

# AQA A-level Psychology Course Handbook



Name:	
Target Grade:	
What you want to achieve:	

# What you will find in here:

- 1. Expectations for A-Level Psychology study
- 2. Course overview and breakdown
- 3. Exam technique mat
- 4. Evaluative phrases to support essay writing
- 5. Command words for the exams
- 6. How to reach for the A\*'s stretch and challenge tips
- 7. Linear learning and revision tips in Psychology
- 8. Book recommendations
- 9. How to prepare for Psychology exams tips
- 10. Example essay feedback form
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- 12. Year 12 and 13 mock exam progress trackers
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# Expectations for A Level Study

### At A Level in Psychology your teacher has the following expectations:

- 1. You will arrive to every lesson with your daily file, correct equipment and fully prepared for the lesson.
- 2. Correct topic and resources need to be on the desk in all lessons.
- 3. You must have 3 unit folders by the end of the course.
- 4. You will complete all essay plans in your topic booklet or equivalent.
- 5. You will complete all homework set on time and with adequate levels of effort. If you are unable to meet a deadline you must contact your teacher before the deadline by e-mail or in person and request an extension. Any extension is at the discretion of the teacher.
- 6. If you miss any lessons, for whatever reason, it is your responsibility to catch up by reading the textbook, listening to the recorded lessons and completing all class notes. Ideally this should be done before the next lesson. You must email sixth form and your teacher to inform them of your absence.
- 7. You will keep the checklists in this handbook up-to-date.
- 8. All assessments need to be reflected on in green pen this is essential to knowing where your knowledge is at and will aid your success.
- 9. All emails sent to staff need to be in a professional manner. They need a formal greeting and signing off.

Signed by	v student	

Year 12	Sep-Oct	Oct-Dec	Jan-Feb	Feb-Apr	April-May	May-June	June-July
Topic	Unit 2: Research Methods What research methods are used to study behaviour in Psychology?	Unit 2: Approaches What are the different schools of thoughts in Psychology and how will they explain behaviour?	Unit 2: Biopsychology How does our biology influence our behaviour?	Unit 1: Memory How is our memory structured and how can we learn through memory research, in the real world?	Unit 1: Psychopathology What are the definitions of abnormality and how might different schools of thought explain and treat mental health disorders?	Unit 1: Attachment What is attachment behaviour in humans and the consequences of our attachment experiences?	Unit 1: Social Influence How is our behaviour influenced by others and what are the consequences of this?
Key skills	Designing and conduct research     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions     Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept Analysing and interpreting data Short answer questions Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions     Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions     Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions     Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions     Essay writing
Key concepts	Psychological concepts Research studies Research methods Ethical issues	Psychological concepts     Theories     Research studies     Research methods     Ethical issues     Therapies and treatment	Psychological concepts     Theories     Research studies     Research methods     Ethical issues	Psychological concepts     Theories     Research studies     Research methods     Ethical issues	Psychological concepts     Theories     Research studies     Research methods     Ethical issues     Therapies and treatment	Psychological concepts     Theories     Research studies     Research methods     Ethical issues	Psychological concepts Theories Research studies Research methods Ethical issues
Assessment	U2: RM only /48	U2: RM & App /72	U2: All /96	U1: Memory only /24	U1: Mem, PP /48	U1: Mem & <u>Att</u> & PP /72	U2 all /96 (mock week)

Sep-Oct	Oct-Dec	Jan-Feb	Feb-Apr
Unit 3: Issues & Debates What are the key issues and debates that underpin all research in Psychology?	Unit 3: Gender What are the explanations for how our gender develops?	Unit 3: Schizophrenia What are the explanations for explaining and treating Schizophrenia?	Unit 3: Aggression What are the explanations for why we are aggressive?
Describe, apply, evaluate each concept     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions     Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept research Analysing and interpreting data Short answer questions Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept research Analysing and interpreting data Short answer questions Essay writing	Describe, apply, evaluate each concept     Analysing and interpreting data     Short answer questions     Essay writing
Psychological concepts     Research methods     Ethical issues	Psychological concepts Theories Research studies Research methods Ethical issues Therapies and treatment	Psychological concepts     Theories     Research studies     Research methods     Ethical issues     Therapies and treatment	Psychological concepts Theories Research studies Research methods Ethical issues
U1 all /96 U3: I & D only /24	U3: I & D, Gender /48	U3: I & D, Gen, S <u>x</u> /72	U3 all /96 U3 all /96

### Assessment breakdown

All students are expected to sit the full qualification and so no student will be taking an AS level exam at the end of year 12.

Unit 1 is worth 33.33% of your grade.

Unit 2 is worth 33.33% of your grade.

Unit 3 is worth 33.33% of your grade.

All A-level papers are out of 96.

All As-level papers (you will sit for mocks) are out of 72.

Course (	Dutline: A-level q	ualification
Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3
1. Memory 2. Attachment 3. Social Influence 4. Psychopathology	<ol> <li>Research methods</li> <li>Approaches</li> <li>Bio-Psychology</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Issue and debates</li> <li>Gender</li> <li>Schizophrenia</li> <li>Aggression</li> </ol>

Identify using a recognised bedraical	Deltin.	Set out main characteristics.	Choose or pick out from obsernatives.	Confedence of the second	Expedit in Oedr terms.	Select from olternotives.	Give a definition.
Name		Outline	Select		State	Which is	What is meant by
Finish a task by adding to given information.	Give on account of	Esplain ways in which 2 things differ. Provide	detail about a characteristic that enable a person to	between	Nome or otherwise charocterie.	Produce on ensuer from recall or given information.	Provide appropriate names on a diagram.
Complete	Describe		Distinguish		Identify	Give	Label

	A02	2	
		1	
	Work out the	Explain	Give a deta
Calculate	value of something	wow	process or o
			Give a deb
Comment	Present on	Explain	account reasons in re
	Review card		to a partic
Consider	respond to given information.		Present a po
		Magant	case or solu
Design	Set out how something will be	Draw	Produce
	done.	Explain	Set out pury or reason

# **A03**

ž v		Give a detailed account of a process or a way of doing	Give a detailed account of reasons in	relation to a particular situation.	Provide reasons, reasoned arguments to support, possibly provide evidence.	
Evaluate	Explain	Explain	Explain	why	Justify	
Separate information into components and identify their characteristics.		Identify similarities, and/or differences.	Review and respond to given information.	Present bey points	about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.	
	Analyse	Compare	Consider		Discuss	
tailed	a way things.	t of relation icular	on, possible	lution.	m. mposes	oms.

# Essay based questions

- Outline is A01 and evaluate is A03
- Discuss means to outline and evaluate so it's the same

Exam technique tips

- If there is a scenario attached, make sure you are embedding it within as many paragraphs as you can
  - Quote directly from the scenarios
- Always do a plan you may get marks for it if you run out of
- Don't be adding bits in after through asterisks as it will lack organisation and will stop you from accessing the top mark
- 12 marks means approximately 3 AOI's and 3 AO3's
- 16 marks means detailed 3 AOI's and 3 AO3's
- gone, and write a few AO3's in there so you can still access If you run out of time, leave gaps where AOI's would have higher bands.
- points try and get more detail in to have fuller paragraphs If you have a choice between detail in points and range of Don't forget the P in the PEEL must always refer back to
- the question to access the top marks for being focussed. The E's in the PEEL can be elaborate, explain, evidence.
- The L in the PEEL can just tie off the paragraph, link to the question or the next paragraph.
  - Separate paragraphs

When asked to discuss research, this can be theory or

When asked to describe a study, pick a key study to

ensure you have enough to talk about.

evidence based but has 1g focus more on evidence.

# Psychology **Exam Tips**

# Scenario based questions

Always use phrases from the stem/scenario.

Always use spare time at the end to go back and check

Highlight and amotate any scenarios and the question

are linked - especially in choice questions

wording to help you identify the command words.

Always read a couple of questions alward in cased they

- Always refer to people from the scenario by name.
- Look at how many marks are available and make sure you have enough detail to access all marks.
- If there are tables/graphs quote directly from them using specific figures.
- Always go back and check you have used it correctly

Answer the question how it has been asked - not in the

opposite way.

Structure your answer according to the question

A difference question must include the word whereas

If it's a number based question, write the numbers

Write clearly so we can read it!

# Drawing tables/graphs

- Always have an informative title that allow you to identify the IV and the DV.
- Label the axis correctly Y is vertical, X is horizontal
- Make sure you have checked the information provided to sketch it accurately.

Make sure you are rounding to 2 decimal places if

Make sure you have read the question carefully.

appropriate.

Circle your final answer to make it clear

Make sure you have double checked your answer,

Have a calculator for all exam papers.

Always show workings out.

Make sure you have selected an appropriate method for the data you have.

## **Evaluative phrases for A03 paragraphs**

- Contradictory to this...
- In support of this
- Contrastingly/ a contrasting point
- This therefore disproves...
- Conflicting research shows...
- Reinforcing this...
- This is contradicted by...
- This challenges
- Implications
- One criticism...
- Research supports/criticises
- This suggests
- However
- To evaluate/In evaluation
- Alternatively (another explanation to consider..)
- Furthermore
- Critics argue...
- Evidence has suggested
- A limitation of...
- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Suggests...
- Criticism
- Therefore
- Continuously
- Arguably
- As a result
- In conclusion
- The effectiveness of this is...
- Likewise
- Another example of this
- It is questioned or questionable
- Unlike
- Contrarily
- Furthermore
- For example

# **Command words**

	A01		A02		Ao3		
Comment	Select from a range of alternatives	Calculate	Work out the value of something	Analyte	Separate information into components and identify their characteristics.		
Complete	Finish a task by adding to given information.	Comment	Present an informed opinion	Compare	Identify similarities, and/or differences.		
Describe	Give an account of	Consider	Review and respond to given information.	Consider	Review and respond to given information.		
Distinguish	Explain ways in which 2 things differ. Provide detail about a characteristic that enable a person to know the difference between	Design	Set out how something will be done.	Discuss	Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.		
Identify	Name or otherwise characterise.	Draw	Produce a diagram.	Evaluate	Judge from available evidence.		
Give	Produce an answer from recall or given information.	Explain	Set out purposes or reasons.	Explain	Set out purposes or reasons.		
Label	Provide appropriate names on a diagram.	Explain how	Give a detailed account of a process or a way of doing things.	Explain how	Give a detailed account of a process or a way of doing things.		
Name	ldentify using a recognised technical term.	Explain why	Give a detailed account of reasons in relation to a particular situation.	Explain why	Give a detailed account of reasons in relation to a particular situation.		
Outline	Set out main characteristics.	\$uggest	Present a possible case or solution.	Justify	Provide reasons, reasoned arguments to support, possibly provide evidence.		
Select	Choose or pick out from alternatives.						
State	Explain in clear terms.						
Which is	Select from alternatives.						
What is meant by	Give a definition.						



# 5 hours in... Psychology

Research shows that the most successful students (i.e. those that make the most progress and get the highest grades) are doing between 20 and 25 hours of independent study per week by the end of Year 13. That may seem a lot, but it's something that you would build up to over the course of your A-Levels. In Year 12, we're talking something more like 15 hours per week. This equates to roughly 5 hours of independent study per A-Level per subject.

Remember that your independent study is divided into three types – Consolidation, Reactive and Proactive. These are all set out in a table in your handout for each Psychology topic. For each lesson, it specifies what your consolidation work, proactive and reactive work should be for that lesson. Use this as a checklist to ensure you are completing all work that is required to compliment your lessons.

### Consolidation

The evening following a Psychology lesson, you should spend 12-15 minutes (24-30 minutes for a double) doing the following:

- Re-read your notes and ensure you fully understand them make a note of any questions you may have on what you don't understand so that you can ask your teacher.
- Ensure you have completed the short answer consolidation questions that are in your topic handouts.
- Completing any revision tools to help you learn the lesson content.

### Reactive

This is your 'homework'. Usually in Psychology, this will involve:

- Completing any outstanding notes from the lesson.
- Completing an essay in full or PEEL chain essay plan.
- Making notes for the next lesson

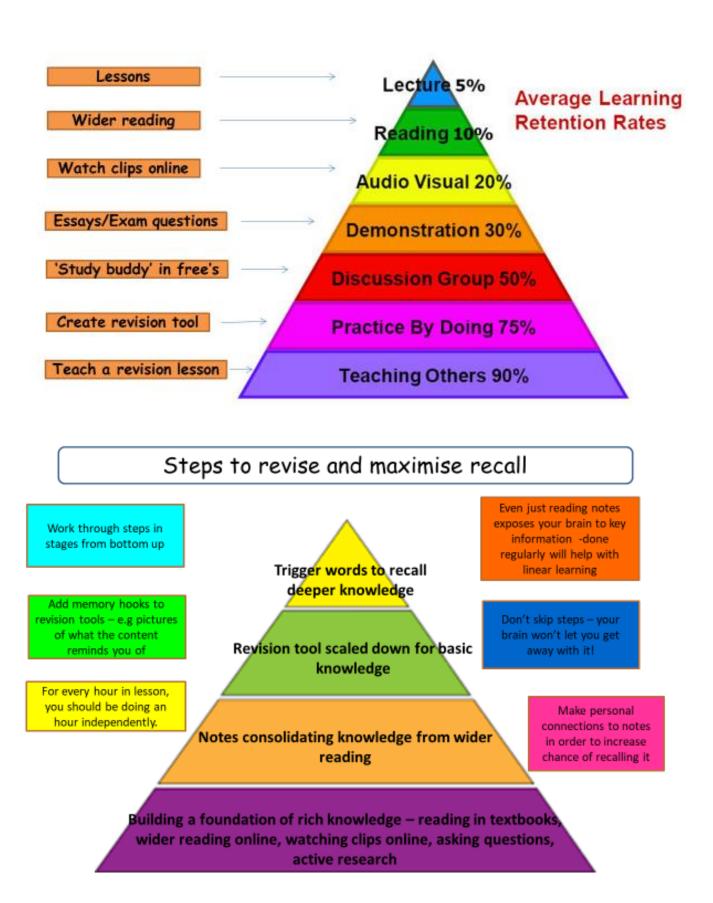
If you find you finish your reactive work quickly, spend more time on your proactive work.

### **Proactive**

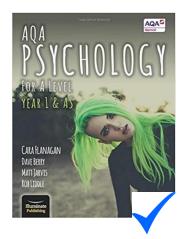
This is the section that will broaden and deepen your overall understanding of Psychology. It will not necessarily involve work that has been set by your teacher, but instead it is about you doing the extra practice questions, reading articles, watching videos, etc which may contain some of the following:

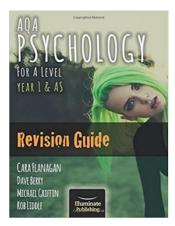
Suggestion	Useful links
Complete a set of practice past paper questions – use AS only papers that are available on the AQA website.	Past papers practice
Use websites to complete and add to class notes (30 minutes)	<ul> <li>https://www.tutor2u.net/</li> <li>http://simplypsychology.org/</li> </ul>
Use the topic reflection grids to RAG rate your understanding (10 mins)	Reflection grids
"Read, Cover, Write and Check" sections of Knowledge organisers (30 mins)	Knowledge organisers
Practice writing timed essays (30 minutes)	Essays in handouts
Psych review	Psychology Review magazine
Practice retrieval quizzes	Retrieval quizzes
Conduct wider reading research to see the latest studies in the topic area	Google scholar

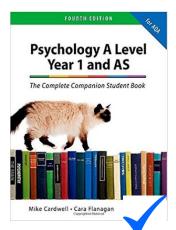
### Tips on succeeding in linear qualifications

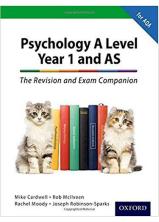


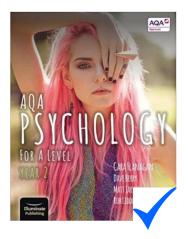
# Reading List

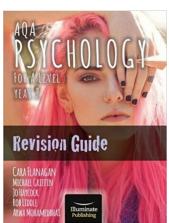


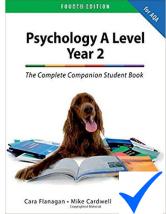


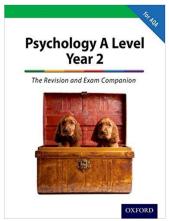


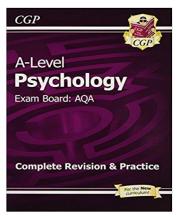


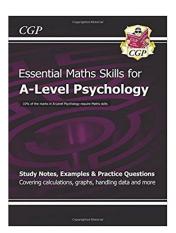


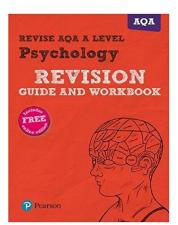


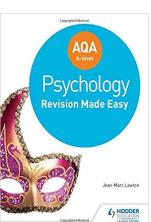












### **Useful websites**

### **Beckfoot Psychology site**

http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/psychology/as-and-a-level/psychology-7181-7182

Simply psychology

Tutor 2 u

http://getrevising.co.uk/pages/lin

# How can I prepare for my Psychology Exams?

Complete all lesson notes
Have a flashcard/mind map etc set up for every lessor
Complete a revision tool for key researchers
Have a keywords glossary set up for each topic
Practice essays in timed conditions
Complete all essay plans (and application essays)
Complete practice exam papers
Use mark schemes and green penned assessments
Go back over old exam papers
Have a timetable for revision in place
Complete all assessment booklet questions
Revise with other psychology students
Attend additional Psychology lessons
Use all revision material on 365
Have APFC flashcards set up for each key study
Practice maths skills
Have a go at all questions in the textbook
Build revision packs
Revise from day 1 and regularly
Have a revision timetable

# **Essay Feedback form**

### Unit & Essay Title:

### ALPS Target:

### Pre-assessment reflection



Previous target you tried to improve and done well this time?



Something you struggled with

Teacher mark and grade:







Level	Mark	Description
4	13-16	Knowledge is accurate and generally well detailed. Discussion is thorough and effective. If applicable, use of stem is appropriate and well explained. The answer is clear, coherent and focused. Specialist terminology is used effectively. Minor expansion and/or detail and expansion argument sometimes lacking.
3	9-12	Knowledge of the question is evident. Discussion is apparent and mostly effective. There are occasional inaccuracies. If applicable, use of stem is appropriate although not consistently well explained. The answer is mostly clear and organised. Specialist terminology mostly used effectively. Minor detail and/or detail and expansion of argument is sometimes lacking.
2	5-8	Knowledge is present. Focus is mainly on description. Any discussion is only partly effective. If applicable, use of stem is partial. The answer lacks clarity, accuracy and organisation in places. Specialist terminology used inappropriately on occasion.
1	1-4	Knowledge is limited. Discussion is limited, poorly focused or absent. If applicable, use of stem limited or absent. Answer as a whole lacks clarity, has many inaccuracies and is poorly organised. Specialist terminology is either absent or inappropriately used.

Level	AS Level	A Level	Knowledge	Accuracy	Evaluation	Focus	Specialist terminology	Application
4	10-12	13-16	Well-detailed	Accurate	Thorough & effective	Clear, coherent & focused	Used effectively	Appropriate. Links to STEM are explained
3	7-9	9-12	Evident (reasonably detailed)	Occasional inaccuracies	Mostly effective	Mostly clear & organised	Mostly used effectively	Appropriate. Links to STEM are not always explained
2	4-6	5-8	Present (lacks detail)	Numerous inaccuracies	Partly effective	Lacks clarity, accuracy & organisation	Used inappropriately on occasions	Links to STEM are partial
1	1-3	1-4	Limited (limited / absent knowledge)	Highly inaccurate	Limited: not effective or absent	Lacks clarity; many inaccuracies & poorly organised	Either absent or inappropriately used	Links to STEM are limited or absent

# Independent learning checklist Psychology: All topics

Tick each box when you have completed the independent learning task. You should get your subject teacher or form tutor to sign this off when they have seen the evidence

Evidence seen – teacher/tutor signature											
All assessments with reflection											
Proactive tasks											
Key terms glossary											
Full essay or detailed essay plan for all in essay booklet							NA				
Revision tool for each lesson											
Practice questions booklet											
Work booklet activities for this topic											
Any missed lessons have a full set of notes											
Completed set of notes											
Topic	Unit 1 Memory	Unit 1 Attachment	Unit 1 Social Influence	Unit 1 Psychopathology	Unit 2 Approaches	Unit 2 Biopsychology	Unit 2 Research methods	Unit 3 Schizophrenia	Unit 3 Issues and Debates	Unit 3 Gender	Unit 3 Aggression

# <mark>Year 12</mark>

Assessment	Grade & Marks	Gaps in knowledge / Plan to address.
Unit 2 RM	/48	
Unit 2 RM	/48	
Approaches and Research methods	/72	
Approaches, Research Methods and Biopsychology	/96	
Unit 1 Memory	/24	
Unit 1  Memory and Attachment	/48	
Unit 1  Memory, Attachment and Social Influence	/72	
End of Unit 1  Memory, Attachment and Social  Influence/Psychopathology	/96	
End of year 12 Mock Unit 1	/96	
End of year 12 Mock Unit 2	/96	

# <u>Mock Paper Progress tracker</u>

# <mark>Year 13</mark>

Assessment	Grade & Marks	Gaps in knowledge / Plan to address.
Unit 3 End of Issues and Debates	/24	
End of topic Gender and Issues/Debates	/48	
End of topic Gender and Issues/Debates and Schizophrenia	/72	
Unit 3 mock 1 (all topics)	/96	
A level Unit 1 mock (round 1)	/96	
A level Unit 2 mock (round 1)	/96	
A level Unit 3 mock (round 1)	/96	
A level Unit 1 mock (round 2)	/96	
A level Unit 2 mock (round 2)	/96	
A level Unit 3 mock (round 2)	/96	

# Tracking sheet for essays/other assessments

Name of assessed piece	Date of assessment	Grade & Marks	Gaps in knowledge / Plan to address.

# Revision focus

Through your weekly retrieval quizzes/lessons, as well as your independent learning, you will identify gaps in your knowledge that will need to be addressed. When you have identified a gap, devise a plan of action for what you need to do and ensure you retest yourself to check the gap is now closed. Log all gaps here so that you will have a revision structure and your teacher knows what to focus on for your personalised revision plan.

Week beginning	Identified gap	Plan to address	Gap closed?

Week beginning	Identified gap	Plan to address	Gap closed?

Week beginning	Identified gap	Plan to address	Gap closed?

Week beginning	Identified gap	Plan to address	Gap closed?