

# De Lisle Sixth Form Psychology

Threshold concept	Description	Task
1	Outline or describe	1. find the gender description 2. label the brain 3. Find out what each section of the brain is responsible for.
2	Apply knowledge to a scenario	4. Create your own Psychology mnemonic 5. Using the study and knowledge of aggression, explain why Hattie became aggressive
3	Evaluate, analyse and interpret	6. Evaluate the use of drug treatments to treat Schizophrenia 7. Evaluate whether you think the study of Little Albert was ethical or not. Explain.

## Assessment Outcomes in Psychology

- ❖ AO1 is your ability to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a topic and/or study
- ❖ AO2 is your ability to apply this knowledge to a scenario. It may be a scenario you are aware of, so a piece of research we study. Or in the exam, you could be asked to apply your knowledge to a new scenario.
- ❖ AO3 is your ability to analyse, interpret and evaluate. AO3 questions tend to ask you to comment on strength and weakness of a theory or study.

### AO1 you are to describe something

1. Gender is a topic we study in the second year. Please find the definitions for each of the following words. Do not copy and paste.

❖ Gender and sex

❖ Masculine

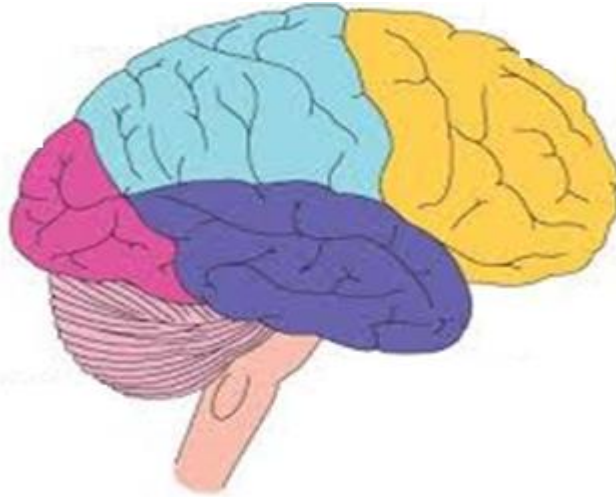
❖ Feminine

❖ Klinefelter's syndrome

❖ Turner's syndrome



2. Here is a picture of the brain. The front of the brain is to the right. Label the five major sections.



3. Describe briefly what each parts of the brain do and what they are responsible for.

lobe	Function
Cerebellum	
Occipital lobe	
Parietal lobe	
Frontal lobe	
Temporal lobe	

AO2 apply knowledge to a scenario

4. One topic we will be studying in Psychology during the first year is Memory and ways to improve memory. A memory improvement method is the use of mnemonics. For example:

- “Richard of York Gave battle in vein” is a way to remember the colours of the rainbow.
- “Lions Eat Ice Cream Every Saturday. Tigers Eat Raw” to spell Leicester.

Create a mnemonic to help you remember how to spell PSYCHOLOGY



5. Aggression is described as an unpleasant act, which is normally verbal or physical, towards another person or thing. There has been evidence which suggests the more time a child watches violent TV or plays violent video games, the more likely they are to be aggressive.

A Psychologist called Delisi studied 227 juvenile offenders who had a history of aggression. The offenders were often violent to teacher, parents and were usually involved in gangs. Using interviews, they found a positive correlation of amount time playing violent video games and aggression levels within the offenders.



Hatty has been suspended from schools for throwing a chair at a window. For her recent birthday she received a new PlayStation 4. Her older brother brought games he would like to play in a team with her. Hatty used to cycle a lot, but instead wants to spend all her free time playing war games on her new games console.

Using your knowledge and the study by Delisi to explain why Hatty has become aggressive.

#### AO3: Discussing and evaluating

6. Duncan has been diagnosed as having Schizophrenia. His schizophrenia means he hears voices in his head and sometimes sees things that other people cannot. Friends have noticed that Duncan does not seem interested in things anymore and doesn't often talk, but when he does he is hard to understand as he doesn't make much sense. Other symptoms include lack of caring about his personal hygiene and sleep disturbances.

Psychiatrists have discovered a new drug for treating all aspects of Schizophrenia. They are only testing to see if it works by using Duncan. Within a few weeks of starting the drug and with no other help, Duncan has improved his personal hygiene, is sleeping better and has stopped seeing things that others cannot. Although Duncan is talking more to his friends, he is still difficult to understand. Since taking the medication, Duncan has begun to complain of dry eyes and an upset stomach.

Your task is to explain the strength and weaknesses of this drug to treating Schizophrenia. Some hints and tips are listed below.

- ❖ Are all the symptoms gone?
- ❖ What are the side effects?
- ❖ What happens if Duncan stops taking medication?
- ❖ This is tested only on Duncan – will it work for all?



❖ Duncan is male.

❖ Could another therapy be any better?

7. In Psychology, we have to follow very strict guidelines when carrying out research. These guidelines are called ethics. We are not allowed to harm our participants (stress them out, upset them or physically hurt them), lie to them or let them participate without telling them exactly what is going to happen. We must also get their consent (permission) by signing a permission slip and we cannot tell anyone who they are.

Watch the following clip (or type “The Little Albert experiment” into youtube) about Little Albert and discuss whether this is ethical or not. Use the points above to help you.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hBfnXACsOI>

8.

Concept	Definition
Independent variable	
Dependant variable	
Matched pairs design	
Independent groups design	
Repeated measures	
Field experiment	
Lab experiment	
Natural experiment	
Quasi experiment	
Covert observations	
Overt observation	



