

# GCSE Psychology - OCR

Year 10 in to 11 Bridging work

# OCR GCSE Psychology

## 2 The specification overview

### 2a. OCR's GCSE (9–1) in Psychology (J203)

Learners take both components 01 and 02 to be awarded the OCR GCSE (9–1) in Psychology.

#### Content Overview

- Criminal Psychology
- Development
- Psychological Problems
- Research Methods

#### Assessment Overview

##### Studies and applications in psychology 1\* (01)

90 marks  
Written paper  
1 hour 30 minutes

50%  
of total  
GCSE

- Social Influence
- Memory
- Sleep and Dreaming
- Research Methods

##### Studies and applications in psychology 2\* (02)

90 marks  
Written paper  
1 hour 30 minutes

50%  
of total  
GCSE

\* Indicates inclusion of synoptic assessment.

### 3b. Assessment objectives (AO)

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There are three Assessment Objectives in the OCR GCSE (9–1) in Psychology. These are detailed in the table below.

	Assessment Objective
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological ideas, processes and procedures
<b>AO2</b>	Apply knowledge and understanding of psychological ideas, processes and procedures
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate psychological information, ideas, processes and procedures to make judgements and draw conclusions

# Basics of Psychology

*Key Concepts*



*Theory*



*Study*



*Application*

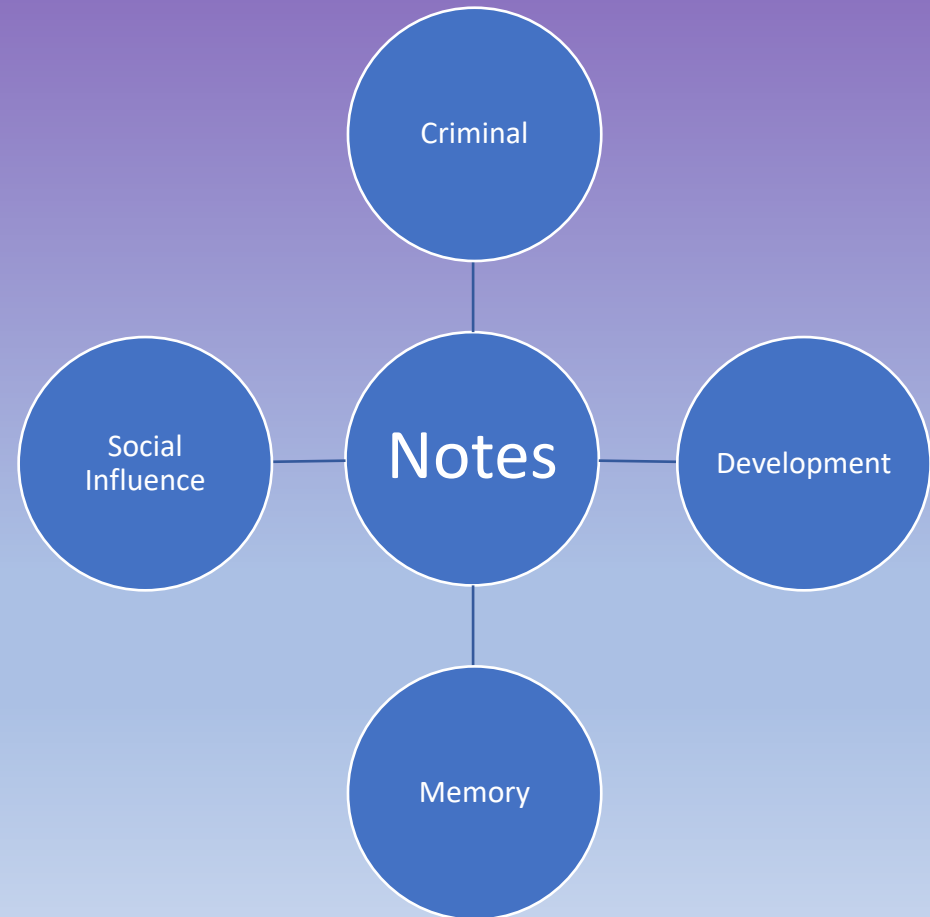
# Your Studies so far ...

## Development

Social  
Influence

Criminal  
Psychology

Using the following three sections  
create a mind map of  
information on the  
three areas studied



# Before you start!

- One of the most difficult things to master is taking notes effectively and efficiently.
- If you watch the short video on the link you will learn the best method, highly recommended, for taking notes.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErSjc1PEGKE>
- On this site, which is a fabulous OCR psychology site by the way, there are some visuals to help you and also lots of online and Ipad/phone APPs for notetaking.

Development



Add notes around the headings on the slides but you can also use the knowledge organisers you were given in your in school sessions or received through the post

We'd like you to make some notes about the videos. They may not be directly related to course content but are interesting to watch.

# Revision Notes

- Complete three sets of revision notes on the three topics you have covered so far
  - Criminal Psychology
  - Development
  - Social Influence
- Use the structure on the following slides to guide you
- Use your notes from the course and knowledge organisers to help you.
- You will need to bring this to the first psychology lesson and there will be an **assessment** in the first few lessons back based on these topics.

# Complete one of these for each topic

Give Me Five!!! - Criminal, Development, Social Influence

Key Concepts					
Theory 1 – eg Social Learning Theory					
Theory 2 – eg Eysenck's Criminal Personality					
Application- eg Punishmen					
Study 1 – eg Cooper and Mackie					
Study 2 – eg Heaven					

Using some of the notetaking methods/tips, watch the videos and take notes.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UaUeUzU3BIQ>
- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/developmental-psychology.html>

# Development over the years



For the past 70 years, scientists in Britain have been studying thousands of children through their lives to find out why some end up happy and healthy while others struggle. It's the longest-running study of human development in the world, and it's produced some of the best-studied people on the planet while changing the way we live, learn and parent. Reviewing this remarkable research, science journalist Helen Pearson shares some important findings and simple truths about life and good parenting.

# Here's an interesting one – we can tell!!

Can you really tell if a kid is lying?



This study offers a literature review of twenty years of existing research on children lying.

Lee concludes that children begin telling lies around preschool age, and as they get older they tell different types of lies.

Children also get better at lying convincingly with age.

# Social Influence

Using some of the notetaking methods/tips, watch the videos and take notes.

- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/kohlberg.html>
- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/a-level-social.html>



# Obedience otherwise known as SOCIAL INFLUENCE

- Obedience means to comply with the demands of someone you see as an authority figure.

Obedience is a form of social influence where an individual acts in response to a direct order from another individual, who is usually an authority figure. It is assumed that without such an order the person would not have acted in this way.

Stanley Milgram (1963) wanted to investigate whether Germans were particularly obedient to authority figures as this was a common explanation for the Nazi killings in World War II.



Are we in control of our decisions? | Dan Ariely

This talk "uses classic visual illusions and Ariely's own counterintuitive (and sometimes shocking) research findings to show how we're not as rational as we think when we make decisions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9X68dm92HVI>



The psychology of evil | Philip Zimbardo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OsFEV35tWsg>

Psychology isn't all happiness and flourishing, of course. The discipline also delves into the darker sides of human nature and what drives us toward unethical or even downright evil behaviour. That's the topic of this talk by 'superstar' Zimbardo in which "he shares insights and graphic unseen photos from the Abu Ghraib trials."

But don't worry, it's not all gloom and doom. He also 'talks about the flip side: how easy it is to be a hero, and how we can rise to the challenge.'

# Criminal Psychology

# Criminal psychology

Criminal psychology looks at the interaction between psychology and criminology and criminal justice. It is concerned with using psychological research and theories to analyse and improve the criminal justice system. Try the 'You be the Judge' activity by following this link. YOU hear the case,

YOU decide the sentence!

<http://ybtj.justice.gov.uk/>

Using some of the notetaking methods/tips, watch the videos and take notes.

- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/bandura.html>
- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/personality-theories.html#eysenck>



Psychopathic killers are the basis for some must-watch TV, but what really makes them tick? Neuroscientist Jim Fallon talks about brain scans and genetic analysis that may uncover the rotten wiring in the nature (and nurture) of murderers. In a too-strange-for-fiction twist, he shares a fascinating family history that makes his work chillingly personal.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2V0vOFexY4>



Time To Rethink Evil | Julia Shaw | TEDxOxford

Is there such a thing as an evil person or are we really just a species with a huge potential for evil? Dr. Julia Shaw reckons it's the latter, but it's not all bad news.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atReK1tebCA>



# Memory

- Memory helps make individuals who they are. Without the help of memories, someone would struggle to learn new information, form lasting relationships, or function in daily life. Memory allows the brain to encode, store, and retrieve information. Different areas of the brain affect different aspects of memory. The hippocampus, for instance, is related to spatial memory, which helps the brain map the surrounding world and find its way around a known place. The amygdala, on the other hand, is linked to emotional memory.

This is the next topic we will study when we return  
Read the information and watch the video clips  
Take some bullet point notes to aid your  
understanding

Using some of the notetaking methods/tips,  
watch the videos and take notes.

- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/memory.html>
- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/memory.html>



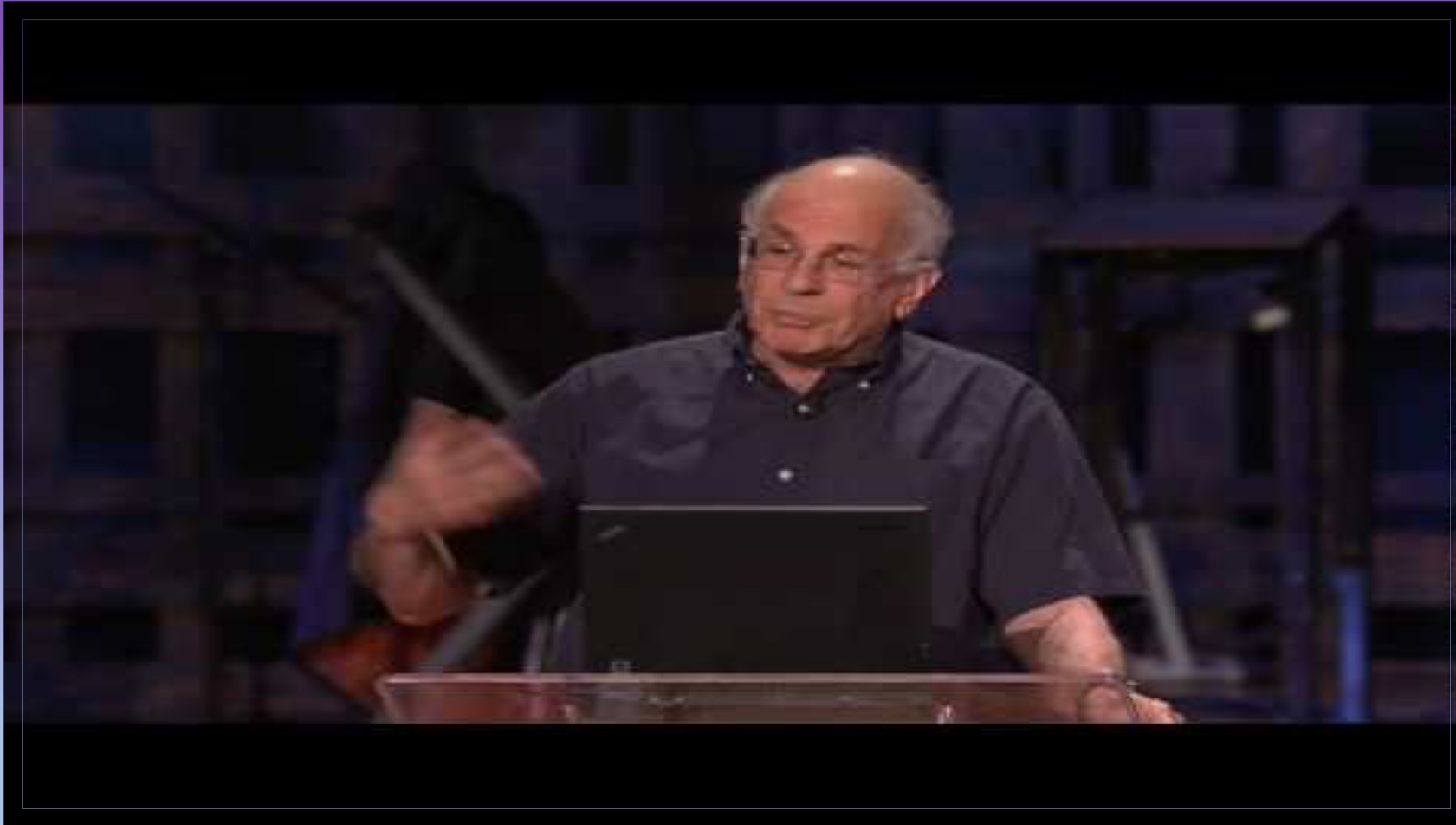
See if you can complete this for the topics!!!!

Paper 2 - Give Me 5! – Memory

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
<i>Key Concepts</i>					
<i>Multi Story Model of Memory</i>					
<i>Theory of reconstructive memory</i>					
<i>Application – techniques used for recall</i>					
<i>Clive Wearing (2008)</i>					
<i>Braun et al (2002)</i>					

# The Riddle of Experience v Memory, Daniel Kahneman

Watch the following Ted Talk – use the Cornell Method for note taking  
Simply click on the image to play the video clip



# One last one to help you!!!

Do you dread studying for your exams?

You probably do.

But do you know how to remember? How to memorize French words or the year of the American civil war?

Maybe you don't.

.

As a teenager, Ricardo Lieuw On was packing groceries when he knew what he wanted to study: he wanted to learn about learning. He picked up a study in psychology and learned how to reduce his learning time from 3 hours to 1 hour on the same piece of content. He gained the same knowledge in 200% less time. And specially for TEDxHaarlem, he shares the secret of his technique.

Have a look – it might help!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JsC9ZHi79jo>