

YEAR 12 – BRIDGING UNITS

# A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY



ST HILDA'S  
COLLEGE

The 6<sup>th</sup> Form  
@ St Hilda's

BRIDGING  
UNITS

Name:

Anything is

POSSIBLE

Please complete this pack by Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> September.

## Part one: Busting Psychology Myths



Scan the QR Code and watch the clip to help you:

SCAN ME



**Outline 3 examples of Psychology Myths and how they have been debunked**


## Part two: Introduction to Psychological Approaches

SCAN ME

Scan the QR Code and watch the clip to help you:



**What does the word Psychology mean? (Previously and today).**

**Who was the first Psychologist?**

**What techniques did Freud use to try and treat his patients?**

**What influences our personality according to Freud?**

**Name some of the main Behaviourist psychologists:**

**Name at least 3 other branches of Psychology:**



## Part three: Psychopathology

Sign up with the Seneca Learning website site



SCAN ME


Use these self-guided units teach yourself about different definitions of abnormality.

<p><a href="#">1st &amp; 2nd ways to define abnormality</a></p> <p>SCAN ME</p> 	<p>Summary of each definition with examples:</p>
<p><a href="#">3rd and 4th Ways to define abnormality</a></p> <p>SCAN ME</p> 	<p>Summary of each definition with examples:</p>

### [Stacey Dooley - On the Psych Ward](#)

Pick one of the patients and decide which of the above definitions fit and why.

SCAN ME



## Part four: Memory

Use these self-guided units teach yourself about the Multi-Store Model of Memory

SCAN ME



Research, draw and annotate the Multi-store model of Memory:

Listen to the Ted Talk and explain the main issue about human memory in relation to the accuracy of Eyewitness testimony:

SCAN ME



Extension:

Research the Loftus & Palmer Car crash Experiment (1974)



Anything is

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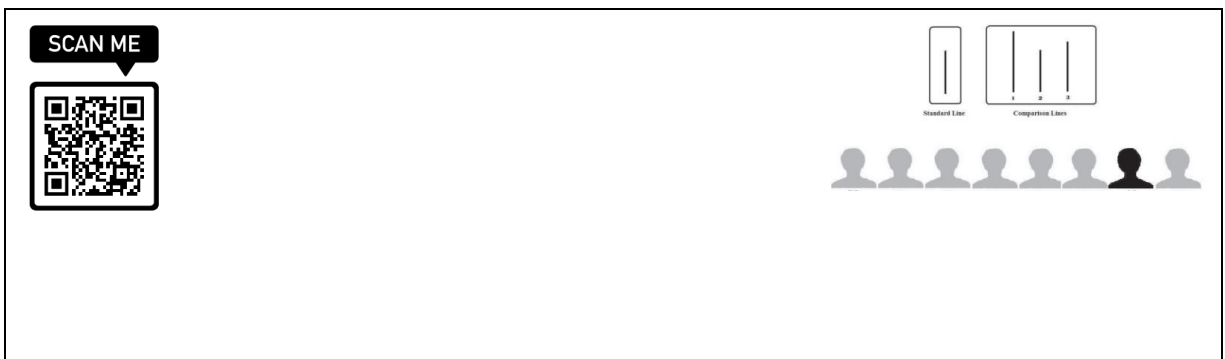
## Part five: Social Influence

Use these self-guided units to teach yourself about Conformity & the Asch study



What is meant by the term conformity? What different types are there? Can you give examples to demonstrate your understanding?

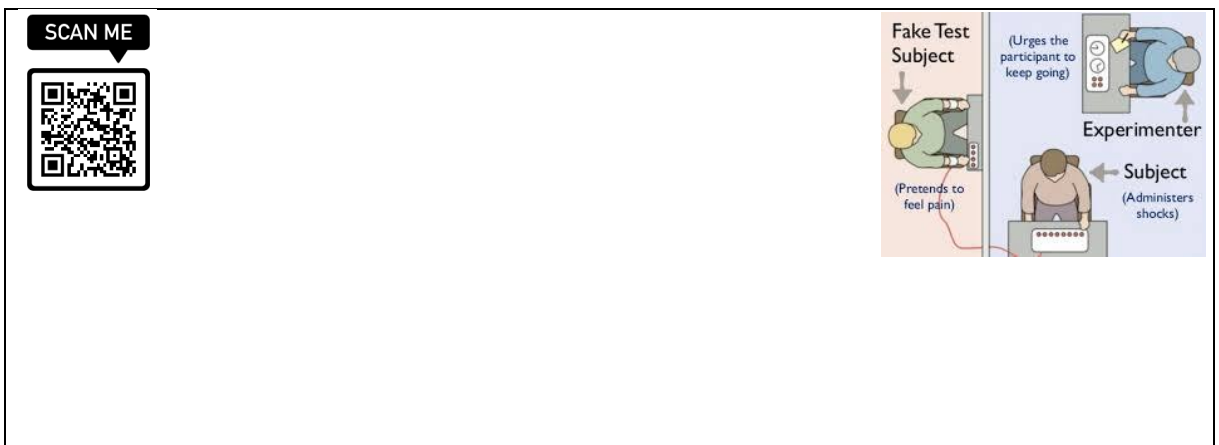
How did the Asch study show conformity?



Use these self-guided units teach yourself about Obedience & the Milgram study



What were Milgram's original results and conclusion? Why was it so controversial?

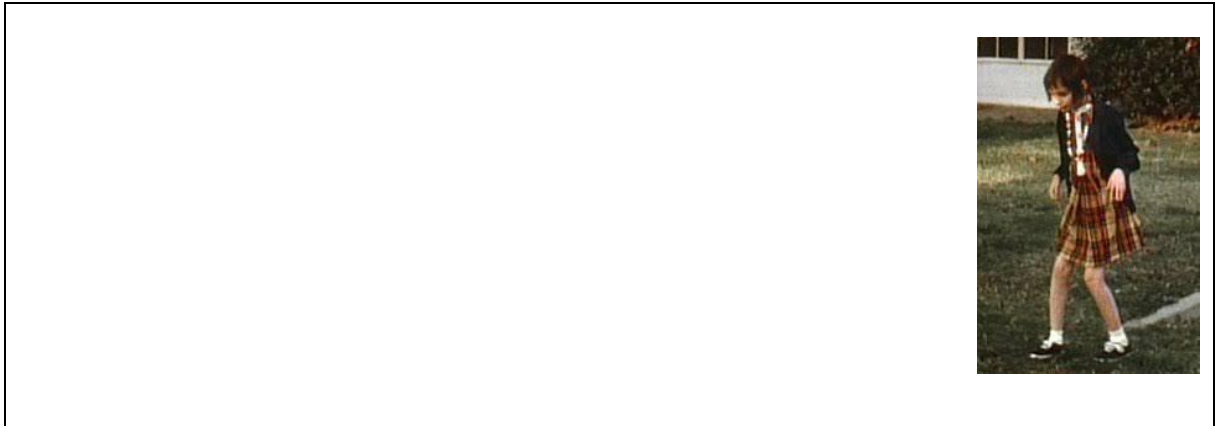


## Part six: Attachment

### [Case study of Genie - Impact of Neglect](#)

Watch the video clip and explain the main issues with neglect for development

SCAN ME

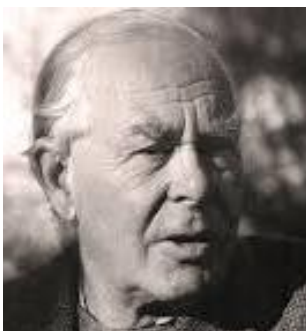
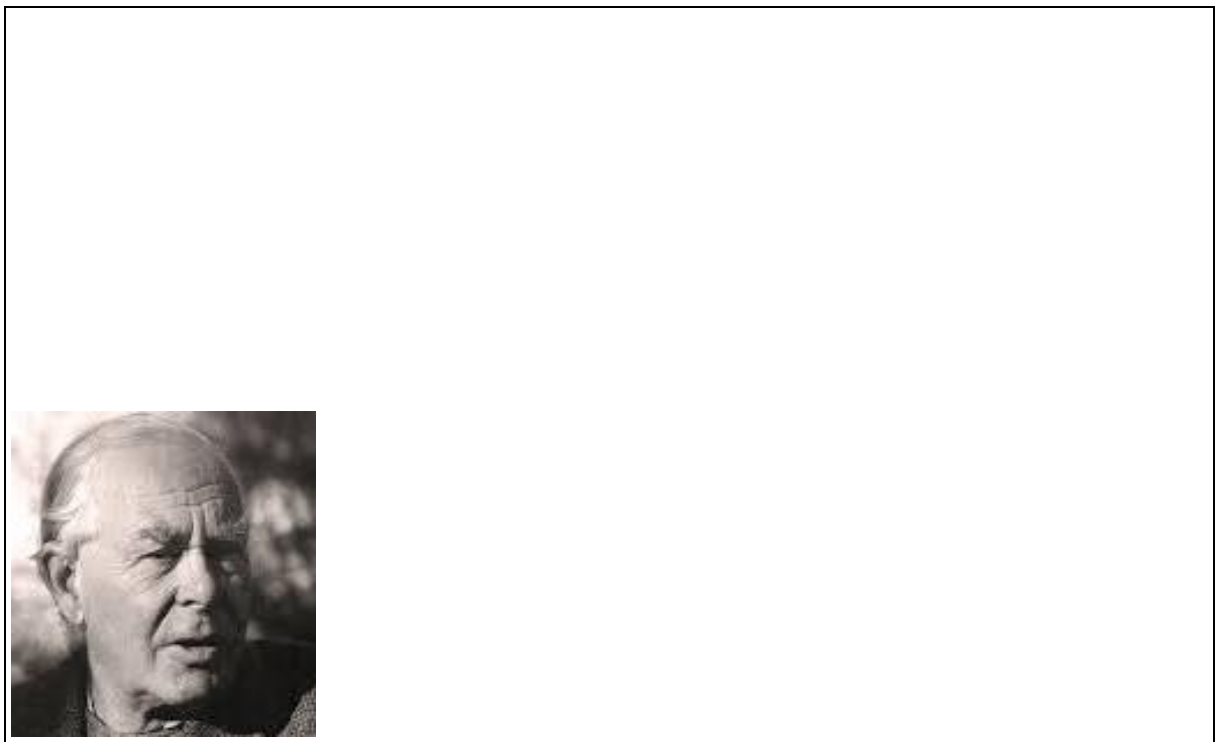


Use these self-guided units to teach yourself about Bowlby's Theory of Maternal Deprivation

SCAN ME



Summary of Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation:



Anything is

POSSIBLE

## Part seven: Research Methods

Use the Seneca website site to teach yourself about research methods. Test your understanding with the End of Topic test!



Name the main types of experiments:



What are the main ethical issues a psychologist needs to consider when conducting research?



Which exp do you think is the most unethical and explain why?



## Part seven: Conduct your own research



Psychology is a science and therefore involves conducting experimental (and non-experimental) research to support theories. As a Psychologist you will undertake your own experiments/research into areas that interest you.

You are going to conduct your own reaction time experiment:

Step 1) Choose of 2 groups of people that you believe may have *differing abilities of reaction time*.

This could include:

- Males Vs Females
- Older people Vs Younger people
- Athletes Vs non-athletes etc.
- Dominant hand Vs Non-dominant hand
- Alert (e.g. caffeine/sugar) Vs tired/non-alert
- AM Vs PM (time of day)

### INSTRUCTIONS

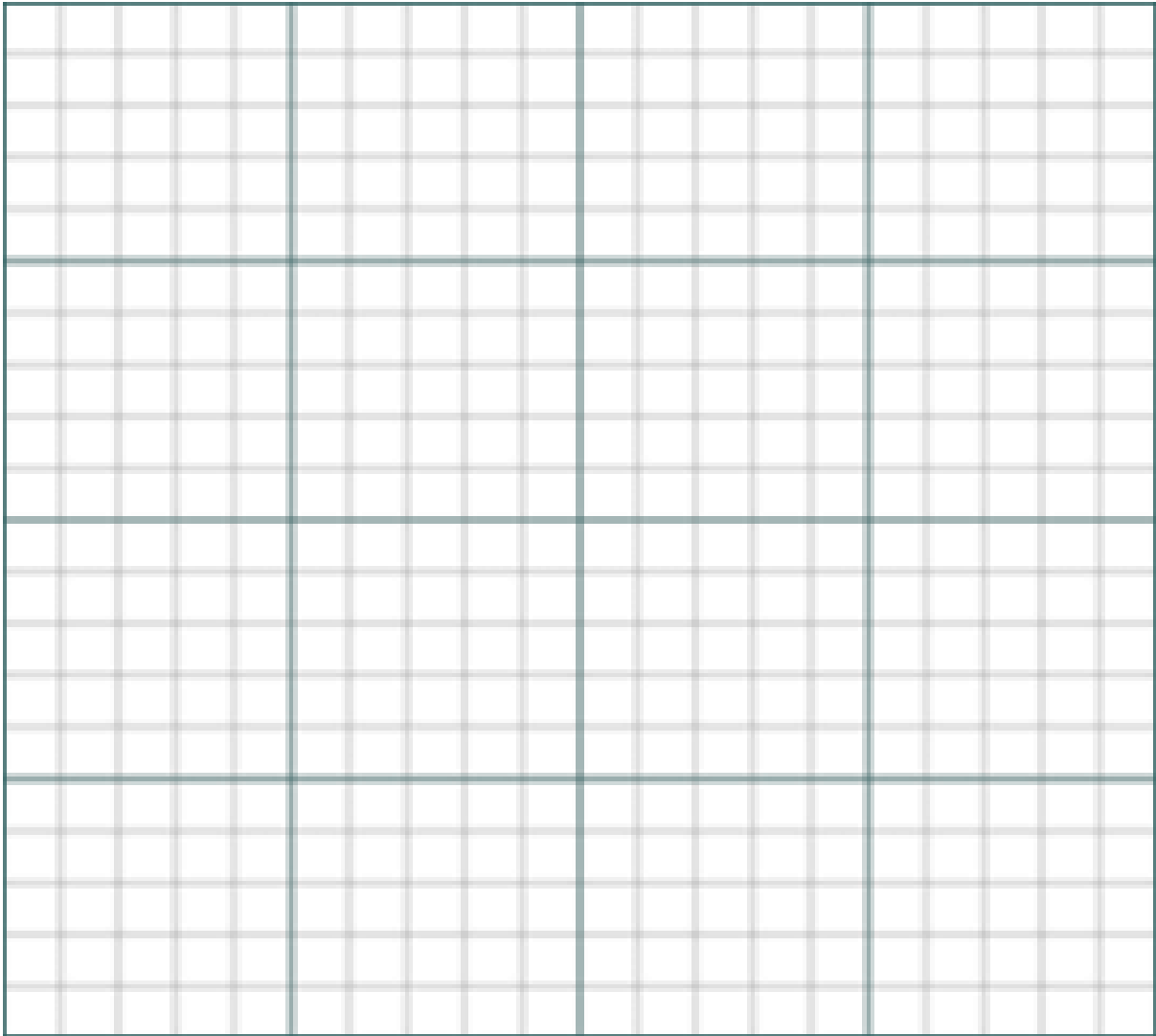
- i) Get a 30cm ruler...
- ii) You (the experimenter) holds the ruler near the 30cm mark and lets it hang vertically...
- iii) The participant places their thumb and index finger either side of the 0cm mark ready to catch it when it falls - their fingers shouldn't touch the ruler.
- iv) Without warning, the experimenter lets go and the participant tries to catch the ruler as soon as possible.  
*[Hint: To prevent guessing, vary the time before letting go of the ruler].*
- v) The level (in cm) just above the participant's first finger where the ruler was caught is recorded.
- vi) The same participant is tested 5 times and then calculate the mean average of their results (add all five numbers together and then divide by five).

**Results Table: Carry out and complete the following results table with the data you collected**

<b>Condition 1</b>	<b>Mean reaction time (after 5 attempts)</b>	<b>Condition 2</b>	<b>Mean reaction time (after 5 attempts)</b>
<b>Participant 1</b>		<b>Participant 1</b>	
<b>Participant 2</b>		<b>Participant 2</b>	
<b>Participant 3</b>		<b>Participant 3</b>	
<b>Participant 4</b>		<b>Participant 4</b>	
<b>Participant 5</b>		<b>Participant 5</b>	
<b>Mean condition 1 reaction time</b>		<b>Mean condition 2 reaction time</b>	

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Above Average</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Below Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>
<b>&lt;7.5cm</b>	<b>7.5 - 15.9cm</b>	<b>15.9 - 20.4cm</b>	<b>20.4 - 28cm</b>	<b>&gt;28cm</b>

Draw a suitable graph to display your results below:

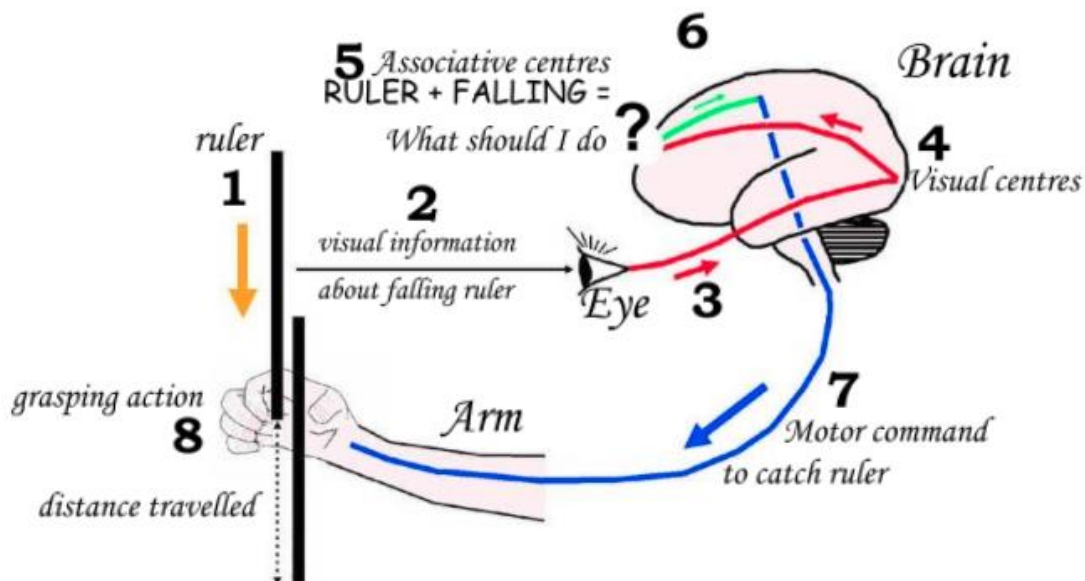


Conclusion What did you find? Was your hypothesis correct?

Evaluation Strengths and weaknesses of your study. Would you change anything next time?

## What's the science behind this?

The experiment tests how long it takes the brain to translate visual information (falling ruler) into your voluntary (or conscious) motor commands and actions (grasping finger movements) that lead to the ruler being caught. The shorter the time, the faster your reactions.....that's if you were paying attention in the first place! Indeed practice specifically affects the 'associative centres' in the brain, so that you can respond faster to what's happening in your visual world. The flow of information along the 'visual' and 'motor' neural pathways is relatively constant even with lots of practice. It all comes down to 'attention' or '...being on the ball!'



This experiment will provide an excellent foundation to both Biopsychology – reflex arcs and neurons, as well as research Methods.

Well done, you're now fully prepared to hit the ground running with A-Level Psychology.