

# AS / Year 1 Psychology PLC

Red  
Amber  
Green

## Exam Technique

Identify & understand Descriptive (AO1) command words and questions: identify, outline, describe, discuss			
Identify & understand questions requiring application of psychological knowledge (AO2)			
Identify & understand Evaluative (AO3) command words and questions: explain, evaluate, discuss			
AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, theories and models			
AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific processes, techniques and procedures			
AO2: Apply knowledge & understanding of scientific ideas, processes, & procedures in theoretical contexts			
AO2: Apply knowledge & understanding of scientific ideas, processes, & procedures in practical contexts			
AO2: Apply knowledge & understanding of scientific ideas, processes, & procedures when handling quantitative data			
AO2: Apply knowledge & understanding of scientific ideas, processes, & procedures when handling qualitative data			
AO3: Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information, ideas and evidence to make judgements and conclusions			
AO3: Analyse, interpret and evaluate scientific information develop and refine practical designs and procedures			

## Social Influence

Types of conformity: compliance, identification and internalisation			
Types of social influence: normative and informational social influence			
Variables affecting conformity (Asch): group size, unanimity, task difficulty			
Evaluation of research into majority influence			
Conformity to social roles: Stanford Prison Experiment (Zimbardo)			
Evaluation of research into conformity to social roles			
Milgrams experimental research into obedience: situational variables: proximity, location & uniform			
Evaluation of Milgram's research			
Explanations for obedience: agentic state, legitimate authority, authoritarian personality			
Evaluation of explanations of obedience			
Explanations of resistance to social influence: social support, locus of control.			
Evaluation of explanations of resistance to social influence			
Minority Influence: consistency, commitment, flexibility			
Evaluation of research into minority influence			
Role of social influence processes in effecting social change			
Evaluation of social influence research			
Application of social influence research to social change			

## Memory

The Multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory			
Features of each store in the multi-store model: coding, capacity and duration			
Evaluation of the multi-store model of memory			
Types of long term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural			
The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visiospatial sketchpad & episodic buffer			
Features of the working memory model: coding and capacity			
Evaluation of the working model of memory			
Explanations of forgetting: proactive & retroactive interference, absence of cues			
Evaluation of explanations of forgetting			
Factors affecting the accuraccy of eyewitness testimony: misleading info. inc. leading questions, post-event discussion, anxiety			
Improving the accuraccy of eyewitness testimony inc. the cognitive interview			
Evaluation of research into eyewitness testimony			

## Attachment

Define attachment.			
Reciprocity & interactional synchrony.			
Stages of attachment (Schaffer): Indiscriminate; beginnings; discriminate; multiple.			
Attachment behaviours: safe haven; separation anxiety; reunion; stranger anxiety.			
Multiple attachments or monotropy?			
Role of the Father			
Lorenz and imprinting in greylag geese.			
Harlow and attachment in rhesus monkeys.			
Ethics of animal research.			
Learning theory of attachment.			
Classical conditioning as an explanation of attachment.			
Operant conditioning as an explanation of attachment.			
Social learning.			
Evaluation of the learning theory explanation of attachment.			
Bowlby's monotropic theory of attachment			
Evolutionary elements of Bowlby's theory			
Significance of the internal working model.			
Evaluation of Bowlby's theory.			
Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation' controlled observation procedure.			
Attachment Types: Secure; Insecure-avoidant; Insecure-resistant (& disorganised)			
Evaluation of Ainsworth's research			
Implications of cross cultural variation for Bowlby's monotropic theory .			
Takahashi's replication of Strange Situation.			
Van Ijzendoorn: global variations in attachment types.			
Limitations of cross cultural research into attachment.			
Deprivation as interruption to attachment formation.			
Maternal Deprivation Hypothesis			
Research of consequences of deprivation (inc. '44 thieves')			
Evaluation of research into attachment and deprivation.			
Privation as lack of attachment.			
Effects of institutionalisation.			
Romanian orphan studies on privation, adoption and attachment (inc. Rutter).			
Evaluation of research into effects of institutionalisation			
Role of internal working model.			
Influence of early attachment on adult relationships.			
Influence of early attachment on childhood relationships.			
Evaluation of research into attachment and later relationships.			
<b>Approaches in Psychology</b>			
The origins of psychology (Wundt)			
Basic assumptions of the Learning Approach			
The behaviourist approach: classical conditioning (Pavlov), operant conditioning (Skinner)			
Social Learning (Bandura): imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, mediational processes			
Basic assumptions of the cognitive approach			
Study of internal mental processes			
Role of schema			
Use of theoretical and computer models			
Cognitive neuroscience			
Basic Assumptions of the biological approach			
Influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour			
Genotype & phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour			
Nervous system: central & peripheral (somatic & autonomic)			
Structure & function of sensory, motor & relay neurons			
Synaptic transmission: neurotransmitters, excitation & inhibition			
Function of the endocrine system			

Fight or Flight' response inc. the role of adrenaline			
<b>Psychopathology</b>			
Defining abnormality: deviation from social norms, failure to function, statistical infrequent, deviation from ideal mental health			
The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias			
The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of depression			
The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of obsessive compulsive disorder			
The behavioural approach to explaining phobias: two-process model, classical & operant conditioning			
The behavioural approach to treating phobias: systematic desensitisation, flooding			
The cognitive approach to explaining depression: Beck's negative triad, Ellis's ABC model			
The cognitive approach to treating depression: Cognitive-Behavioural therapy (CBT)			
The biological approach to explaining OCD: genetic and neural explanations			
The biological approach to treating OCD: drug therapy			
<b>Research Methods</b>			
Experimental method: lab, field, natural and quasi-experiments.			
Observational techniques: naturalistic & controlled, covert & overt, participant & non-participant.			
Self-report techniques: questionnaires, interviews: structure & unstructured			
Correlations: analysis of relationship between covariables; differences between correlations and experiments			
Stating aims			
Hypotheses: null & alternative, directional and non-directional			
Sampling, bias & generalisation: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity & volunteer			
Pilot studies			
Experimental designs: independent groups, repeated measures & matched pairs			
Observational design: behavioural categories, event sampling, time sampling			
Questionnaire construction: open & closed questions			
Design of interviews			
Manipulation & control of variables: independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding			
Operationalising variables			
Control: random allocation & counterbalancing; randomisation & standardisation			
Demand characteristics & investigator effects			
Ethical Issues and the BPS Code of Ethics and Conduct			
Peer review			
Implications of psychological research for the economy			
Qualitative and quantitative data			
Primary & secondary data; meta-analysis			
Descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency (mean, mode & median)			
Descriptive statistics: measures of dispersion (range & standard deviation)			
Positive, negative and zero correlations			
Presentation & display of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts			
Distributions: normal and skewed			
Inferential statistics: the sign test			