## Psychology

## The 3 tasks that you must have completed before starting the course are highlighted in yellow below:

1. Practice key maths skills
2. Produce a mind map/factsheet on who was Wilhelm Wundt and what did he contribute to Psychology (studied in approaches)
3. Produce the timeline of Psychology

## Useful websites

- Tutor2u
- 365 - Psychology area
- Simply Psychology


## Films and documentaries to watch

- Louis Theroux - by Reason of Insanity - studied in Schizophrenia
- The Stanford Prison Experiment (2015) - studied in Social Influence
- The Milgram Experiment - studied in Social Influence https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rdrKCilEhC0
- Mother Love experiment - studied in attachment https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=znBa3lap5jQ
- Among the wild chimpanzees (studied in aggression) -https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IV-a5IPgt4g


## Transition tasks

Produce a factsheet or mind-map on each of the following case studies

- Clive Wearing (studied in memory)
- Genie (studied in attachment)
- Kim Peek (studied in biopsychology)
- Phineas Gage (studied in biopsychology)
- David Reimer (studied in gender)

Practice key maths skills using your GCSE materials, BBC bitesize revision and other tools:

- Fractions
- Ratios
- Percentages
- Rounding up and down
- Estimating answers
- Creating bar charts, scatter grams, line graphs and histograms

Research and produce a mind-map or factsheet on:

- Who was Wilhelm Wundt and what did he contribute to Psychology (studied in approaches)
- The work of Michel Siffre and biological rhythms (studied in Biopsychology)
- The multi-store model of memory and the working memory model (studied in memory)


## Read around to find out more about:

- Split brain theory (studied in Biopsychology)
- Theories and research on the causes of Schizophrenia
- Theories and research on gender development
- Theories and research on the causes of aggression


## Produce a timeline of Psychology using the guidance below:



## $21^{\text {st }}$ Century

Cognitive Neuroscience
*What are the key principles?
*Supporting research
*What methods they use?

- Difference between this and the cognitive approach in general.

