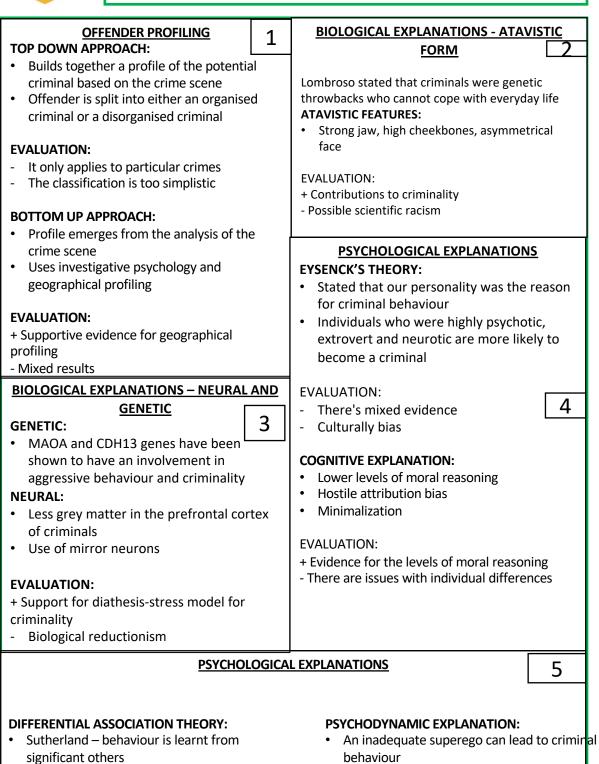


## Knowledge Organiser: Year 13 Psychology; FORENSICS



• The maternal deprivation hypothesis.

#### EVALUATION:

- Gender bias rooted in the explanation
- There is contradictory evidence

#### **EVALUATION:** + This explanation

+ This explanation has good explanatory power - Difficult to test

crime, then that will be learnt

If they have a prosocial attitude towards



# Knowledge Organiser: Year 13 Psychology; FORENSICS

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#### DEALING WITH OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR

#### **CUSTODIAL SENTENCING:**

- The aims of custodial sentencing are deterrence, incapacitation, retribution, rehabilitation
- There are psychological impacts of custodial sentencing

#### EVALUATION:

+ There is evidence to support the psychological effects

- There are individual differences

#### ANGER MANAGEMENT:

- There are 3 stages cognitive preparation, skill acquisition, application practice
- There are positive outcomes

#### EVALUATION:

+ It is an eclectic approach to managing behaviour

- There is limited long-term effectiveness

#### DEALING WITH OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR

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#### BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION:

- Uses operant conditioning principles
- Token economies token and reward given for positive behaviours

#### EVALUATION:

+ This method is easy to implement
- There are ethical issues associated with token economies

#### **RESTORATIVE JUSTICE:**

- Focuses on the needs of the individual
- Supervised meeting between offender and victim
- Focuses on positive change and active involvement

#### EVALUATION:

- + Diversity of programmes
- Relies on the offender showing remorse



# How do we use Knowledge Organisers in Psychology

## How can you use knowledge organisers at home to help us?

- **Retrieval Practice**: Read over a section of the knowledge organiser, cover it up and then write down everything you can remember. Repeat until you remember everything.
- **Flash Cards:** Using the Knowledge Organisers to help on one side of a piece of paper write a question, on the other side write an answer. Ask someone to test you by asking a question and seeing if you know the answer.
- **Mind Maps:** Turn the information from the knowledge organiser into a mind map. Then reread the mind map and on a piece of paper half the size try and recreate the key phrases of the mind map from memory.
- **Sketch it:** Draw an image to represent each fact; this can be done in isolation or as part of the mind map/flash card.
- **Teach it:** Teach someone the information on your knowledge organiser, let them ask you questions and see if you know the answers.

## How will we use knowledge organisers in Psychology?

- **Test:** We will do regular low stakes tests to check your ability to retrieve information from memory.
- **Mark our answers**: Once you have done a low stake test you can mark your work using the knowledge organiser.
- **Improve our work:** Once you have finished a piece of work you may be asked to check your knowledge organiser to see if there is any information on it that you could add into an answer.

ASSESSMENT <u>TYPE</u>	SECTION ON KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER	<u>DATE</u> COMPLETED	<u>SCORE/TOTAL</u> <u>SCORE</u>