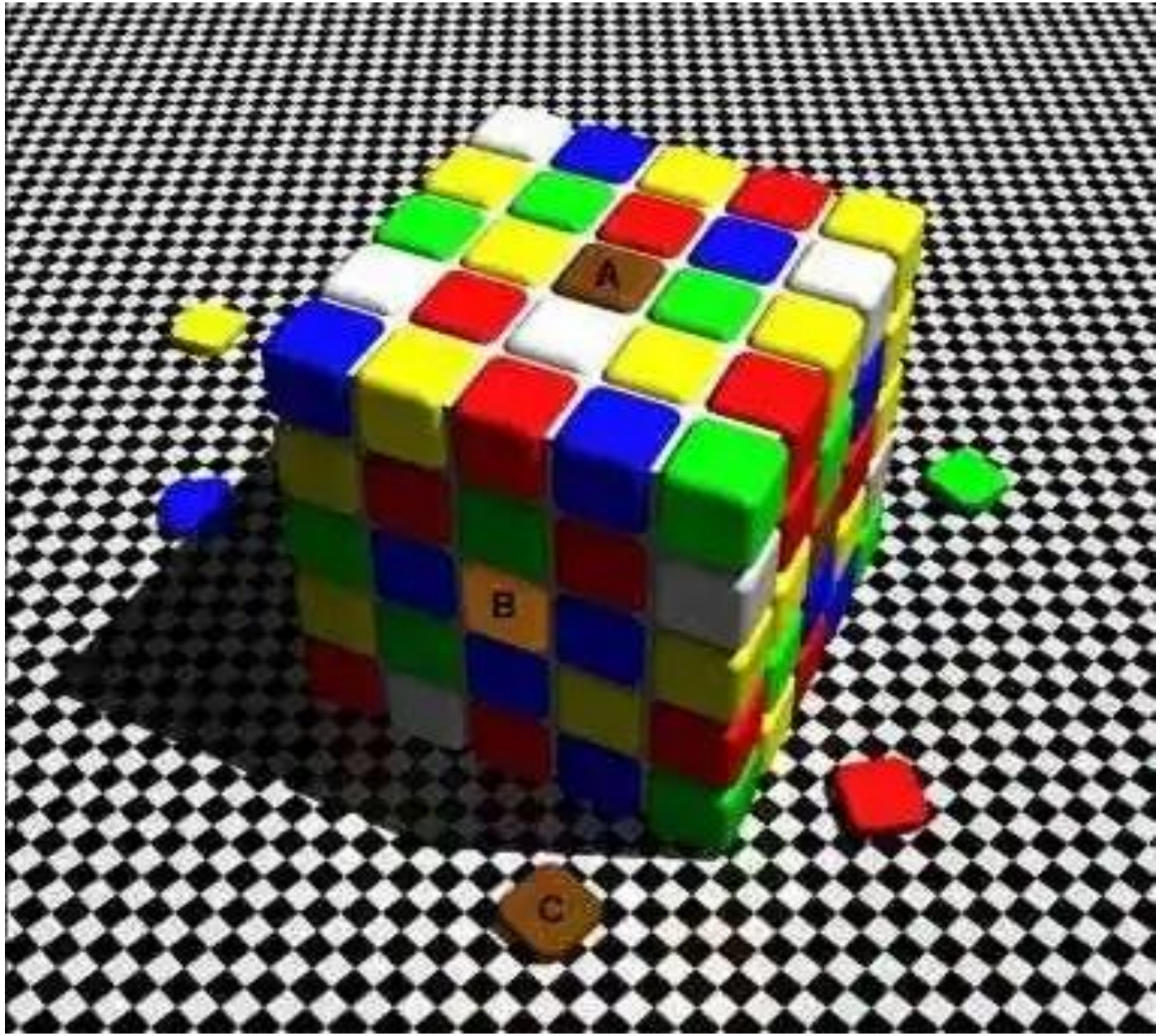


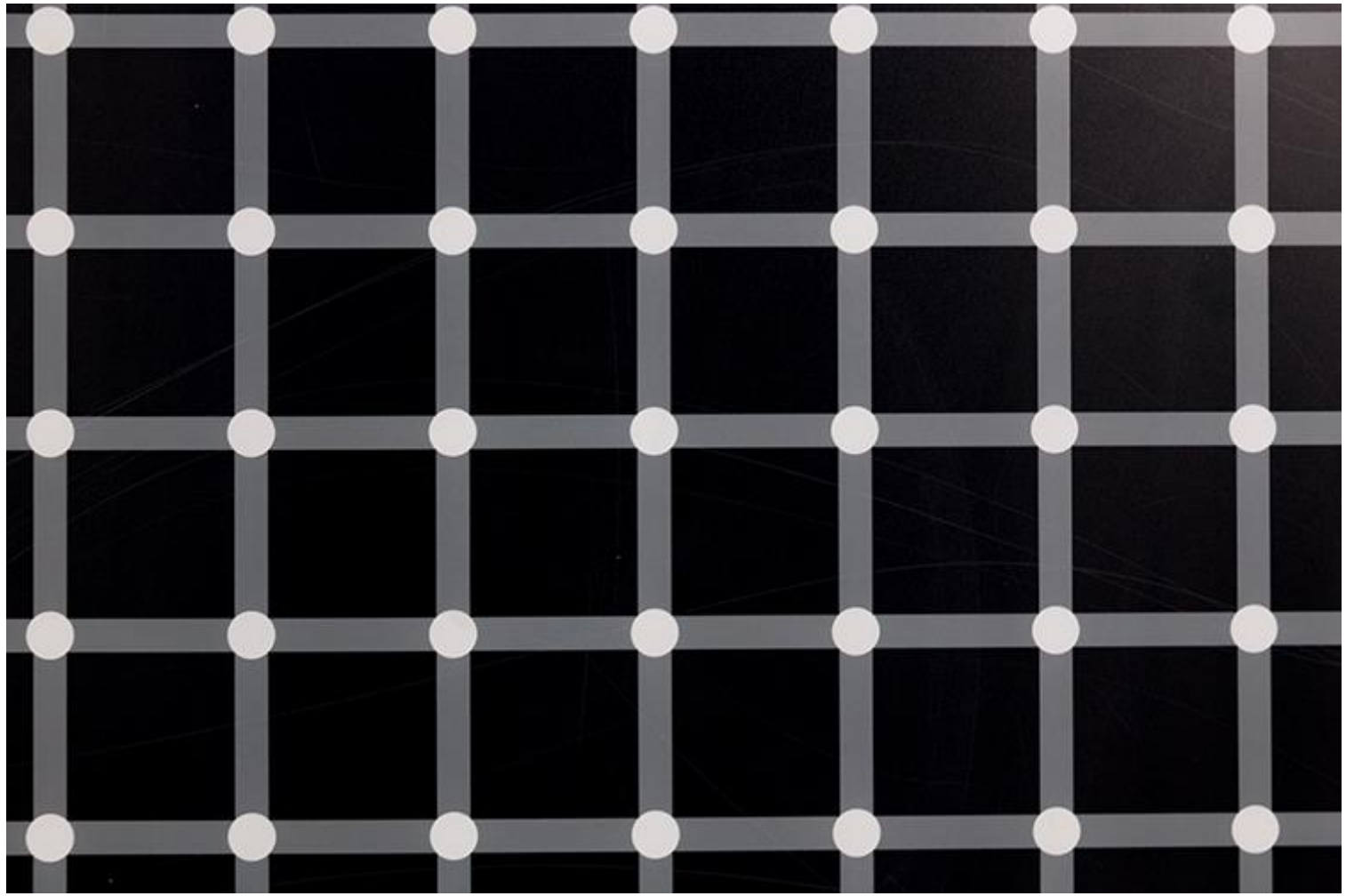
Types of visual illusions

Cognitive Illusions: These rely on the brain's inferences and interpretations, such as the Müller-Lyer illusion where lines appear different lengths due to arrows.


A
B


A
B

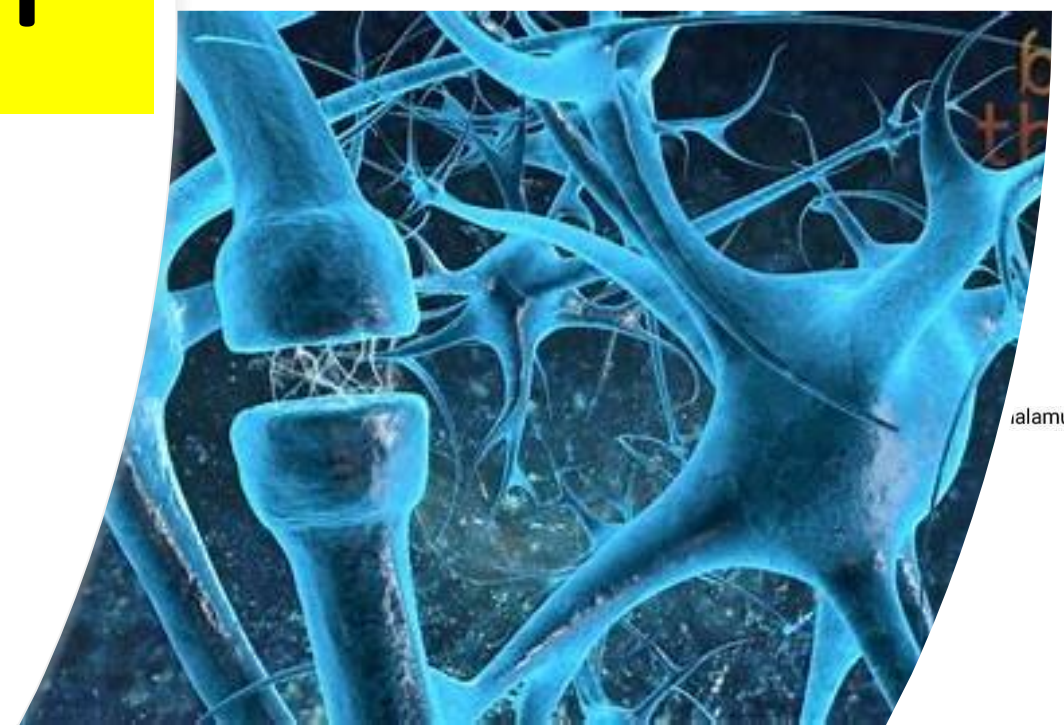

A
B
C

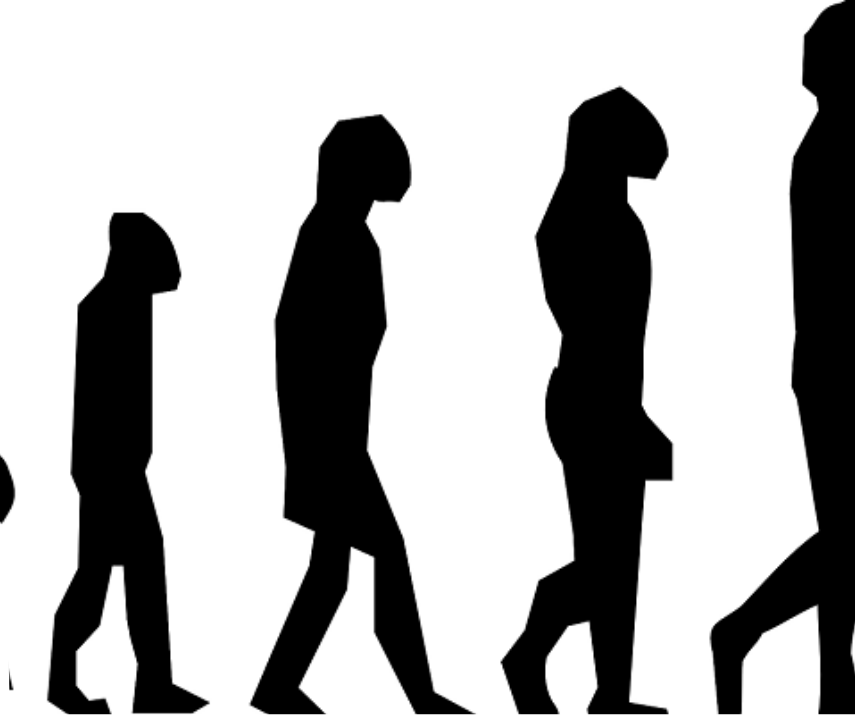


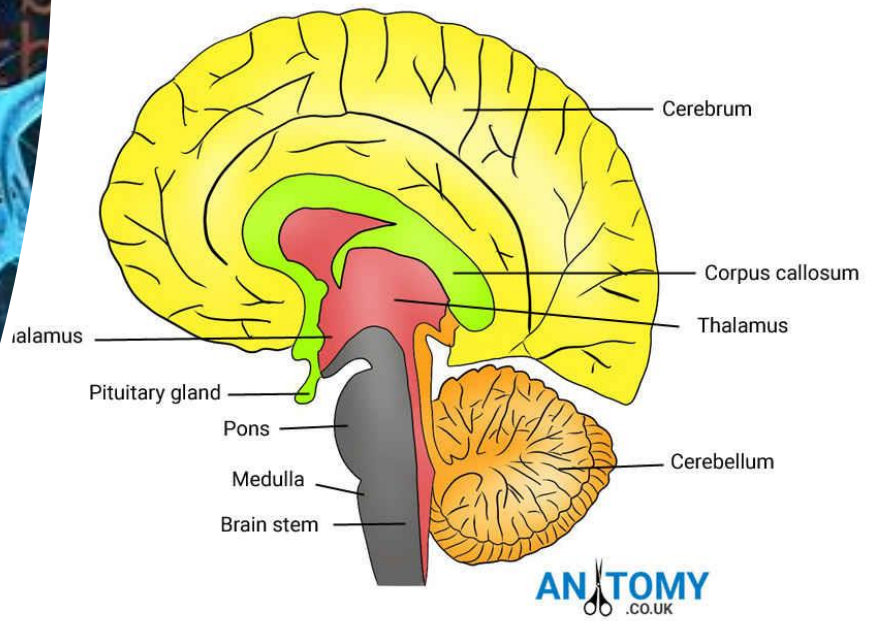
Types of visual illusions

Physiological Illusions: These are caused by sensory overload or imbalance, such as in the Hermann grid illusion.

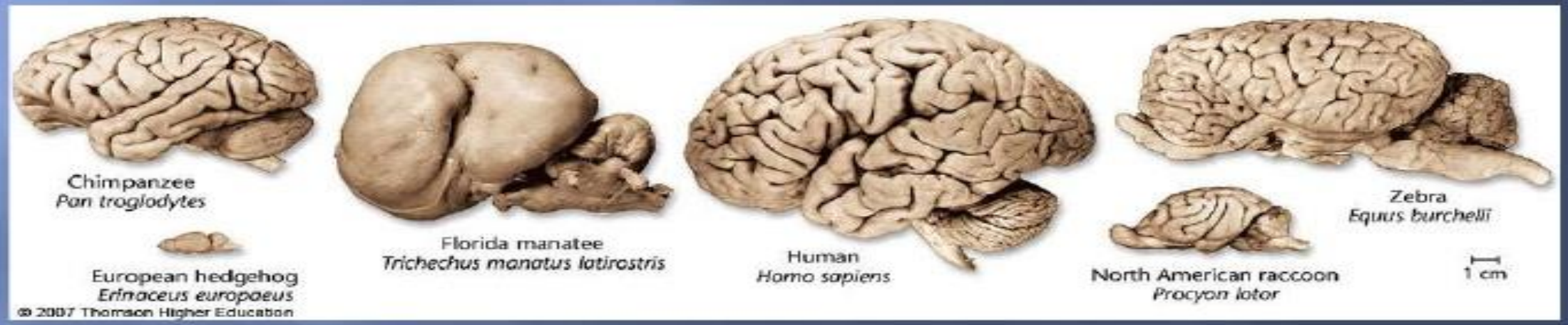
Behaviour





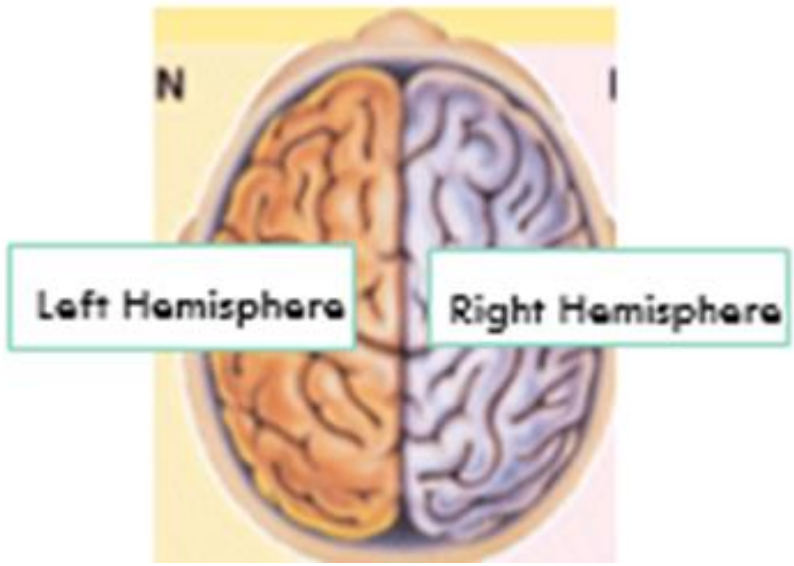

Cerebrum
Corpus callosum
Thalamus
ıalamus
Pituitary gland
Pons
Cerebellum
Medulla
Brain stem
ANATOMY
.CO.UK

In humans, the cerebral cortex is larger than in other animals and has more folds than the cerebral cortexes of other animals.

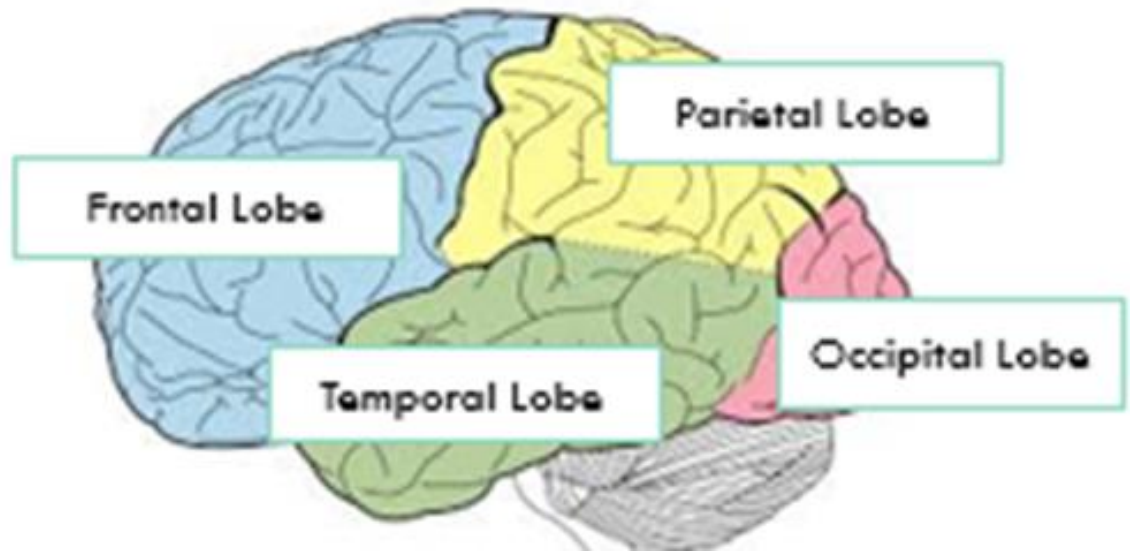


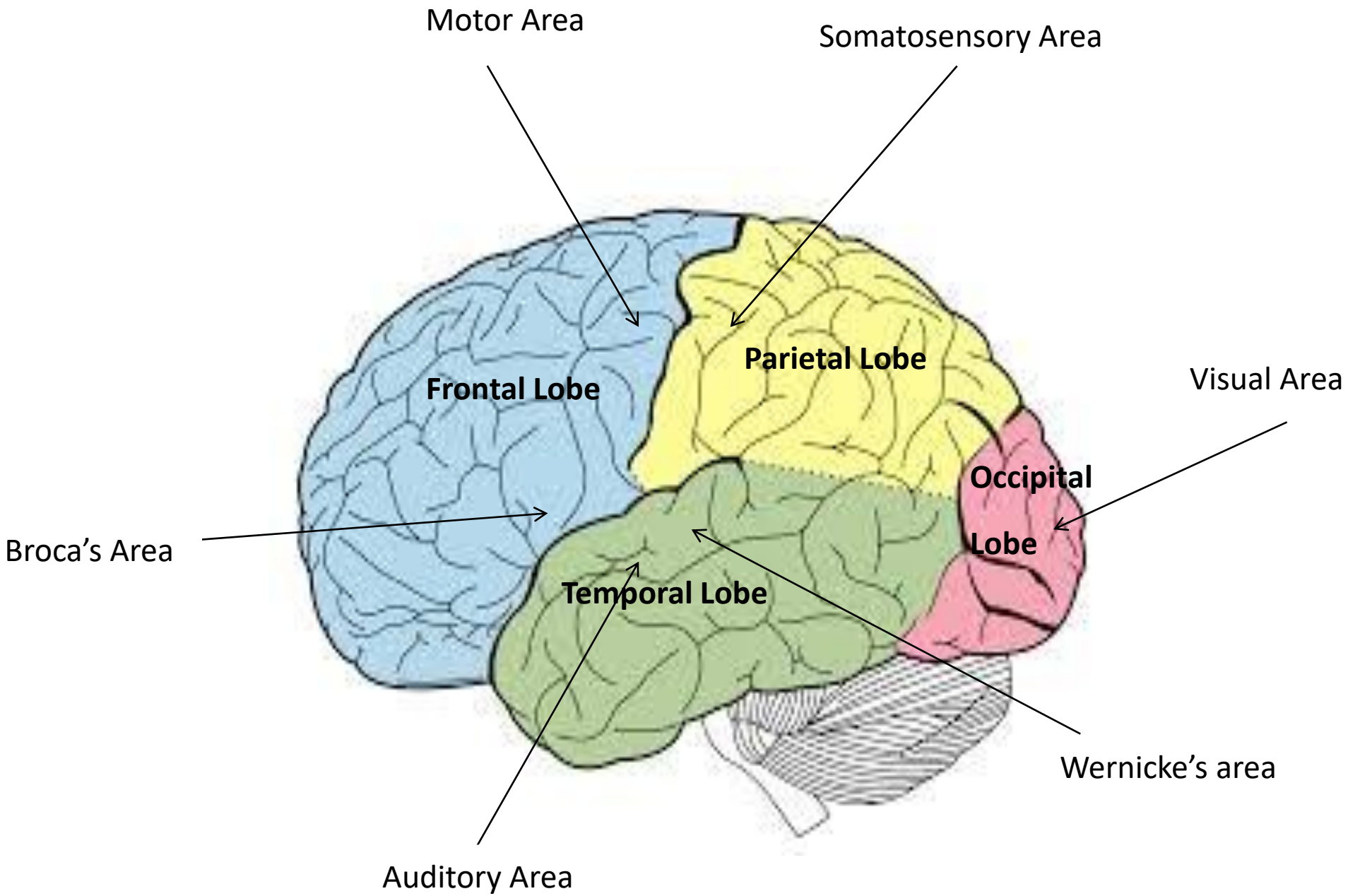
Comparison of the cerebral cortexes of different mammals.

The ***brain is divided into two symmetrical halves*** called the left and the right hemisphere



The cortex for both hemispheres is sub-divided in to four lobes




Motor Area
Somatosensory Area
Frontal Lobe
Parietal Lobe
Visual Area
Occipital Lobe
Broca's Area
Temporal Lobe
Wernicke's area
Auditory Area

Let’s make a brain hat model of the brain!