

Induction Lesson and Summer Transition

- Year 11 – starting A Level – whats the difference ?
- Induction Lesson and Summer Transition Assignment

OBJECTIVES

- By the end of the lesson you
- **MUST BE ABLE TO**
- Know what Psychology is and what the key theories are
- Explain the requirements of the Induction task
- Outline the Social Learning Theory of Psychology
- **SHOULD BE ABLE TO**
- Explain the structure of the course
- Explain the SLT with suitable supporting evidence from studies and examples
- **COULD BE ABLE TO**
- Evaluate the SLT as a theory to explain human behaviour

Why Psychology ?

- Quick exercise – why you chose Psychology
- 1 minute – Why you have chosen it ?
(individual)
- 2 minutes – share ideas with a partner
- 3 or 4 minutes – whole class discussion of
general points

What is Psychology ?

- What is Psychology all about ?
- What do you expect to study ? Topics / key words, key names etc
- Quickly come up with a DEFINITION and SOME WORDS / IDEAS (2's and 4's) (3 minute task) (1 min in Pairs, 2 mins with another pair)

Psychology

- “the **scientific** study of the human **mind** and its functions, especially those affecting **behaviour** in a given context”
- Depends on type of psychologist you are the importance you give to the three words in bold

Psychology and common sense

- Psychology as ORGANISED COMMON SENSE ?? – evidence to support what we already know
- However – common sense is narrow and can be wrong or not applied to other areas – so PSYCHOLOGY is more scientific, thorough and produces FINDINGS that may go against common sense

Psychological Theories

- There are several different theories in Psychology – which all take a slightly different approach and are interested in different topics
- We will explore these today

THEORIES

- Biological
- Psychodynamic
- Cognitive
- Humanistic
- Social Learning Theory
- Behaviourism

TASK

- In groups you will be given ONE theory to report back on
- Who are the key Psychologists of your approach ?
- What are its key ideas about how we explain human behaviour ? (Theory)

A Level

- Year 1

- GEJ

- Memory

- Attachment

- Research

- Methods

RJH

Approaches

Biopsychology

Social Influence

Psychopathology

Important Information

- Texts
- Mike Cardwell and Cara Flanagan – Psychology A Level Year 1 and AS – The Complete Companion Student Book
- Shared resources – iTunes U

Other Information

- Homework – Importance of deadlines, at least one piece of homework per week – previous exam questions, preparation for next lesson (crucial and obvious who has done it) etc
- Independent Learning Log
- Assessment File – one assessment every 2 weeks
- Mock examinations - January – Summer – January – all FINAL exams are in Summer of 2nd Year (all other exams determine whether you get there)

Social Learning Theory

- Bandura believed that patterns of behaviour could be acquired by observing own behaviour and that of others
- MODELLING – someone (the model) must carry out the attitude or behaviour to be learned
- Live model – could be someone you have direct experience with regularly (examples ?)
- Symbolic model – some less direct contact but could still be an influence (examples ?)

Imitation

- IMITATION – observing and imitating the behaviour of the models. Likelihood of this happening depends on a) characteristics of the model, b) the observers perceived ability to perform the behaviour c) the perceived consequences of the behaviour

Identification

- IDENTIFICATION – extent to which the model seems similar to the individual. More likely to identify with, and learn from, models similar to them particularly same sex models

Vicarious Reinforcement

- If the model is rewarded (reinforced) for the behaviour then the individual observing it may think they will also receive same consequence
- This is called vicarious reinforcement – this is not experienced directly – the can observe the consequences (positive or negative) of an action and then judge whether to imitate (or not)

The role of meditational processes

- The individual observed must make mental representations of the behaviour and then calculate the probable consequences of that behaviour
- When opportunities arise to display learned behaviour it will be imitated provided the expectation of positive consequences is high

Bandura experiment

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zerCK0IRjp8>
- Watch the clip – what did the Bandura experiment do ? What does it show ? How does it support some of the concepts of the theory that we have discussed ?

Induction Assignment

- RESOURCES – Textbook p128-129
- Code for electronic copy
- Powerpoint presentations
- (You have everything you need on the Double Page spread and this PPT)

Induction Assignment

- Explain what is meant by imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement and mediational processes (2 marks each)
- Outline the main findings of Bandura's research into social learning (4 marks)
- Apply your knowledge – Jack and Jess
- Read through STRENGTHS and LIMITATIONS and make a table with them in (Be prepared to explain first lesson back)