

**PERSONALISED LEARNING CHECKLIST PSYCHOLOGY**

**PAPER1**

Social influence

specification	Key studies	RED	AMBER	GREEN
Types of conformity: internalisation, identification, and compliance. Explanations for conformity: informational and normative social influence Variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch	Asch Zimbardo Moscovici			
Conformity to social roles	Zimbardo			
Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, and situational variables affect obedience including proximity, location and uniform	Milgram			
Dispositional explanations for obedience: the Authoritarian personality	Elms and Milgram			
Explanations of resistance to social influence, including social support and locus of control				
Minority influence including reference to consistency, commitment and flexibility	Moscovici			
The role of social influence processes in social change				

Memory

Specification	Key studies	RED	AMBER	GREEN
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	Loftus and Palmer			
Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of cognitive interview				

### Attachment

specification	Key studies	RED	AMBER	GREEN
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	Lorenz 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	Ainsworth			
Cultural variations in attachment, including Van Ijzendoorn				
Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation	Bowlby – 44 juvenile thieves			
Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation	Rutter and Songua-Barke			
The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships, including the role of an internal working model	Hazan and Shaver			

### **Paper 2** Psychopathology

Specification	Key studies	RED	AMBER	GREEN
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: 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' ABC model; cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), including challenging irrational thoughts.				
The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD; genetic and neural explanations, drug therapy				

### Approaches in psychology

specification	Key studies	RED	AMBER	GREEN
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	Bandura			
The cognitive approach: the study of internal mental processes, the role of schemas, 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

specification	Key studies	RED	AMBER	GREEN
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				

### Research methods

specification	RED	AMBER	GREEN
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 observations; 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			
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 aims of plotting			
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; operationalization of variable			
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			
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, mode; measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of range, calculation of percentages; positive and negative and zero correlations			
Presentations and display of quantitative data; graphs, tables, scatter grams, bar charts			
Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; characteristics of normal and skewed distributions			
Introduction to statistical testing: the sign test			