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| 3.1.1 Social influence- PAPER 1- Introductory topics 7181/1 | RAG |
| Types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance. Explanations for conformity: informational social influence and normative social influence, and variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch | **Psychology AS checklist** |
| Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo |  |
| Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, and situational variables affecting obedience including proximity, location and uniform, as investigated by Milgram. Dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality |  |
| Explanations of resistance to social influence, including social support and locus of control. |  |
| Minority influence including reference to consistency, commitment and flexibility. |  |
| The role of social influence processes in social change. |  |
| 3.1.2 Memory- PAPER 1- Introductory topics 7181/1 |  |
| The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration. |  |
| Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural. |  |
| The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of the model: coding and capacity |  |
| Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive interference and retrieval failure due to absence of cues |  |
| Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: misleading information, including leading questions and post-event discussion; anxiety |  |
| Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview |  |
| 3.1.3 Attachment- PAPER 1- Introductory topics 7181/1 |  |
| Caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony. Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father. |  |
| Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow. |  |
| Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby’s monotropic theory. The concepts of a critical period and an internal working model. |  |
| Ainsworth’s ‘Strange Situation’. Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant. Cultural variations in attachment, including van Ijzendoorn. |  |
| Bowlby’s theory of maternal deprivation. Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation |  |
| The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships, including the role of an internal working model |  |
| 3.2.1 Approaches in Psychology- PAPER 2- Psychology in context 7181/2 |  |
| Origins of Psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science |  |
| Learning approaches: the behaviourist approach, including classical conditioning and Pavlov’s research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner’s research; social learning theory including imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura’s research |  |
| The cognitive approach: the study of internal mental processes, the role of schema, the use of theoretical and computer models to explain and make inferences about mental processes. The emergence of cognitive neuroscience. |  |
| The biological approach: the influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour |  |
| Biopsychology- PAPER 2- Psychology in context 7181/2 |  |
| The divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic). |  |
| The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition. |  |
| The function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones. |  |
| The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline. |  |
| 3.2.2 Psychopathology- PAPER 2- Psychology in context 7181/2 |  |
| Definitions of abnormality, including deviation from social norms, failure to function adequately, statistical infrequency and deviation from ideal mental health. |  |
| The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). |  |
| The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias: the two-process model, including classical and operant conditioning; systematic desensitisation, including relaxation and use of hierarchy; flooding. |  |
| The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression: Beck’s negative triad and Ellis’s ABC model; cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), including challenging irrational thoughts |  |
| The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy |  |
| 3.2.3 Research methods- PAPER 2- Psychology in context 7181/2- will appear in both papers |  |
| 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. |  |
| Scientific processes- both papers |  |
| 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. |  |
| The role of peer review in the scientific process. |  |
| The implications of psychological research for the economy |  |
| Data handling and analysis- both papers |  |
| 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 |  |

Revision ideas:

* Mind maps- 1 topic per map
* Posters- images to depict key information
* Voice recordings
* Past exam questions
* Teach someone else
* Using colour as a cue
* Write out notes- condensing them each time
* Flash cards- test yourself
* Watch youtube clips
* Read revision summaries and practice questions with feedback (in text book)
* CGP revision guides