**UNIT OVERVIEW:** Aggression

**ENQUIRY:** How does our memory work and why do we forget?

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| **Unit intention:** To explore how different groups of society vote, factors influencing votes and changes in trends. |
| **Success criteria** | 🗸 | X |
| * I can describe and evaluate the different Scientific processes involved in Psychological research

-Aims: stating aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses.-Hypotheses: directional and non-directional.-Sampling: the difference between population and sample; sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer; implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation.-Pilot studies and the aims of piloting.-Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs.-Observational design: behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling.-Questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions; design of interviews.-Variables: manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables.-Control: random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation and standardisation.-Demand characteristics and investigator effects.-Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society’s code of ethics; ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies; dealing with ethical issues in research.* **I can describe and evaluate different Research Methods**

-Experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments.-Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation.-Self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured.-Correlations. Analysis of the relationship between co-variables. The difference between correlations and experiments.* **I can explain and apply data handling and analysis techniques to psychological research**

-Quantitative and qualitative data; the distinction between qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques.-Primary and secondary data, including meta-analysis-Descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode; calculation of mean, median and mode; measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of range; calculation of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations.-Presentation and display of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts.-Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; characteristics of normal and skewed distributions.-Introduction to statistical testing; the sign test. When to use the sign test; calculation of the sign test. |  |  |
| To be successful:* Flip reading before every lesson (use textbook, articles provided by the teacher, GC resources)
* Come to class with questions for the teacher.
* Read around the subject using Psychology media and reading list
* Regular essay plans and timed assessments
* Collaborate with other students.
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| **Topic Sequence****Paper 2**-Operationalisation of variables. -Hypotheses: directional and non-directional. -Demand characteristics, Reliability and Validity-Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi- experiments. -Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs. -Control: random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation and standardisation. investigator effects.- Sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer; implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation.-Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society’s code of ethics; ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies; dealing with ethical issues in research.-Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation. Observational design: behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling. inter- observer reliability-Self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured. Questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions; -Types of correlations, scatter graph, correlational coefficient-Case study method-Primary/secondary & qualitative/quantitative data -Percentages, decimals, fractions, ratios, significant figures-Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, median, mode-Bar Chart, scatter gram, histogram, line graphContent/Thematic analysis-Reliability & Validity-Probability and significance.-Implications of the Economy-Peer review-Features of Science | **Useful links and Resources:** **Websites****Simple Psychology:** [**https://www.simplypsychology.org/research-methods.html**](https://www.simplypsychology.org/research-methods.html)**Useful resources** **Tutor2u resources:** [**https://www.tutor2u.net/psychology**](https://www.tutor2u.net/psychology)**Psychology revision page:**[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3IVX4K0FrE&list=PLUQ8QDGvbAwhFY-fZkcJ3k4R2NCnZlqB4**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3IVX4K0FrE&list=PLUQ8QDGvbAwhFY-fZkcJ3k4R2NCnZlqB4)**Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners by Ranjit Kumar** |