

Y11 Y12 BTEC Extended Certificate (x1) in Protective Services

<u>Part 1 - Compulsory content that will be tested in an initial assessment when you start college.</u>

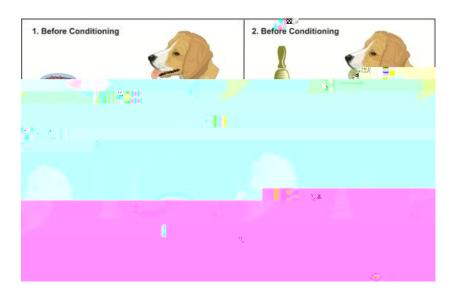
Unit 2 Behaviour



therefore pull your hand away (response). You will not touch the hob in future and therefore have learned by associating the hob with pain.

Classical Conditioning

Cassical conditioning was developed from the work of Ivan Pavlov, a physiologist who was initially interested in digestion in dogs. His initial experiments were to look at the salivation response and underlying mechanisms, to see if different stimuli produced different levels of salivation. He believed salivation was an automatic reflex. However, he almost accidentally stumbled upon classical conditioning because his experiments kept failing!





Read the info and watch the YouTube video at https://www.simplypsychology.org/pavlov.html and make notes on dassical conditioning:

Classical conditioning relies on building an $\underline{ASSOCIATION}$ between a $\underline{NEUTRAL\ STIMULUS}$ and an existing $\underline{UNCONDITIONED\ STIMULUS}$



Operant conditioning was developed by B.F. Skinner and he believed that internal thoughts and motivations could not be used to explain behavior. Instead, he suggested, we should look only at the external, observable causes of human behavior.

Operant conditioning is a method of learning that occurs through rewards and punishments for behavior. Through operant conditioning, an association is made between a behavior and a consequence for that behavior.

Skinner used the term operant to refer to any "active behavior that operates upon the environment to generate consequences" (1953). In other words, Skinner's theory explained how we acquire the range of learned behaviors we exhibit each and every day.

Read the info on



<u>Punishment</u>

Skinner Box

Skinner developed this device for investigating operant conditioning under tightly controlled conditions.

The basic Skinner box consisted of a lever, food delivery chute, and a signal light. A rat was placed in the box with nothing else. When a rat accidentally pressed the lever a food pellet was delivered. After this had happened a few times, the rat had learned how to get food.



Explain how the Skinner box supports the mechanisms of operant conditioning.

Remember to use the terms positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement and punishment in your explanation.









2. Social Learning Theory

Social learning theory is the view that people learn by observing others. Associated with Albert Bandura's work in the 1960s, Social Learning Theory (SLT) explains how people learn new behaviours, values, and attitudes. For example, a teenager might learn slang by observing peers. Social learning requires paying attention to the person(s) observed, remembering the observed behaviour, the ability to replicate the behaviour, and a motivation to act the same way.

Can you think of any other examples where we might learn behaviours from other people?

Role Models

Activity: Think of two of your role models. They can be past or present, famous or not famous. Think about how they have influenced your behaviour.



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Everybody has a few people who have influenced us for better or worse, these are called role models and are a very important concept in Social Learning Theory. Although we learn new behaviours from many people, the way we perceive a person depends on whether their behaviour is modelled or copied. Models can be peers, family, colleagues or celebrities. SLT says these people are important and we look to them in order to learn how to behave.

The work of Albert Bandura

Social learning theory is supported by the work of Albert Bandura and the study of models. The theory states we learn from people we are exposed to and can also learn new behaviours from people we observe in real life or in the media which is entitled observational learning.

The people we learn from are known as models and when a person imitates it this is known as <u>modelling</u>. If we see a model being punished for a certain sort of behaviour a person is *less* likely to copy it. If we see a model being rewarded for their behaviour then we are *more* likely to copy it. Bandura carried out a series of experiments called the Bobo Doll Experiments to help test if children could learn aggressive behaviour through social learning theory.

ACTIVITY: Watch the dip on and make notes below on this experiment.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zerCK0IRjp8





This approach is associated with the Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud and is completely different from the approaches you have learned so far. Its key assumption is that human behaviour is driven by thoughts, feelings, emotions and drives from the unconscious part of our mind.



ACTIVITY: Write down what you think the MIND is





The importance of the unconscious mind

Freud was one of the earliest psychologists to suggest that we are not always aware of all aspects of ourselves. He suggested that what we were aware of is represented in our conscious mind. But many of our feelings, memories and past experiences are locked up in unconscious

and in slips of the tongue (known as Freudian slips).

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Freud said that our mind is like an <u>iceberg</u>. The section which is above water is your <u>conscious</u> and it contains things like memories and current perceptions. We can mentally access this conscious at any time, such as remembering what you did last Tuesday.



However the piece which is important is the <u>unconscious</u>. Freud said this was the section of iceberg which was underwater.

Freuerwater.



(energy) focuses its energy on a particular area of the body that is relevant at the stage in their childhood. If the needs are met in that stage then it can move onto the next stage. If there is a struggle or conflict or some unsatisfactory experience then the person becomes fixated

stage. If they become fixated in a stage then this will result in them developing certain personality traits in adulthood.

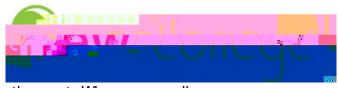
4. The Humanistic Perspective

Humanistic psychology looks at human experience from the viewpoint of the individual. It focuses on the idea of free will and the belief that we are capable of making choices. This approach values human experiences and the individual. They believe that each person is unique and must be treated as such.

This approach is commonly associated with counsellors who sit down with someone and talk about their experiences. Two of the biggest Psychologists in this field are Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow.

Maslow (1908-1970) was an American psychologist who believed that we are all seeking to become the best we can possibly be spiritually, emotionally, intellectually and physically. He called this self-actualisation. He came up with a theory known as the hierarchy of needs which suggests that every human requires basic human needs to be met.

Maslow believes that in order to self-actualise we need to meet all of the lower needs, such as



our energies on getting them met. When we are well



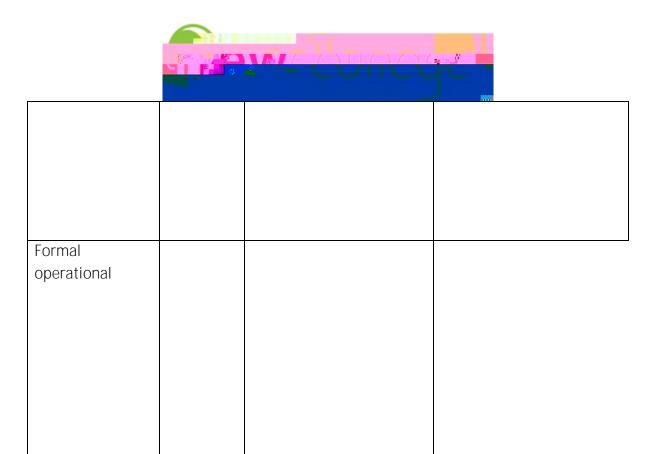
over time, becoming more sophisticated and complex. These were put into stages.

https://www.simplypsychology.org/piaget.html

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| <u>Stage</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Features</u> | <u>Example</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Sensorimotor | 0 2 years | Children explore the world through their senses and motor activity (movement). | Children learn to move around at this stage for example walking and grasping objects. They often pick things up and put them in their mouths to explore them. |
| Pre operational | | | |
| Concrete operational | | | |





Genetic influences on behaviour

This part of the theory concentrates on how genetics can cause physical and mental illnesses and therefore influence our behaviour. Many studies of genetic conditions have been done on twins; with both identical twins being more likely to be affected by a genetic disorder than non-identical twins.

One example of a genetically inherited illness is = . This occurs when a parent passes on a single dormant gene to their children. This leads to physical problems followed by psychological problems and eventually leading to dementia. The biological approach argues that this type of disorder will develop regardless of other influences in a







Not all illnesses that have a genetic influence are hereditary. For example,) Syndrome is one of the most common, non-inherited genetic syndromes.



ACTIVITY:



The influence of the nervous and endocrine systems on behaviour

The autonomic nervous system (ANS) is part of the nervous system and it controls many organs and muscles within the body. One of its main roles is to stimulate the release of hormones. Hormones are chemical substances that act like messenger molecules in the body they travel to different sites to control how cells and organs do their work. Different parts of the ANS can influence behaviour. For example the sympathetic branch and parasympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system is responsible for our 'Fight or Flight' responses.



In stressful situations your sympathetic branch uses energy reserves, your blood pressure increases, your heart beats faster, and digestion slows down this allows a person to respond to different situations. The parasympathetic branch restores you back to normal and aims to save energy by decreasing blood pressure, slowing down your heart beats and allowing digestion to start.

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<u>Part 2 Strongly recommended additional content which will not be tested in the initial assessment but will support you in gaining more subject knowledge.</u>

<u>Unit 13: Introduction to Criminology</u>

Please conduct research into the three crime prevention models listed below and create a visual poster for each of them. Below each of the models are a few prompts to help guide your research.

1. <u>Situational crime prevention</u>

Ron Clark rational choice theory

Target hardening techniques

The issues with displacement

2. Environmental crime prevention

Wilson and Kelling broken windows theory

Zero-tolerance policing

The issues with trying to address small scale deviance (think of costs and public servious) = 5 0.5(res)0nBT/F1 1.40i(2 1.404TDC q0.0009) (m)-3(o) q0.0000s4Tf1 0 0 1 3 1

3. Social and community crime prevention

Actuarial approach to crime (who is more likely to commit crime and why)

Community based policing

Targeted interventions such as: Troubled Families Programme (Gov initiative) and other policies such as improving housing