




Getting Ready for A level Psychology

Name

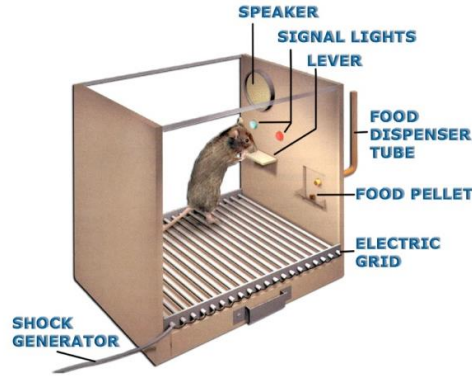
Please complete this booklet as you work through the associated slides.

Slide 3	Identify 1 topic from year 12 and 1 topic from year 13 that you think look the most interesting
Slide 5	AO1 – rewards marks for
	AO2 – rewards marks for
	AO3 – rewards marks for
Slide 6	Name the 6 Psychological Approaches that you will learn about as part of your A level * * * * * *

<p>Slide 8</p> <p>I have done this example for you</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biopsychology Key Study: Maguire (2000) London Taxi Drivers</p> 
<p>Aim:</p>	<p>To discover whether life experiences (eg. The job a person does) results in physical changes in the brain.</p>
<p>Method:</p>	<p>Natural Experiment: London Taxi drivers are required to have an extensive knowledge of the roads around London. To receive a ‘black cab’ permit they have to pass an exam called ‘The Knowledge’. As such – London taxi drivers make much greater use of ‘spatial navigation’ skills than most people.</p> <p>Maguire sampled one group of London taxi drivers and another ‘control’ group of non taxi drivers. He and his colleagues used an MRI scanner to measure their grey matter (brain).</p> <p>Maguire compared the measurements to see if there were any differences in brain size between the two groups.</p>
<p>Results / Findings</p>	<p>Maguire found that the Posterior Hippocampi (a part of the brain associated with spatial navigation) was significantly larger amongst the taxi drivers.</p> <p>He also found that the size of the Posterior Hippocampus was positively correlated with the amount of time they had spent as a taxi driver (ie the longer time they spent as a taxi driver – the bigger their posterior hippocampus).</p>
<p>Evaluation: Strength, weakness or Real-World Application</p>	<p>As a natural experiment the Independent Variable (whether or not the participant is a taxi driver) is naturally occurring. This makes the experiment more valid as it is based on people’s real-life experiences.</p> <p>The Dependent Variable (brain size) can be measured objectively (ie it is not just a matter of opinion / personal judgement).</p>

Slide 10

Behaviourism Key Study: Skinner (1930's) Skinner Box experiments on positive and negative reinforcement



Aim:

Method:

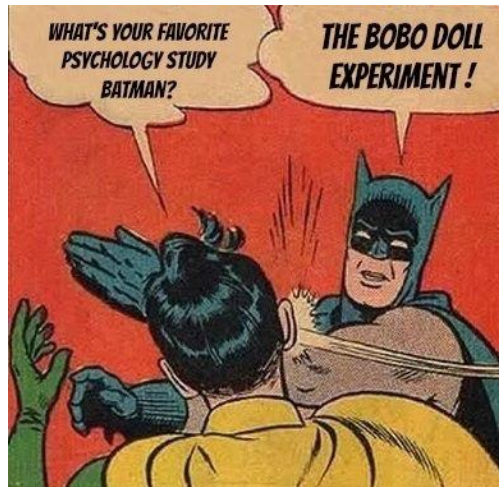
Experiment

Results / Findings

Evaluation:
Strength,
weakness or
Real-World
Application

Slide 12

Social Learning Key Study: **Bandura (1961) Bobo Doll Experiment**



Aim:

Method:

Experiment

Results /
Findings

Evaluation:
Strength,
weakness or
Real World
Application

Slide 14

Cognitive Psychology Key Study:
Loftus (1974) The Car Crash experiment



Aim:

Method:

Experiment

Results /
Findings

Evaluation:
Strength,
weakness or
Real World
Application

Slide 16

Psychodynamic Approach Key Study:
Freud (1885) Anna O Case Study



Aim:

Method:

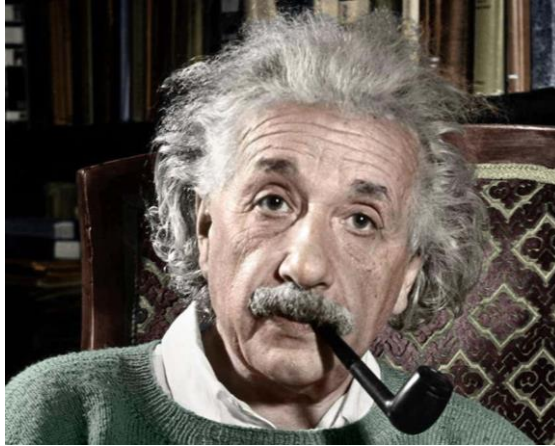
Case Study

Results /
Findings

Evaluation:
Strength,
weakness or
Real World
Application

Slide 18

Humanistic Approach Key Study:
**Maslow (1970) Biographical Analysis of 18
'self actualized' people**



Aim:

Method:

Biographic Analysis

Results /
Findings

Evaluation:
Strength,
weakness or
Real World
Application

Slides 19/ 20	The psychology books I have read this summer are
Slide 21	As preparation for A level Psychology I have watched....
Slides 23 / 24	I have listened to the following podcasts in relation to psychology (Remember – you can download and listen to podcasts in bed, when you go for a walk, on a long car journey, at the bus stop.....)
Slide 25	Psychology MOOC courses I have completed.
<p>Thank you for taking the time to complete this introductory course in A level psychology.</p> <p>Please save / print / keep as evidence. Your teachers would love to see this at the start of the course next year.</p>	