

Applied (BTEC) Psychology transition from Yr12 to Yr13 – Summer Independent Learning 2021

Please complete the listed tasks in the order they are presented. If you are able to print this document, then please do so and **tick the checklist off** as you complete each task. If you are unable to print this document, then just read the checklist and use it as a guide.

Your SIL has **three components**:

- 1) Write up your Unit 2 Learning Aim A coursework: **Understand Research Methods and Their Importance in Psychological Enquiry**
- 2) Complete Unit 2 – Introduction to Ethics
- 3) Complete Unit 2 – Introduction to Sampling

Task Number & Title	Description of Task		(✓/✗)	
<p>1: Write up: <u>Understand Research Methods and Their Importance in Psychological Enquiry</u></p> <p><u>Learning Aim A – Pass 1, Merit 1</u></p>	<p>Produce a DRAFT report for the first part of LEARNING AIM A. You must word process your report in a suitable font (calibri or Arial) and size (14). You must include reference the following points:</p>			
	1	<p>A.P1 Explain the principles for conducting psychological research</p>	<p>Briefly summarise what RESEARCH is – what does it involve doing and why?</p> <p>(handout 1 pg.2)</p>	
	2	<p>A.P1 Explain the principles for conducting psychological research</p>	<p>Explain the purpose of INDUCTIVE & DEDEDUCTIVE reasoning</p> <p>Explain the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning</p> <p>Describe how inductive and deductive reasoning can be used to solve problems (<i>e.g. Pavlov, Kitty Genovese, bystander effect, bystander experiments</i>)</p> <p>(handout 1 pg.7-9)</p>	
3	<p>A.P2 Explain the Research Process & key terms when undertaking psychological inquiry</p>	<p>Explain the SCIENTIFIC Process</p> <p>Describe what science is. Ensure you describe what is meant by the following terms in psychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data (Vs secondary data) • Objectivity (Vs subjectivity) • Empirical evidence (Vs philosophy) • Replicability • Control of variables/cause & effect (<i>IV, DV, extraneous variables</i>) • Theory 		

Click any **images** in this column to take you to the video lesson

Description of the task and what needs to be evidenced in September

Tick when each task is completed

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypothesis • Predictability <p>(handout 1 pg10, and pg.14-15)</p>	
4	A.P2 Explain the Research Process & key terms when undertaking psychological inquiry	<p>Explain the SCIENTIFIC Process Describe the scientific process/stages. Give an example using research (Loftus & Palmer) of science developing a theory, testing a hypothesis, controlling variables, establishing cause and effect</p> <p>(handout 1 pg. 10-12).</p>	
5	A. M1 Assess the principles and processes involved when undertaking psychological inquiry	<p>Assess the SCIENTIFIC Process Explain the strengths and limitations of using the scientific process in research</p> <p>(handout 1 pg.13)</p>	
6	A.P1 Explain the principles for conducting psychological research	<p>Explain the different TYPES of research methods that psychologists use: You must DEFINE each method and give an EXAMPLE piece of research for each type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of experiment (<i>laboratory field, natural, quasi</i>) • Correlational research • Observations (<i>overt, covert, participant, non-participant, natural, controlled</i>) • Self-report techniques (<i>questionnaires and interviews</i>) • Case studies • Content analysis • Desk-based research • Pilot studies (<i>including why they are important</i>) <p>(handout 1 pg. 4-6 and additional A3 summary sheets)</p>	
7	A. M1 Assess the principles and processes involved when undertaking psychological inquiry	<p>Assess the different TYPES of research methods that psychologists use Explain the strengths and limitations of using each research method</p> <p>(handout 1 pg.4-6 and additional A3 summary sheet)</p>	
8	A.P1 Explain the principles for conducting psychological research	<p>Explain the PURPOSE of research Briefly summarise how research understands and improves lives, and then explain:</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving outcomes for individuals <i>e.g. how do different types of psychologists do this?</i> (handout 2 pg.2) • Informing practice <i>e.g. mental health during the pandemic and recommendations made</i> (handout 2 pg.3) • Judging the effectiveness of practice and provision <i>e.g. preventing youth violence with evidence of effectiveness</i> (handout 2 pg.4) • Identifying gaps in provision <i>e.g. mental health and the solutions/strategies</i> (handout 2 pg.5) • Extending knowledge and understanding <i>e.g. a unit 1 study</i> (handout 2 pg.6) • Establishing causes and cures of disorders <i>e.g. OCD, schizophrenia or depression and the use of technology to treat these disorders</i> (handout 2 pg.7) • Identifying health trends <i>e.g. changing attitudes following the pandemic</i> (handout 2 pg.8) 	
9	<p>A.P1 Explain the principles for conducting psychological research</p>	<p>Explain the PURPOSE of research Explain the different organisations which collect research: Office for National Statistics (ONS), British Medical Association (BMA), British Psychological Society (BPS). For each organisation, describe the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who they are • How they do research • How their research presented and shared <p>(handout 2 pg.9)</p>	

Reminders:

- You must ensure you **WRITE IN YOUR OWN WORDS** as much as possible.
- You must ensure that you use your own **RESEARCH** as well as lesson handouts and powerpoint presentations.
- Ensure you provide references for **IN TEXT CITATIONS** where you are quoting material that you have found from a website/book/video etc:

E.g.

Purpose of Research

Research is defined as a process of systematic study and scientific methods to discover new knowledge, or develop already existing knowledge (Bunge, M. 2012). Researchers can develop their ideas and further gain an understanding on a specific topic through the use of research studies. It also identifies any falsification. This is identifying a theory as

The Research Process

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and how it affects our behaviour. It is about understanding the mind and how it works to help solve issues relevant to it, such as unwanted thoughts and behaviour (Ekstrand, B. R. 1985). A science is defined as using

- Ensure you start to compile a separate list for all **REFERENCES** (using the **HARVARD** system) which will be provided at the end of the completed report.

References

1. Ekstrand, B. R. (1985). Psychology: Its principles and meanings. Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
5. Bunge, M. (2012). Scientific research II: The search for truth. Springer Science & Business Media.



<https://www.scribbr.co.uk/referencing/harvard-website-reference/>

Strongly Recommended Additional Activity

2: Intro to Ethics

- a) Use the links below and some google searches to research the key terms in ethics and complete the table:
- <https://www.simplypsychology.org/Ethics.html>
 - <https://www.dur.ac.uk/research.innovation/governance/ethics/considerations/people/gatekeeper/>

- b) Watch the following video clip outlining some controversial studies in Psychology and take notes in table:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zZ31ligmYrY>



Unit 2 – Research SIL - Additional content: Ethical considerations

Specification content

- use of ethical codes of conduct, e.g. British Psychological Society (BPS) code of ethical conduct (2010), and relevant national legislation
- ethical considerations in research, including the need for informed consent, confidentiality, anonymity, and the right to withdraw
- research ethics committees (RECs) and the role of the research ethics board (REB) in the UK
- the ethical implications of research, including the need for informed consent, confidentiality, anonymity, and the right to withdraw
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Table 1: Research ethics: defining key terms

Key terms	Definition	Notes
Informed consent		
Confidential consent		
Ethical consent		
Description		
Involvement		
Confidentiality		

3: Intro to Sampling

Applied Psychology: UNIT 2
Learning Aim A2

SELECTING PARTICIPANTS: SAMPLING

- a) Watch the video lesson on sampling techniques in Psychology and complete the separate summary sheet and questions

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YRv6Z_1-Ahc



Type of method	Description	Strengths	Weaknesses
Random	Every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.	Highly representative	Difficult to do in practice
Systematic	Members are selected at regular intervals from a list.	Easy to do	Not truly random
Stratified	Members are selected from different groups in the population.	Ensures representation of all groups	Time-consuming
Quota	Members are selected based on certain characteristics.	Easy to do	Not truly random

Unit 2 – Research – COMPLETE THE TABLE: SAMPLING

- b) Complete the reverse of the summary sheet without notes to test yourself!

CONTACT DETAILS

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