**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. | | | |
| **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 graph  Content/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** | | |