

Introduction to Psychology

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Structure of the **course**

Paper 1 – Introductory Topics in Psychology

Social influence

Memory

Attachment

Psychopathology

Paper 2 – Psychology in Context

Approaches in Psychology

Biopsychology

Research methods

In Year 2 – Paper 3:

Issues & Options in Psychology

Forensic Psychology

Schizophrenia

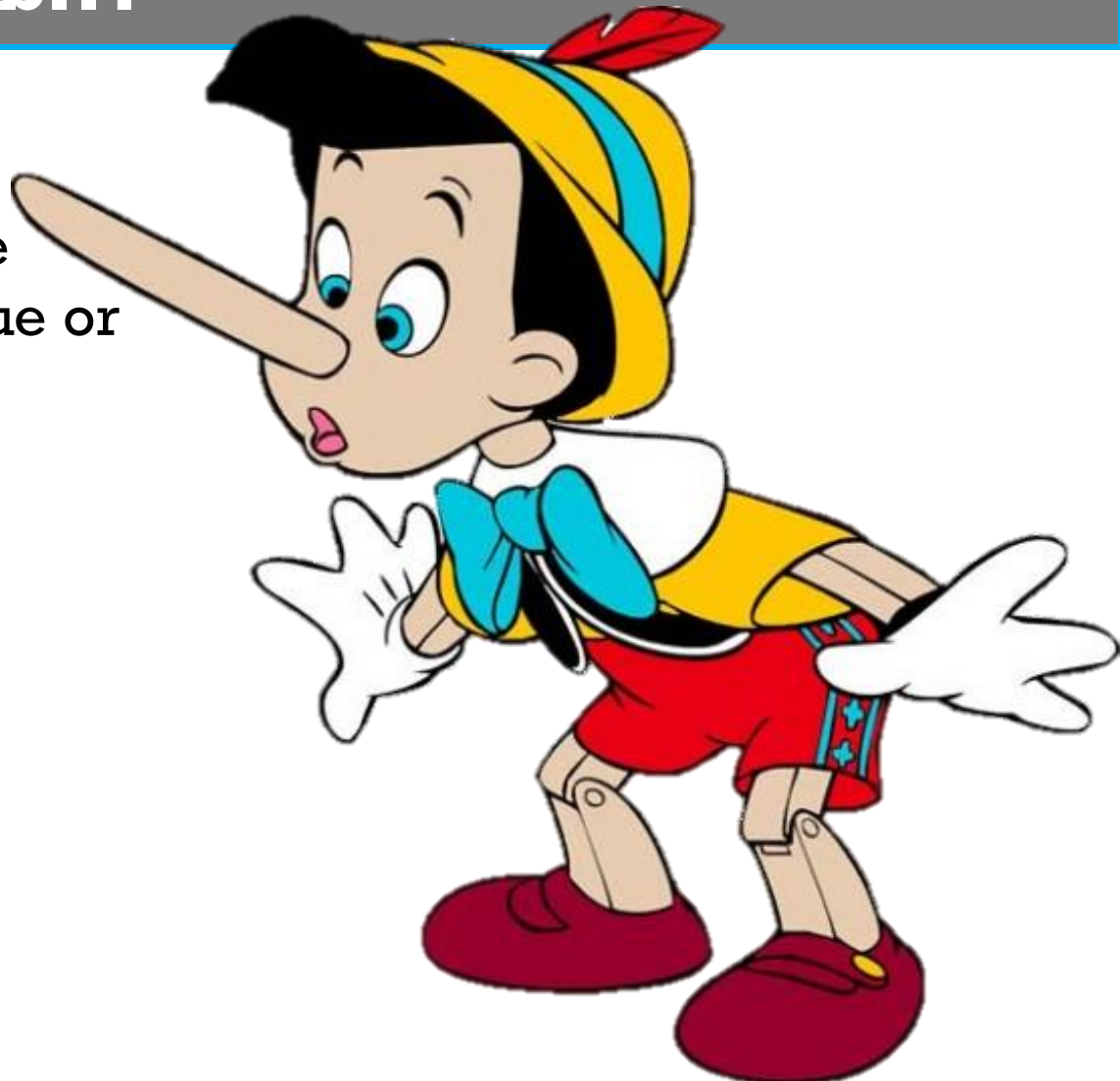
Relationships



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To Start: Fact or Fib..?

Decide whether each of the following statements are true or false.





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Fact or Fib..?



**Psychology is
the same as
Psychiatry?**



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Fact or Fib..?



FIB

Psychology is
the same as
Psychiatry?

Psychiatry is the study and treatment of **mental illness.
While psychology does look at mental disorders, it is the
study of the **mind and behaviour**.**



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Fact or Fib..?



**Psychology
is a
science?**



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Fact or Fib..?



FACT

Psychology
is a
science?

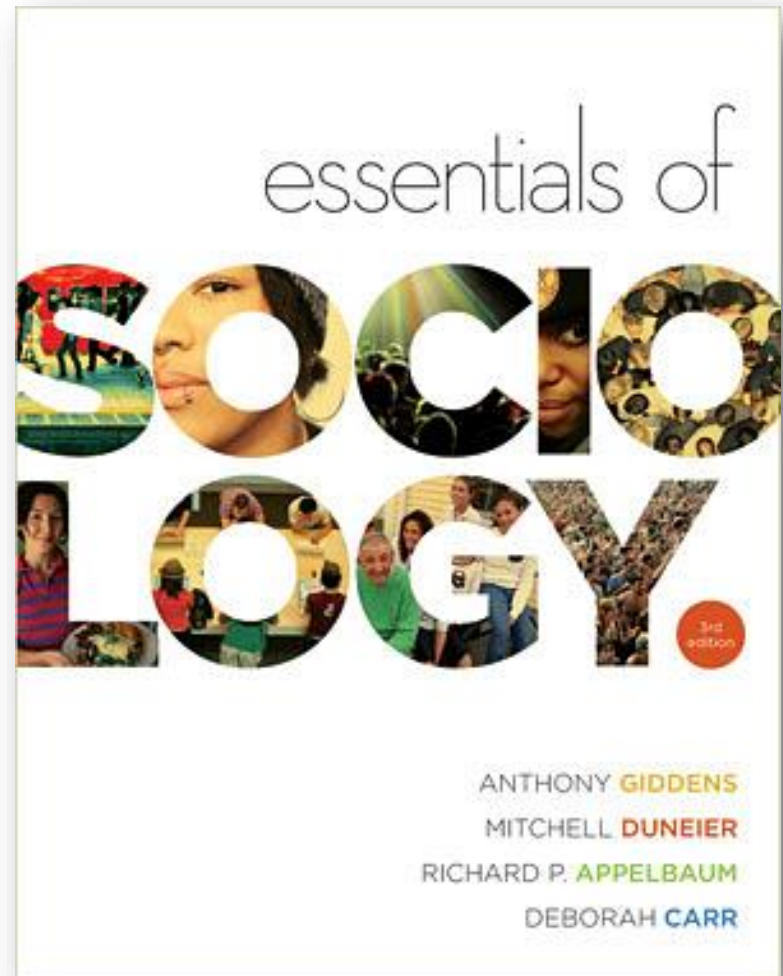
**it is the scientific study of the human mind and
behaviour!**



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Fact or Fib..?

**Psychology
links well to
Sociology?**





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Fact or Fib..?

Psychology
links well to
Sociology?



FACT

Sociology is the study of humans in society. It requires similar skills in critical thinking and writing.



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Fact or Fib..?

**Psychologists
can tell what
you're
thinking?**





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Fact or Fib..?

Psychologists
can tell what
you're
thinking?



FIB

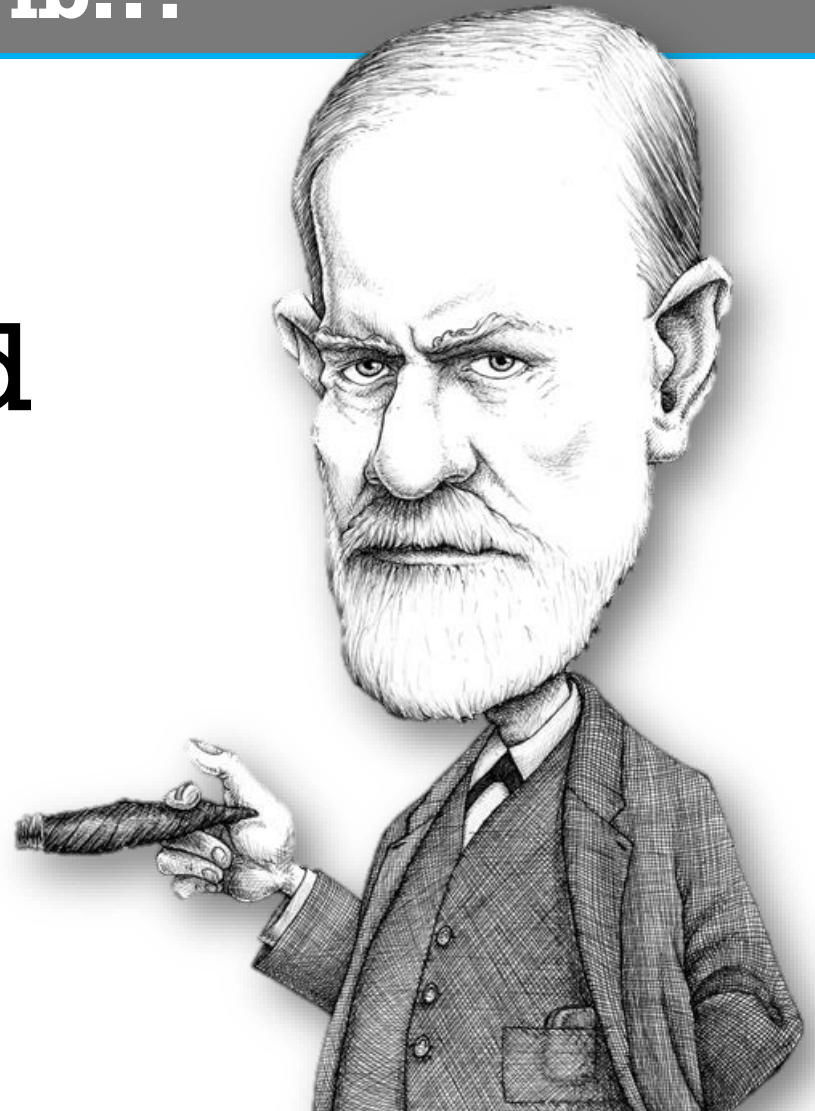
Psychologists can only study **observable behaviours.
They are not psychic!**



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Fact or Fib..?

**Sigmund Freud
is a famous
Psychologist?**





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Fact or Fib..?



FACT

**Sigmund Freud
is a famous
Psychologist?**

**We'll study Freud's theories in more detail later in the
course!**



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Fact or Fib..?



A Psychologist
might be
interested in how
we can improve
our memory?



Introduction to Psychology

Fact or Fib..?



FACT

A Psychologist
might be
interested in how
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our memory?



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So, Psychology can be described as...

The study of the human mind, its functions and how it affects behaviour.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-P1BEk6hhE>

Task - What is psychology? Watch clip and take notes





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Why is Psychology a science?

- Research and piece together information
- Develop theories which can be tested
- Create specific hypotheses
- Design experiments, questionnaires, interviews, observations and case studies to provide evidence to support or refute theories
- Collect numerical and non-numerical data
- Use statistical tests to analyse whether results may have been due to chance or whether they truly support our hypotheses
- Draw conclusions



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Task: Count how many times the players in white pass the ball...

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGQmDoK_ZfY
(show this one)



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Task: What Gorilla?

With the person next to you, discuss and note down ideas on:

- Why is it possible to miss the Gorilla?
- What could this suggest about our brains?





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Cognitive Psychology

Our brains can't pay attention to more than one thing at a time. This is called **selective attention**.

Our brain can also be fooled by optical illusions. This is called **perception**.

These processes fall into **Cognitive Psychology** which looks at mental processes and how we think.

As part of the Psychology course, we study **memory** one part of cognitive psychology.



OCD – Psychopathology (AS topic)

OCD is a serious anxiety-related condition where a person experiences frequent intrusive and unwelcome **obsessional** thoughts, often followed by repetitive **compulsions**, impulses or urges.

Types of OCD

- **Trichotillomania** – compulsive hair pulling
- **Hoarding disorder** – compulsive gathering of possessions and the inability to part with anything, regardless of it's value
- **Excoriation disorder** – compulsive skin picking



OCD quiz



1. At what age do people typically get diagnosed with OCD?
2. Is OCD caused by genetics?
3. What else can cause OCD?
4. Are men or women more likely to have OCD?
5. Do people with OCD usually have depression?

OCD quiz



1. 19

2. Yes, having a close family members with OCD increases your risk. Plus, there are candidate genes associated with OCD.

3. Traumatic events, sexual abuse or death of a loved one.

4. There is no difference, but men are more likely to develop this during childhood.

5. Yes, often people with have depression but compulsions can relieve these symptoms in the short term.

OCD clip & quiz

- How does having OCD affect their lives?
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A0bK01tVXpc>
- [Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder \(OCD\) Screening Quiz \(psychcentral.com\)](https://psychcentral.com/obsessive-compulsive-disorder-screening-quiz)



Forensic psychology – Offender profiling

Offender profiling helps investigators accurately predict and profile the characteristics of unknown criminals.

Task

What evidence about the crime would be used within the profile?

What would the profile include?



Offender profiling

Evidence from crime scene

- Type of offender –organised or disorganised (top down approach)
- Victim and similar offences
- Location of crime
- How the person was attacked/murdered
- DNA evidence

Profile

- Occupation
- Relationship status
- Gender
- Family background
- Where they live
- Physical build
- Intelligence
- Personality/interests

Forensic psychology - How criminal are you??

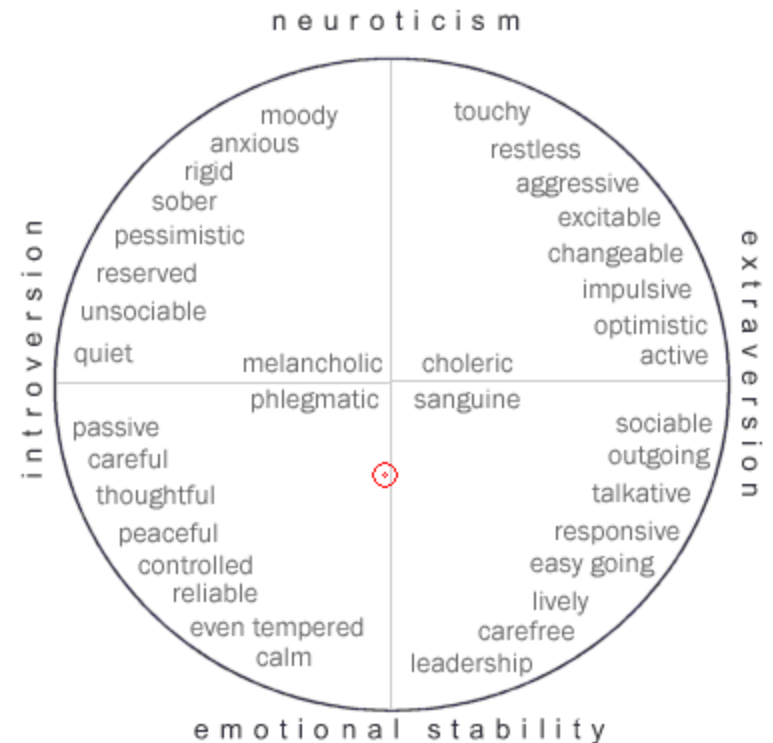
Eysenck's criminal personality 1947

Eysenck suggested that the criminal personality is a **neurotic-extravert** who also scores **highly on measures on psychoticism**.

Extraversion – excitement, seek stimulation and are more likely to take risks

Neurotic – jumpy, nervous, overly anxious and unpredictable

Psychoticism – cold, unemotional, lack remorse and aggressive



Take the test

<http://similarminds.com/eysenck.html>