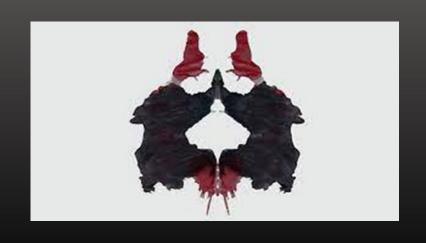
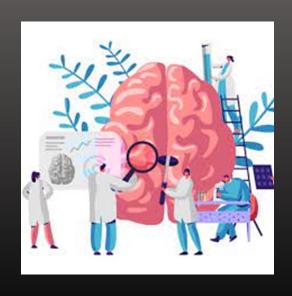
# Psychology





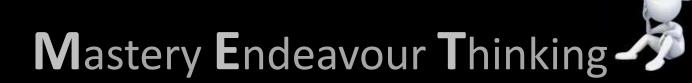






Head of Department: Mrs Jhaj







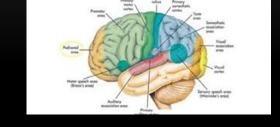


## Why study Psychology?

- Psychology is one of the most popular subjects to study because it has a big impact on all areas of life, from education, health, economy and crime.
- Psychologists apply scientific methodology to explain human behaviour.
- They create theories, test hypotheses through observation and experiment, and analyse their reports with statistical techniques that help them identify key findings.
- Ultimately, psychologists try to find solutions to enable humans to lead richer, fulfilled and healthier lives.







## **Course Aims**



- An interesting and captivating course
- Opportunity to be 'Psychologists', and learn about research by doing research
- Opportunity to study applied areas of Psychology at GCSE that most interest them
- Stretch and challenge opportunities for most able learners
- Develop psychological literacy to enable them to apply knowledge and skills in everyday lives,
- Develop self awareness and "consciousness" of their behaviour
- To make informed decisions about their behaviour and choices, in school and out of school



### **Course Outline**





#### Paper 1

1 hour and 30 mins 90 marks 13, 8,6, 4, 3, 2 and 1 mark questions

#### **COMPONENT 1:**

Criminal Psychology:

Why do individuals commit crimes? *Does punishment deter future re-offending?* 

#### **Psychological Problems:**

What is "ideal mental health"?
What are the effects of health problems on the individual and society?

#### Developmental:

How does nature/nurture effect children's development?

Is intelligence innate?



#### Paper 2

1 hour and 30 mins
90 marks
13, 8,6, 4, 3, 2 and 1 marks
questions

#### **COMPONENT 2:**

#### **Social Influence:**

Why do individuals and social groups conform and obey? *Are individuals innately an authoritarian personality, or is this learnt?* 

Memory – To what extent are the structure and function of the brain responsible for our memories? Why do we forget?

Sleep and Dreaming – The functions and features of sleep and dreaming? Why do we dream? What is the relationship between insomnia and the role of the nervous system?

#### **Synoptic Themes**

RESEARCH METHODS (the scientific and mathematical elements)

- Planning research
- Conducting the research
- Analysing the research





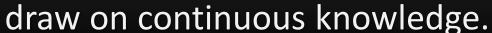




## Links to other subjects

Many of our students choose to study Psychology with other scientific and mathematically based subjects such as Physical Education, Biology and Mathematics. However, Psychology is complimentary all subjects including Sociology, Religious Studies, Geography, Business Studies and History.

We recommend that you are taking Psychology be prepared to use your mathematical and scientific skills to structuring excellent answers that are effective in applying empirical knowledge, accurate in precise detail and









Mastery Endeavour Thinking

## **Holcombe Habits**



- Wonder and awe is developed through the continual layering and gathering of new knowledge about human behaviour, thinking and actions. Developing a sense of curiosity by asking challenging questions and enquiring in to the reasons why we behave the way we do?
- Continuous learning is developed through the constant addition, development and expansion of previously gained knowledge. For example, the mathematical and scientific processes learnt at GCSE applied to analysing and interpreting data, into human behaviours.
- Questioning and posing problems are developed through modern day human issues such as dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of mental health issues, to understanding the impact of nurture on a child's academic development.











Mastery Endeavour Thinking



Top 10 Universities For Psychology





University of Cambridge University of Bath **Durham University** University of Oxford University of St Andrews University of Glasgow University of Bristol Imperial College London University of Exeter





Mastery Endeavour Thinking

Kings College London, University of London