

The phenomenal power of the human mind

I cdnuolt blveiee taht I cluod aulacilty uesdnatnrd
waht I was rdanieg

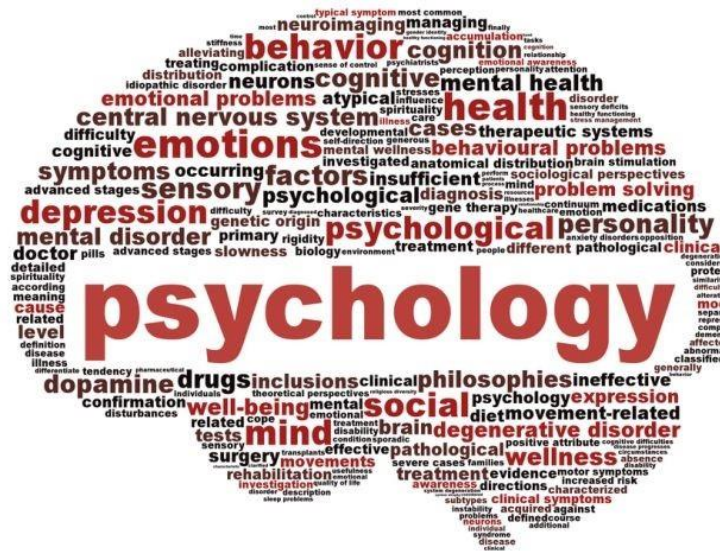
The phaonmneal pweor of the hmuan mnid! Aoccdrnig
to a rscheearch at Cmabrigde Uinervtisy, it deosn't
mttaer inwaht oredr the ltteers in a wrod are, the
olny iprmoatnt tihng is taht the frist and lsat ltteer
be in the rghit pclae. The rset can be a taotl mses
and you can sitll raed it wouthit a porbelm. Tihs is
bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter
by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe. Amzanig huh?
Yaeh, and I awlyas thought slpeling was ipmorantt.



A-Level Psychology

What is Psychology?

Psychology is the scientific study of mind , how it works and how it dictates and influences our behaviour.



Year 12

- Social Influence
- Research methods
- Memory
- Attachment
- Psychopathology
- Approaches in psychology

[Harlow's Horrifying Monkey Experiments - YouTube](#)

Year 13

- Relationships
- Schizophrenia
- Biopsychology
- Aggression
- Issues and debates
- Research methods

['I only have half a brain' - BBC Stories - YouTube](#)

- Denial:** You completely reject the thought or feeling
- Projection:** You attribute your own socially unacceptable thought or feeling to someone else
- Suppression:** You are vaguely aware of the thought or feeling, but try to hide it.
- Displacement:** you redirect your feelings to another target
- Regression:** You revert to an old, usually immature, behaviour
- Sublimation:** You redirect the feeling into a socially productive activity e.g. art, poetry, sport
- Rationalisation:** You try to justify uncomfortable thoughts or feelings with socially acceptable motives
- Reaction formation:** You turn the feeling into its opposite



[Friends - Ross's Fajitas and L.O.V.E.EE - YouTube](#)

According to Freud, we all have these three characters in our mind at the same time! If they are unbalanced, this can cause us a lot of anxiety and may eventually lead to mental abnormality.

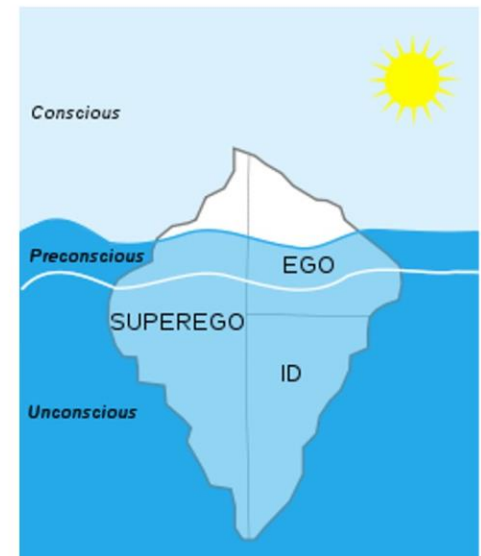
Outline each part:

Id:

Ego:

Superego:

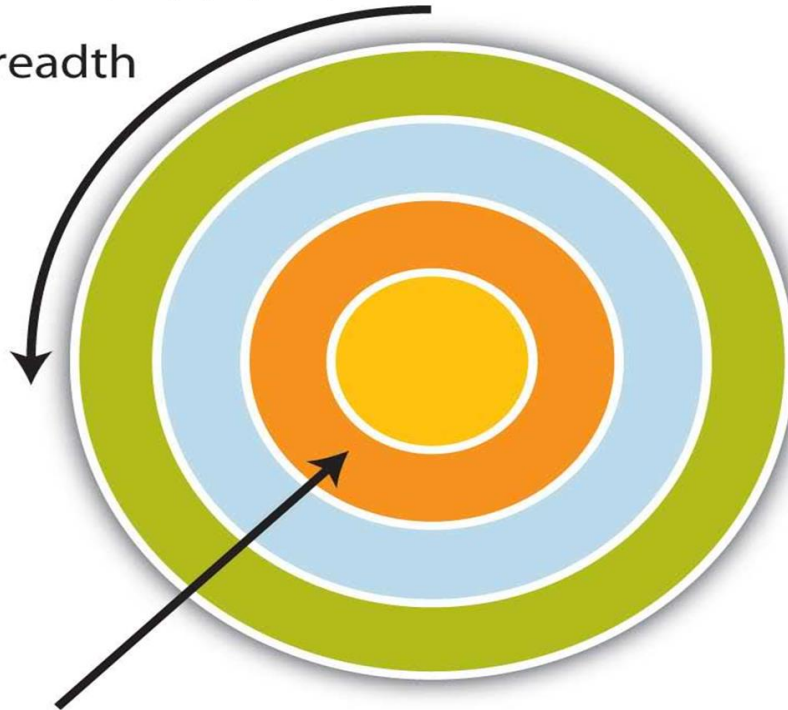
Freud's tripartite model of personality



Breadth and Depth of Self-Disclosure

According to Altman and Taylor, There are two elements to this idea – breadth and depth. They use the onion metaphor (layers) to explain this.

Breadth



Depth

Peeling the Onion



As both breadth and depth increases, romantic partners become more committed to one another.

Low risk information is revealed early on in a relationship and high risk information comes out as the relationship progresses.

Why do we conform?

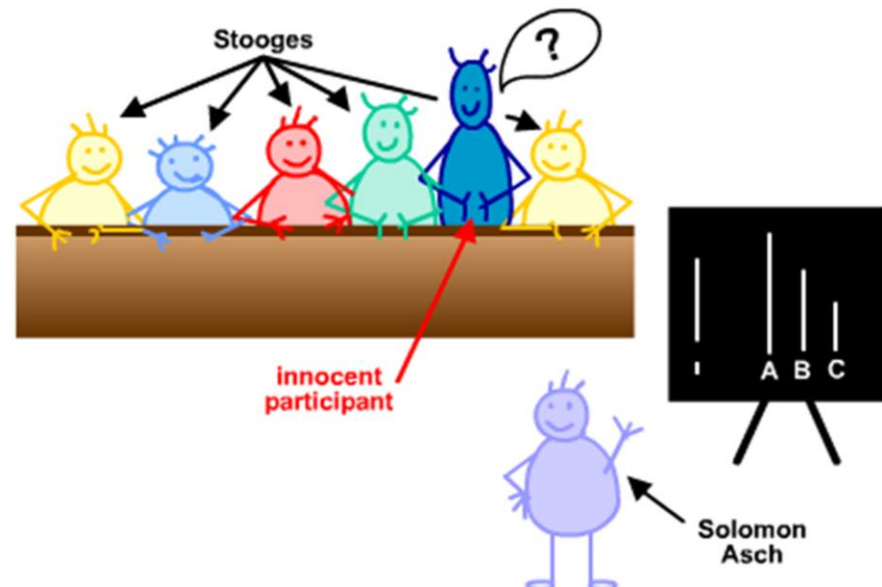


Psychologists have suggested two reasons (explanations) for conformity:

Normative social influence - the desire to be liked - when we conform to fit in with the group because we don't want to appear foolish or be left out.

Informational social influence - the desire to be right - when we conform because we are unsure of the situation, so we look to others who we believe may have more information than us. **Studies of conformity – Asch (1951)**

[Asch Conformity Experiment \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KwvD8Y8w3t4)



Paper 1: Introductory Topics in Psychology

What's assessed

Compulsory content 1–4 above

Assessed

- written exam: 2 hours
- 96 marks in total
- 33.3% of A-level

Questions

- Section A: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section B: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section C: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section D: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks

Paper 2: Psychology in Context

What's assessed

Compulsory content 5–7 above

Assessed

- written exam: 2 hours
- 96 marks in total
- 33.3% of A-level

Questions

- Section A: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section B: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section C: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 48 marks

Paper 3: Issues and Options in Psychology

What's assessed

Compulsory content 8 above

Optional content, one from option 1, 9–11, one from option 2, 12–14, one from option 3, 15–17 above

Assessed

- written exam: 2 hours
- 96 marks in total
- 33.3% of A-level

Questions

- Section A: multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section B: one topic from option 1, 9–11 above, multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section C: one topic from option 2, 12–14 above, multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks
- Section D: one topic from option 3, 15–17 above, multiple choice, short answer and extended writing, 24 marks

- Relationships
- Schizophrenia
- Aggression

- ▶ Accepted by a wide variety of institutions and for a range of courses
- ▶ Student must have achieved grade at least *level 6* in both English and Maths
- ▶ There are also elements of biology within the course, so a strong grasp of science is beneficial
- ▶ Students who take this course can then go onto University or employment.

University options include:

Psychology, Forensics,
Criminology, Theology,
Nursing, Teaching, Medicine

Employment options include:

- ▶ Clinical psychologist
- ▶ Counselling psychologist
- ▶ Education mental health practitioner
- ▶ Educational psychologist
- ▶ Forensic psychologist
- ▶ Further education teacher
- ▶ Health psychologist
- ▶ High intensity therapist
- ▶ Work within the NHS



