A Level Psychology 2025 – 2026 - SIL

Paper / Topic	Content Area	Description of task	completed
History of Psychology and Approaches and their assumptions	History of Psychology and careers https://youtu.be/pR9TXM81q7E	• History of Psychology - 12 Q's to answer from the video • Create a Poster on different careers in psychology	

	Conformity and Asch (Social Psychology)
	
	https://youtu.be/e96ceR-a0Co
		• FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY HERE: Watch the first 3min 40 secs of the video lesson.
		• Then pause, and access the second following video clip: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8BkzvP19v4
		• Resume the first video and complete task a when prompted
		  ○ a) Why do people conform – write an explanation paragraph from the content in the video
		• Return to the video lesson, read the details of the study and complete task b
		  ○ b) Answer 6 Q's on Asch's conformity study from the video	

	Classical Conditioning and Little Albert https://youtu.be/ETp_Y8uOnBk	• Little Albert video and 10 questions to answer locus of control. • b) Read through the study and answer 6 questions on Watson and Rayner	
	SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY AND BOBO DOLL https://youtu.be/Yo-_AghcoSw	• a) Watch the video and make a glossary of terms for SLT • b) Watch the advert and write a paragraph explaining it using SLT • d) Read Bobo doll study and 5 questions to answer	
Research Methods		1. Using the **table provided**, find the definitions for these key terms: • Aim • Hypothesis • Directional hypothesis • Non-directional hypothesis • Sample • Independent variable • Dependent variable • Experimental design • Lab experiment • Field experiment	

		• Case study • Correlation • Quantitative data • Qualitative data • Primary data • Secondary data • Validity • Reliability 2. Identify whether the hypotheses are directional or non-directional. 3. Try to write your own hypotheses using the wording of the examples to help. 4. Consider what the strengths/weaknesses of quantitative data / qualitative data might be. 5. Consider what the strengths/weaknesses of primary data / secondary data might be. Hint: The strengths of one could be the weaknesses of the other and vice-versa. There is an element of maths to psychology (10% of the course) as we need to be able to work with data. 6. Calculate the mode, median and mean (measures of central tendency) of the data sets provided. 7. Interpret what the means of these data tell us. 8. Display this information in a bar chart.	
	Applying Research Methods	**<u>Netflix Option</u>** If you have Netflix, find the '**100 Humans**' series – it involves lots of different experiments researching human behaviour so is really relevant to psychology! Choose one of the episodes that sounds most interesting to you. Based on that episode, choose one of the experimenters that the researchers conduct and complete the **<u>table provided</u>** to 'outline' and 'evaluate' the study using the guidance provided. **<u>Non-Netflix Option</u>** Search for psychological experiments on the internet and find a piece of research that you find interesting.	

		Based on this research complete the **table provided** to 'outline' and 'evaluate' the study using the guidance provided. https://online.king.edu/news/psychology-experiments/ https://www.onlinepsychologydegree.info/influential-psychological-experiments/ https://www.online-psychology-degrees.org/10-bizarre-psychology-experiments/	

Approaches in Psychology	
Key Term	**Definition**
Classical conditioning	
Operant conditioning	
Reinforcement	
Punishment	
Association	
Stimulus	
Response	
Attention	
Retention	
Reproduction	
Motivation	
Vicarious reinforcement	

Conformity	
Identification	
Compliance	

Key Term	**Definition**
Aim	
Hypothesis	
Directional Hypothesis	
Non-Directional Hypothesis	
Sample	
Independent Variable	
Dependent Variable	
Experimental Design	
Lab Experiment	
Field Experiment	
Case Study	
Correlation	
Quantitative Data	
Qualitative Data	
Primary Data	
Secondary Data	
Validity	
Reliability	

Hypotheses

For each hypothesis, identify whether it is one-tailed (suggests which way the results will go) or two-tailed (does not suggest which way the results will go)

There will be a difference in the quality of work (percentage of correct answers) provided by students who have had 4 hours of sleep compared to students who have had 8 hours of sleep.	
Male football fans are more likely to become involved in anti-social behaviour (football hooliganism) than female football fans	
In a memory test, there will be a difference in the number of words recalled in a minute by children under 18 and adults aged 18+	
On a standardised test, 6-year old English children are likely to score higher on a test of reading ability than 6-year old American children	

Own Examples

One-Tailed	
Two-Tailed	

Quantitative Data

Strengths	**Weaknesses**

Qualitative Data

Strengths	**Weaknesses**

Primary Data	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Secondary Data	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Measures of Central Tendency	
Here are the results of a memory test for males and females. The memory test was out of 20. **Males**: 17 , 14 , 15 , 11 , 14 , 12 , 16 **Females**: 10 , 11 , 10 , 13 , 12 , 14 , 15	

Males		**Females**	
Mode		Mode	
Median		Median	
Mean		Mean	
What do these means tell us?			

Applying Research Methods

Experiment	
Aim What were the researchers wanting to find out?	
Procedure What did the researchers do? (Try to include as much detail as possible)	
Findings What did they find – just the numbers! Eg. How many participants (out of 100)	
Conclusions What conclusions did the researchers draw based on their results?	
For the last 3 questions, think about:	

• Generalisability – Who took part in the research? Was this sample representative of different age groups/cultures/ethnicities? Would the findings be applicable to the whole population? • Reliability – Was their experiment consistent? Would other people be able to replicate the experiment easily to try to find similar results? Did they follow a set procedure that all participants did in the same way? • Applications to real life – Does this research tell us anything interesting that could be applied to every day life? • Validity – Were the findings accurate? Could anything else have caused the results other than what the experimenters were setting out to research? Was the setting for the experiment 'normal' or 'artificial'? Could the findings be different if it was done in a more 'real life' setting? Was the task 'normal' or 'artificial'? Could the findings be different if the task that participants were asked to do was more true to 'real life'? • Ethics – Did participants agree to take part in the research? Did they know everything that was going to happen in the research or were they deceived about something? Was this 'deception' necessary for the experiment? Were the participants protected from harm (physically AND psychologically) throughout the experiment? Did the researchers talk through the experiment with the participants afterwards?	
What do you think was **good** about the research conducted?	
Do you think **anything else** could have caused the results other than what the researchers were testing?	
How would you research this **differently** if you were to do it yourself?	

If, for whatever reason, you have an issue accessing any of the video content, here is a handy list of all the links used through this SIL.

IF YOU STILL HAVE ANY ISSUES ACCESSING ANY OF THE VIDEOS, ALTERNATIVELY, YOU CAN COMPLETE YOUR OWN INDEPENDENT RESEARCH INTO EACH TOPIC, AND WRITE SOME NOTES OUT.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vo4pMVb0R6M (History of Psychology)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMnhyGozLyE (Little Albert)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOkISlxST38&list=LLgJdKiyCO4axDMhjh41Ddkw&index=787 (Phineas Gage) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rh-T4E4W4n0 (Social Learning Theory) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KHi2dxSf9hw (SLT advertisement) https://youtu.be/eqNaLerMNOE (Bobo Doll Study) https://quizlet.com/en-gb (Quizlet Cards)
https://www.tutor2u.net/psychology/reference/measures-of-central-tendency
(tutor2U - measures of central tendency)