

A-Level Bridging Work

Psychology

The following tasks will enable you to prepare you for the A Level course. Please fill in the table and get it signed off by someone at home who has seen you do the following. Note down the date and amount of time. Use the digital textbook we will be using next year - AQA psychology for A-Level Year 1. To access the online copy, go to <https://www.illuminate.digital>, Username- swells and password- student

Please complete Activity 1 – 4 To prepare you for your A-Level in Psychology you will be set 4 tasks, you will need to complete these and bring them to school to show your teacher when you return in September.

Task one: Different Approaches and research methods: Create a summary of the topics below and fill in the glossary with definitions.

Origins of Psychology; The Behavioural Approach; The Cognitive Approach and The Biological Approach. Use the back of this booklet to do this work. **You could write about research studies form each area listed above, e.g. classical conditioning—research has been conducted by Pavlov.**

Task two: Biopsychology Create an illustrated poster of the brain with labels that describe the **location** and **functions** of these parts of the brain:

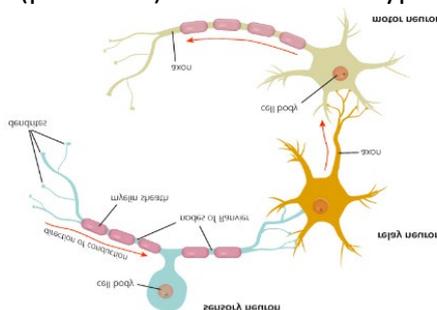
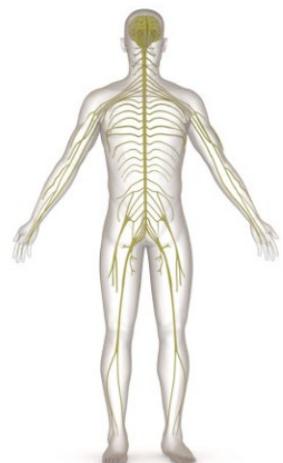
- Auditory area
- Broca's area
- Motor Area
- Somatosensory Area
- Visual Area
- Wernicke's area



You also need to know about the endocrine system (p114-115) and 3 different types of neurons (p116-117)

Please choose one of the following tasks to show your learning.

- 1) Draw the endocrine system (p114-115) and 3 different types of neurons and label it.
- 2) Make notes of the endocrine system (p114-115) and 3 different types of neurons.



Task 3: Shocking Studies Create an illustrated summary of four or more of these studies in Psychology.

What did the researchers do and what did we learn from them?

- Robbers Cave Experiment (Sherif, 1954)
- Magical Number Seven (Miller, 1956)
- Harlow's Monkeys (Harlow, 1958)
- Shock Studies (Milgram, 1961 and more)
- Bobo Dolls (Bandura, 1963 and more)
- A Class Divided (Elliott, 1968)
- Split Brain Study (Sperry, 1968)
- Stanford Prison Experiment (Zimbardo, 1973)
- The Marshmallow Test (Mischel, 1972)
- On Being Sane in Insane Places (Rosenhan, 1973)
- Car Crash (Loftus & Palmer, 1974)
- Invisible Gorilla (Simons & Chabris, 1999)

Task four: Psychopathology create an illustrated guide to five different phobias

You need to find 5 different phobias that you will need to research using the internet

1. for any FIVE phobias, research the following **facts**:

- What is the phobia called?
- What does the name mean?
- What triggers the phobia?
- What reaction does the phobia cause?
- How does the phobia affect a person's life?
- Include **pictures**

2. Include a **case study example**, from the media, your own experience, or friends and family (respect confidentiality and change their names)

- What triggers it?
- How do they react?
- How does it affect their life?
- When did it start?
- Do they know why they have the phobia?
- Have they tried any treatments?

3. Explore the **psychology of phobias** in more depth:

- What is the difference between a phobia and a normal dislike or fear, e.g. of exams, or snakes?
- What causes phobias: learning or genetics? What evidence is there on either side?
- How can phobias be treated? What methods are most effective?



The Case of Little Albert, Watson & Rayner, 1920– Watch the following clip

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hBfnXACsOI> and fill in the gaps

Aim: The aim of the study was to see whether it was possible to create a _____ in a child by using _____. They also wanted to see if the fear could be _____ to other animals or objects.

Procedure: Watson & Rayner used a _____ to test their theory. When Little Albert was about _____ old, Watson & Rayner presented him with a range of stimuli (e.g. a rabbit, monkey, burning newspaper, _____) and he showed no fear of any of them.

When Little Albert was _____ and three days old, the experimental procedure began. The _____ was presented to Albert. He began to reach for it with his left hand. Just as his hand touched the animal the _____ was struck immediately behind his head, making a loud noise. The infant jumped violently and fell forward, burying his face in the mattress, showing a _____ reaction. A week later Watson and Rayner did five more conditioning trials - banging the steel bar behind Little Albert's head as he was presented with the rat.

Results: After the fifth trial, the _____ was presented alone and Little Albert showed a _____ by crying. Watson & Rayner then tested his response to other items such as a rabbit, a fur coat and a _____. Albert showed a _____ response to all of these items. Therefore, his phobia had _____ onto other objects. Little Albert was removed from the study before Watson & Rayner had the opportunity to remove the _____ emotional response.

Conclusion: Watson & Rayner were able to create a _____ in a child which persisted for more than a month. They believed that the phobia was 'likely to persist indefinitely'.

1. <i>white rat</i>	7. <i>white rat</i>	13. <i>white rat</i>
2. <i>Father Christmas mask</i>	8. <i>generalised</i>	14. <i>nine months</i>
3. <i>classical conditioning</i>	9. <i>phobia</i>	15. <i>phobia</i>
4. <i>eleven months</i>	10. <i>conditioned</i>	16. <i>conditioned response</i>
5. <i>fear</i>	11. <i>laboratory experiment</i>	17. <i>fear</i>
6. <i>steel bar</i>	12. <i>generalised</i>	

Origins of Psychology

Who is Wilhelm Wundt - what is he known for?

What is meant by introspection?

What is the emergence of science?

The Behavioural approach

Define classical conditioning

Define operant conditioning

Define Social learning theory

The Cognitive approach

Define a schema in cognitive psychology

What is cognitive neuroscience?

Define the role of the theoretical and computer models in psychology.

The Biological approach

What are genotypes and phenotypes?

What are neurotransmitters?

What is the role of serotonin and dopamine?

What are hormones?

What is the role of testosterone?

Essential Research methods key terms

Find out the definitions for the following key terms

Hypothesis	
Aim	
Lab experiment	
Field experiment	
Natural experiment	
Quasi experiment	
Naturalistic observation	
Controlled observation	
Behavioural categories	
Overt observation	
Covert observation	
Sample	

Random sample	
Opportunity sample	
Stratified sample	
Volunteer sample	
Self-report technique	
Structured interview	
Unstructured interview	
Social desirability bias	
Pilot study	
Qualitative data	
Quantitative data	
Primary data	

Validity	
Reliability	
Ethics	
Peer review	
Counterbalancing	
Single/double blind	
Randomisation	
Extraneous variable	
Demand characteristics	
Investigator effects	
Experimental design	
Repeated measures	
Matched pairs	

Independent groups	
Order effects	

Finally, if you are serious about taking your Psychology learning even further...

Read

The Lucifer Effect by Phillip Zimbardo

The Psychopath test by Jon Ronson (or any of his other books)

Reaching down the Rabbit Hole: extraordinary Journeys into the Human Brain by Dr Allan Ropper and Brain David Burrell

Elephants on Acid: And Other Bizarre Experiments by Alex Boese

Mistakes Were Made (But Not By Me) by Carol Travis and Elliot Aronson

The Happiness Hypothesis by Jonathan Haidt

The Private Life of the Brain by Susan Greenfield

The Man who mistook his Wife For a Hat by Oliver Sacks

Watch

Ted talks- <https://www.ted.com/search?q=psychology> <https://www.ted.com/search?q=jon+ronson>

You tube- <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOPRkzVLY0jJY-uHOH9KVU6>

Browse

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/a-level-psychology.html>

<https://www.psychologywizard.net/>

Listen

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/a-level-psychology.html>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006qxx9/episodes/downloads>

<https://personalityhacker.com/ph-podcast/>

<https://soundcloud.com/psychologyin10minutes>

<https://digest.bps.org.uk/podcast/>

Forensic Psychology- <https://serialpodcast.org/>

Neuroscience- <https://brainsciencepodcast.com/>

