



**AQA A Level
Psychology
Transition
work**

Paper 1: Memory

In this section we will be exploring how human memory works and also how it can be manipulated.

Elizabeth Loftus studied human memory and the accuracy of eyewitness testimony.



What we know from her research is that memory can be inaccurate. For example, when estimating the speed of a car is travelling at. Such inaccuracy of memory can be influenced by **leading questions**.

Loftus carried out two studies on the effects of leading questions on memory of a car accident.

Your task is to:

1) Use the links below to research Loftus and Palmer's famous car crash study.

<https://www.tutor2u.net/psychology/reference/misleading-information-leading-questions>

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/loftus-palmer.html>

2) Write about the two studies using the following format:

<u>Experiment 1: Estimating the speed of a car</u>	<u>Experiment 2: 'Did you see any broken glass'</u>
Aim:	Aim:
Method:	Method:
Results:	Results:
Conclusion:	Conclusion:

Paper 1: Social Influence

In this section we will be exploring how other people can change our behaviour.

Stanley Milgram wanted to investigate why German soldiers obeyed orders to kill in World War 2.



Please read the summary of his most famous research. You only need to read up to the 'conclusion'.

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/milgram.html>

There is also a video on Youtube to watch

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mOUEC5YXV8U>

Please then answer these questions:

1. How many participants did Milgram use?

2. How old were they?
3. How did they know about the study?
4. What was the confederate/learner called?
5. What was the lowest electric shock?
6. What was the highest electric shock?
6. How many prods were used in the experiment?
7. 8. How many participants went to 450v?
9. How many participants had a seizure during the experiment?
10. How many participants said they were glad to have taken part in the experiment?

Paper 1: Attachment

In this module you will be exploring the different attachment types children have and how these continue into our adult lives.

Please complete the 'Love Quiz' on the following page. You can then analyse your results using the table. Once you have completed this please read the results to see what it suggests about your views on love and romance.



LOVE QUIZ!



A short version of
the love quiz

Question
1:

Which of the following best describes your parents' relationship with each other?

- (a) My parents have a caring relationship and are affectionate with each other.
- (b) My parents appear to have a good enough relationship with each other but are not especially affectionate.
- (c) My parents have a reasonable relationship and are sometimes affectionate towards each other.

Which of the following best describes your relationship with your mother?

- (a) My mother treats me with respect and is accepting and not demanding. She is confident about herself.
- (b) My mother is humourous, likable and respected by others. She treats me with respect.
- (c) My mother treats me with respect but is sometimes cold and rejecting.

Question
3:

Which of the following best describes your relationship with your father?

- (a) My father is sometimes affectionate but can be unfair.
- (b) My father is caring, affectionate and humorous.
- (c) My father is reasonably caring.

Select the statement that best describes your experiences of intimacy.

- (a) I find that others are reluctant to get as close as I would like.
- (b) I find it relatively easy to get close to others and am comfortable depending on them and having them depend on me.
- (c) I am somewhat uncomfortable being close to others; I find it difficult to trust them completely, difficult to allow myself to depend on them.

Question
5:

Select the statement that best describes your experiences of intimacy.

- (a) I don't often worry about being abandoned or about someone getting too close to me.
- (b) I often worry that my partner doesn't really love me or won't want to stay with me.
- (c) I am nervous when anyone gets too close, and often romantic partners want me to be more intimate than I feel comfortable being.

Select the statement that best describes your experiences of intimacy.

- (a) I enjoy relationships but am generally quite self-sufficient.
- (b) I have been lucky in love and most of my relationships are rewarding. I still like the people I was involved with.
- (c) At times I wish I could just melt into someone so we could get beyond our separateness.

Question
7:

Select the statement that best describes your attitudes towards love.

- (a) The kind of head-over-heels love that is depicted in novels and in the movies does not exist in real life.
- (b) It is easy to fall in love and I frequently find myself beginning to fall in love, though I am not sure that it really is love.
- (c) Love is a positive and real experience.

Select the statement that best describes your attitudes towards love.

- (a) It is rare to find a person one can really fall in love with.
- (b) In some relationships romantic love never fades.
- (c) Most of us could love many people equally well, there is no 'one true love'.

Question
9:

Select the statement that best describes your attitudes towards love.

- (a) I think that romantic feelings do wax and wane.
- (b) Romantic feelings wax and wane but at times they reach the intensity experienced at the start of a relationship.
- (c) Intense romantic love is common at the start of a relationship but rarely lasts.

That said, it is a useful exercise to undertake to understand how Hazan and Shaver collected the evidence which is often used to support Bowlby's hypothesis.

To work out scores use the table below.

Question	a	b	c
1	secure	insecure avoidant	insecure resistant
2	secure	insecure resistant	insecure avoidant
3	insecure resistant	secure	insecure avoidant
Score for part A (the dominant category chosen: secure, insecure-avoidant or insecure-resistant) =			
4	insecure resistant	insecure avoidant	secure
5	secure	insecure resistant	insecure avoidant
6	insecure avoidant	secure	insecure resistant
Score for part B (the dominant category chosen: secure, insecure-avoidant or insecure-resistant) =			
7	insecure avoidant	insecure resistant	secure
8	insecure avoidant	secure	insecure resistant
9	insecure resistant	secure	insecure avoidant
Score for part C (the dominant category chosen: secure, insecure-avoidant or insecure-resistant) =			

Reference

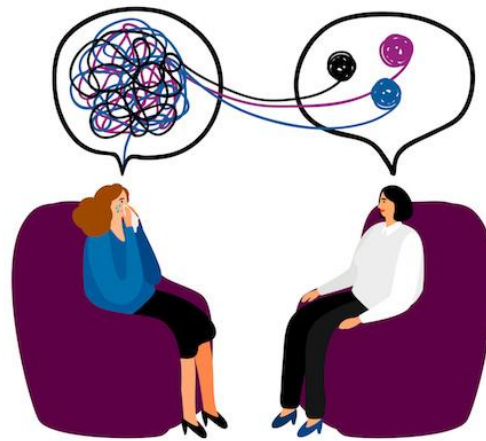
Hazan, C., and Shaver, P.R. (1987). Romantic love conceptualised as an attachment process. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 52, 511–24.

So...what does this mean?

Hazan and Shaver found that those who were securely attached as infants tended to have long lasting relationships, on the other hand, insecurely attached people found adult relationships more difficult, tended to divorce, and believed love was rare. This supports the idea that childhood experiences have significant impacts on people's attitude towards later relationships.

Paper 1: Psychopathology

During this topic you will be exploring what it means to be 'normal' and 'abnormal'. You will also be exploring the symptoms of OCD, Depression and Phobias. You will then explore the different treatments for each of these.



Please research the top 10 Phobias in the UK. Include the name and a brief description of what the Phobia is about.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.