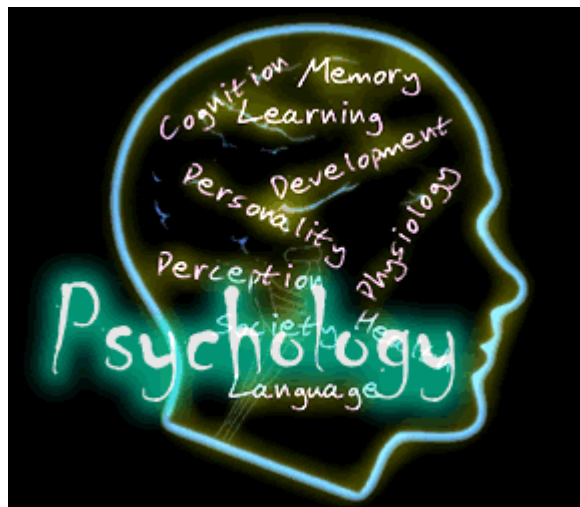# Summer Independent Learning – Y11 - Y12

Extended Certificate
Uniformed Protective Services

Unit 2: Behaviour and the Protective Services

Unit 13: Introduction to Criminology

Name: ………………………………………………………………………..…………………………..

Psychological Perspectives

What is **Psychology**?

The main psychological perspectives you will look at in Unit 2 Learning Outcome A are:

Behaviourist

Psychodynamic

Humanistic

Cognitive

Provide a detailed explanation for **Behaviourist** perspective, what does it tell us and identify 2 theorists and the work they carried out:

Provide a definition for the key vocabulary for the **Behaviourist** perspective:

Classical Conditioning	
Operant Conditioning	
Positive reinforcement	
Negative reinforcement	
Stimulus	
Response	

Where do we see this type of conditioning in real life? List as many examples as you can:

Where might we see people being conditioned in UPS? Identify the positives and negatives of this.

Provide a detailed explanation for the **Psychodynamic** perspective. What does it tell us and identify 2 theorists and the work they carried out?

Provide definitions for the key vocabulary for the **Psychodynamic** perspective:

Conscious mind	
Preconscious mind	
Unconscious mind	
ID	
Ego	
Superego	

Provide a detailed explanation for the **Humanistic** perspective. What does it tell us and identify 2 theorists and the work they carried out?

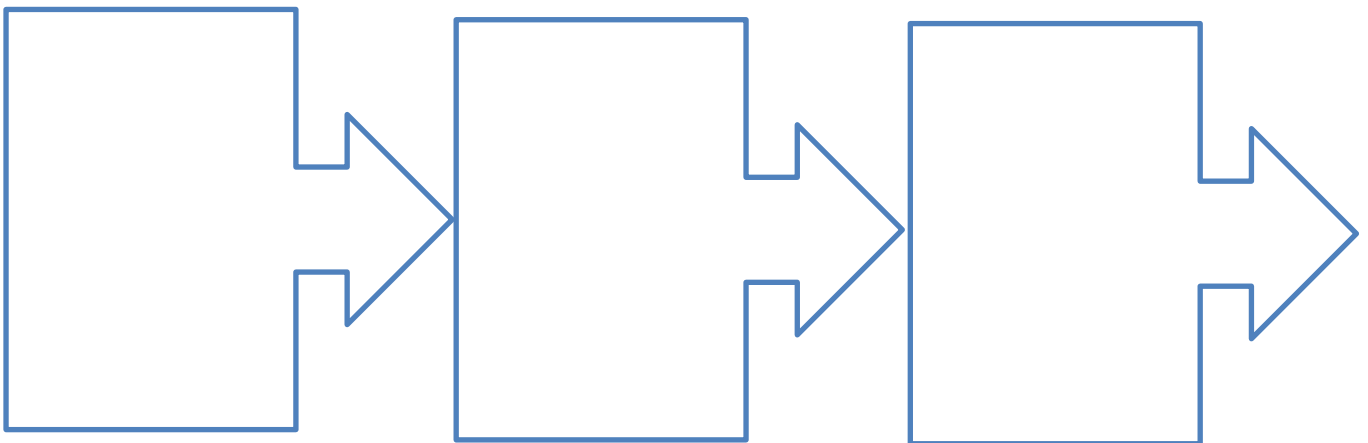Provide definitions for the key vocabulary for the **Humanistic approach**:

Self-actualisation	
Free will	
Self-esteem	

Provide a detailed explanation for the **Cognitive** perspective.
https://www.simplypsychology.org/information-processing.html

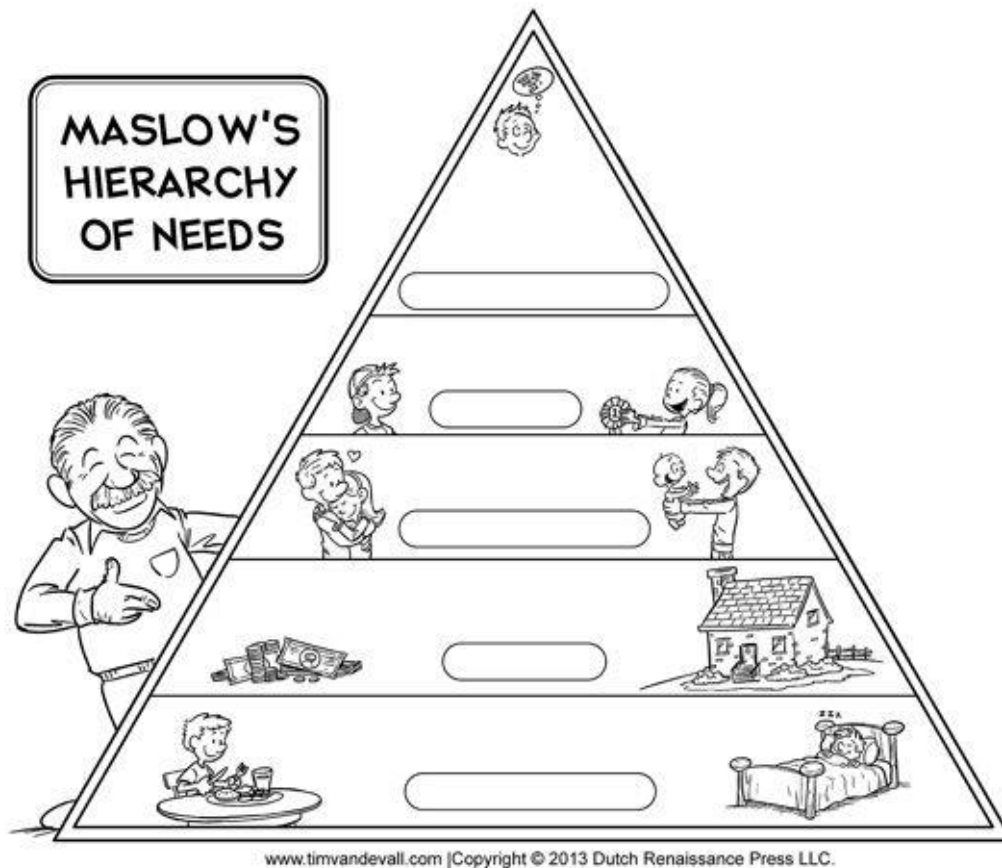Label the diagram below for the information processing model:

How might PTSD affect someone working in the Uniformed Protective Services?

Looking at **Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs**, explain below in detail what this theory tells us.

Fill in the levels of the pyramid below:

MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

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How does this theory apply to the protective services? Explain how needs being met or not being met might impact on a person's behaviour for each of the protective services below:

Fire Service	

Paramedic	
Police	
Armed Forces	

Theories of Personality

Research **Type A and Type B personality types** and write up your research below:

https://www.simplypsychology.org/personality-a.html

Type A	Type B

How can this be applied to the protective services?

Pick one example for either type A or Type B and explain what characteristics each might have, explain the positive and negative impact these can have. You may want to relate these to different types of anxiety/ stress encountered. For example how might different personality types react to a terrorist attack?
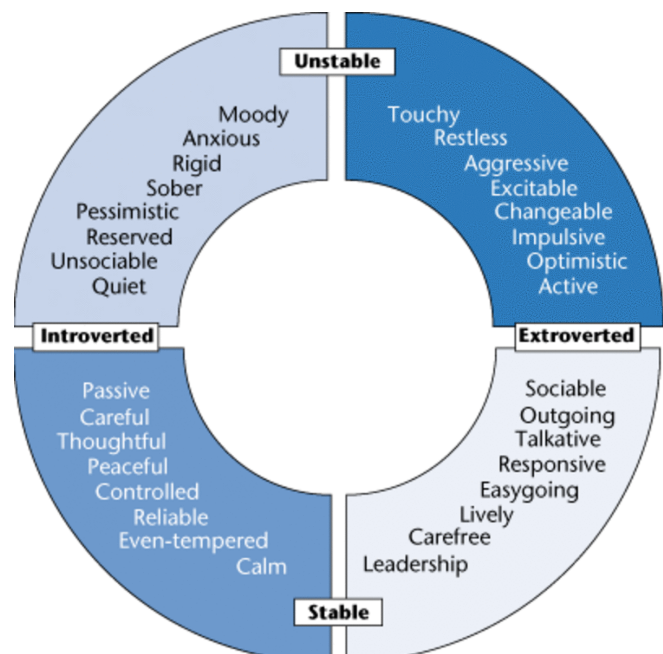
Army

Firefighter

Police

Paramedic

What is **Trait theory**? What are the key features and the advantages and disadvantages?

Define the key vocabulary needed for **Trait theory**:

Trait	
Introvert	
Extrovert	

Eysenck has a questionnaire (called the **EPQ**) to test traits. Have a go for yourself and record your results https://similarminds.com/eysenck.html

What is **Social Learning Theory**?

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

How could this apply to personality? Can personality be learnt?

What is **situational theory**? What does it tell us? What theorists can you find and what did they discover?

Looking at **trait theories**, how can these be applied to people working in the protective services? Are there particular personality types that will be more successful in protective services. Provide 2 examples:

We are now going to look at **attitude theories** and how attitude may impact behaviour.

What is the theory based on? Explain the following statements:

Attitude towards the behaviour	
Subjective Norm	
Perceived behavioural control	

Define the key vocabulary:

Behavioural intention	
Attitude	
Subjective norm	

Perceived behavioural control	

What are **development attitudes**? How can they influence a person's behaviour?

What is Dweck's **mindset theory**? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this theory?

Explain the mindset of Samantha and Mo below:

Samantha is keen to progress and develop her career by challenging herself to develop new skills and improve. Mo has decided that he is not suited to the frontline duties and is not prepared to challenge himself any further.

What could they both do differently?

Unit 13 – Introduction to Criminology

Using independent research identify the factors that make the following groups in society likely victims of crimes. For each group try to find a case study of crimes where that particular sub group have been a victim of crime .
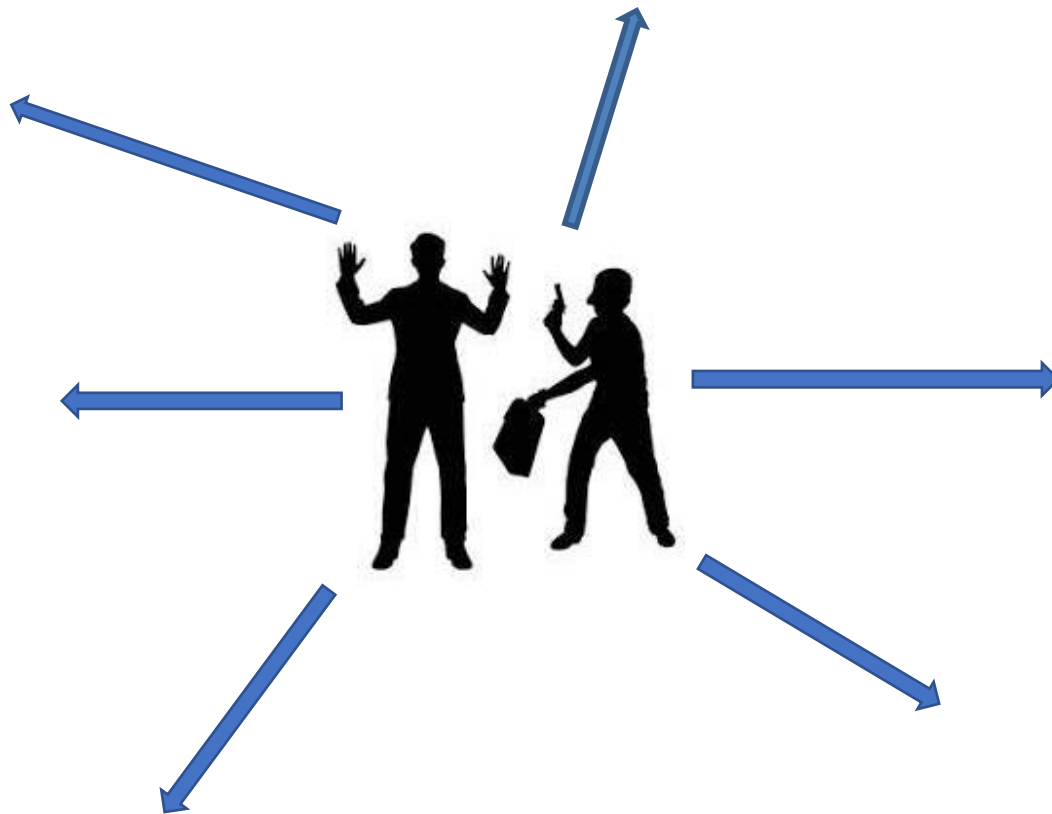
Group	Potential reasons for being targeted by crime
Young Teenagers	
A male in their 30s	
A female in their 30s	
The Elderly	
Different ethic-groups	
The upper classes	
The working classes	
People who live in country side	
People who live in cities	

See the next page for task 2

Crime

_____

EXAMPLE GBH - **Loss of earning** – If a victim was a self-employed builder and they had a broken arm as a result of being a target of ABH the this would lead to this person not being about to work and therefore not get a wage. This would result in the possibility of non-payment of bills such as electric/gas, car finance. It could also lead to them not able to buy food.