

TRANSITION TO A LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY



STUDENT WORKSHEETS

SESSION 1: WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

1. Here are some statements about psychology. Decide whether each statement is true or false.
 - i. Psychologists are interested in studying the human brain and behaviour
 - ii. If I study psychology, I will be able to read people's minds
 - iii. Psychology is not classed as a science yet
 - iv. I can expect to see mathematics in the A level course
 - v. All psychologists agree on how to explain behaviour

2. Use the information on the screen to make a copy of the psychology timeline.

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AQA A LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY

3. Match the key word to its correct definition.

A. | Psychology Developed by Wundt to investigate

thoughts, sensations, and perceptions

B Approach The first psychologist C Wundt An attempt to explain behaviour using a

set of shared assumptions and methodology

d Introspection The scientific study of the human mind,

behaviour and experiences

e Laboratory experiment A highly controlled method

4. Spot the errors in the work on the screen. Note down the errors then at the end of this session rewrite the paragraph

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A	Psychology	Developed by Wundt to investigate thoughts, sensations, and perceptions	1
B	Approach	The first psychologist	2
C	Wundt	An attempt to explain behaviour using a set of shared assumptions and methodology	3
D	Introspection	The scientific study of the human mind, behaviour and experiences	4
e	Laboratory experiment	A highly controlled method	5

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SESSION 2: THE ORIGINS / DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

1. Using the information on the screen make a list of some of the key features of science.

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2. Match up the correct date to the correct approach

3. Read the statement on the screen and identify the correct answer by placing a letter(s) in the boxes below.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

4. Check your understanding by answering the consolidation questions.

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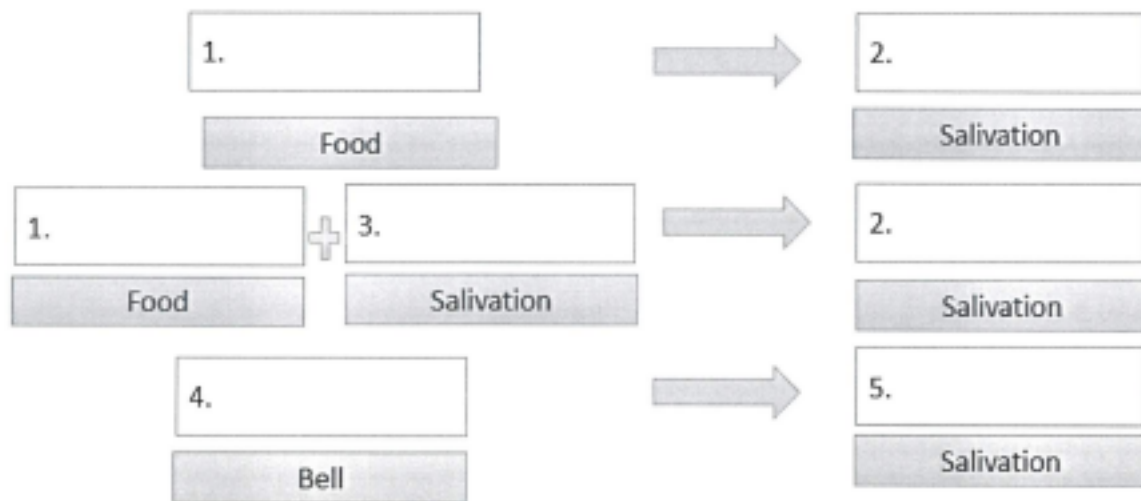
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SESSION 3 - THE BEHAVIOURIST APPROACH - CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

1. Decide whether the pairs of the statements on the screen are correct or incorrect. Indicate correct statements with a tick and incorrect with a X.

1	
2	
3	
4	

2. Label this diagram.



3. Replace the words in red with a more specialist term.

Classical conditioning involves learning through pairing a stimulus that does not produce a response with a stimulus which does produce an innate unlearned reflex response. Psychologists demonstrated that repeated exposure would lead to the stimulus eliciting a new learned response (conditioned response).

	Replace with
pairing	
stimulus	
stimulus	

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1 2.

Laces Fog aie eal Salivation

1 JI 3. ==> |2

Food Salivation Salivation

4 ESas 5

Bell Salivation

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stimulus
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Psychologists	
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4. Match up the key term on the left with the correct term on the right to explain the formation of attachment using classical conditioning.

5. Using the information on the screen identify 3 key features of a laboratory experiment.

6. Use the single whooper technique to write an effective evaluation point of classical conditioning, using high levels of control.

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stimulus

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Extension research task

Find and summarise the research study on Little Albert conducted by Watson and Raynor.

Split your notes into the following sections;

1. Aim - what did this study aim to find out?
2. Procedure - how was the study carried out?
3. Results - what did Watson and Raynor find out?
4. Conclusions - what does this study tell us about classical conditioning?

SESSION 4 - BEHAVIOURIST APPROACH - OPERANT CONDITIONING

1. Using the information on the screen write a definition for the following key terms.

Positive Reinforcement:

Negative Reinforcement:

Punishment:

2. Explain the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment.

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AQA A LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY

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operant conditioning

negative reinforcement

reward

rat

positive reinforcement

Skinner

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