

Personalised Learning Checklist

Psychology

AQA Psychology
Social Influence
Paper 1
Know the types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance
Know and discuss the explanations for conformity: informational social influence and normative social influence
Know the variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch
Discuss conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo
Outline the explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, as investigated by Milgram
Outline the situational variables affecting obedience including proximity, location and uniform, as investigated by Milgram
Describe the dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality
Discuss the explanations of resistance to social influence, including social support and locus of control
Describe minority influence including reference to consistency, commitment and flexibility
Evaluate the role of social influence processes in social change

Memory
Paper 1
Describe the multi-store model of memory and its components: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory.
Know the features of each store: coding, capacity and duration.
Discuss the three types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural.

Describe the working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer.
Know the Features of the working memory model: coding and capacity.
Discuss the explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive interference
Discuss the explanations for forgetting: retrieval failure due to absence of cues.
Describe the factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: misleading information, including leading questions and post-event discussion; anxiety.
Discuss how to improve the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview.
Evaluate the role of social influence processes in social change

Attachment
Paper 1
Describe the caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony
Explain the stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father
Discuss the animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow
Know the explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory
Discuss the concepts of a critical period and an internal working model
Describe Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'
Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant
Discuss the cultural variations in attachment, including van Ijzendoorn
Explain Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation.
Discuss the Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation
Discuss the influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships, including the role of an internal working model

Psychopathology
Paper 2
Know the definitions of abnormality: deviation from social norms
Know the definitions of abnormality: failure to function adequately
Know the definitions of abnormality: statistical infrequency
Know the definitions of abnormality: deviation from ideal mental health
Describe the behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias
Describe the behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of depression
Describe the behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
Discuss the behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias: the two-process model including classical and operant conditioning
Discuss the behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias: systematic desensitisation, including relaxation and use of hierarchy
Discuss the behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias: flooding.
Outline the cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression: Beck's negative triad
Outline the cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression: Ellis's ABC model
Outline the cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression: cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), including challenging irrational thoughts
Discuss the biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations
Discuss the biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: drug therapy

Approaches in Psychology
Paper 2
Describe the origins of Wundt and introspection
Know and explain the behaviour approach including Classical conditioning

Know and explain the behaviour approach including operant conditioning
Know and explain the social learning theory including imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement
Know and explain the social learning theory including the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research
Know and explain the study of internal mental processes, the role of schema in cognitive approach#
Know and explain the use of theoretical and computer models to explain the mental processes. The emergence of cognitive neuroscience.
Know and explain the biological approach: the influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour
Know and explain the basic assumptions of: Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour
Know and explain the psychodynamic approach: the role of the unconscious
Know and explain the psychodynamic approach: the structure of personality, that is ID, ego and superego
Know and explain the psychodynamic approach: defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement
Know and explain the psychodynamic approach: psychosexual stages.
Know the humanistic psychology: free will, self-actualisation and Maslow's hierarchy of needs, focus on the self, congruence, the role of conditions of worth.
Know the influence of counselling psychology in humanistic psychology
Discuss the comparison of approaches

Biopsychology
Paper 2
Understand the divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic)

Understand the structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons
Explain the process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition
Know the function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones
Discuss the fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline
Understand localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres
Understand Broca's and Wernicke's areas
Discuss split brain research
Discuss plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma
Know ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques - functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
Know ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques - electroencephalogram (EEGs)
Know ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques - event-related potentials (ERPs)
Discuss the use of post-mortem examinations
Understand biological rhythms: circadian, infradian and ultradian and the difference between these rhythms.
Understand the effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep/wake cycle

Research methods in Psychology
Paper 2
Know the experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasiexperiments.
Know the types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation.

Discuss self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured.
Know the Correlations. Analysis of the relationship between co-variables.
Know the difference between correlations and experiments.
Know content analysis.
Know case studies.
Understand how to state aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses.
Explain the different hypotheses: directional and non-directional.
Know sampling methods: the difference between population and sample; sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer.
Discuss the implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation.
Discuss pilot studies and the aims of piloting.
Explain the experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs.
Understand observational design: behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling.
Understand questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions
Understand the design of interviews.
Discuss the manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables.
Understand control mechanisms: random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation and standardisation.
Explain demand characteristics and investigator effects.
Discuss the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics.
Discuss ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies; dealing with ethical issues in research.
Discuss the role of peer review in the scientific process.
Discuss the implications of psychological research for the economy.
Understand reliability across all methods of investigation. Ways of assessing reliability: test-retest and interobserver; improving reliability
Know the types of validity across all methods of investigation: face validity, concurrent validity, ecological validity and temporal validity. Assessment of validity. Improving validity

Understand the features of science: objectivity and the empirical method; replicability and falsifiability; theory construction and hypothesis testing
Understand paradigms and paradigm shifts
Know how to report psychological investigations. Sections of a scientific report: abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion and referencing
Understand quantitative and qualitative data; the distinction between qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques.
Know the difference between primary and secondary data, including meta-analysis.
Use measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode; calculation of mean, median and mode
Use measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of range
Calculate of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations
Present displays of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts and histograms
Analysis and interpretation of correlation, including correlation coefficients
Know the levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal and interval
Understand content analysis and coding and thematic analysis
Understand distributions: normal and skewed distributions; characteristics of normal and skewed distributions.
Understand statistical testing; the sign test
Know probability and significance: use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of significance
Know Type I and Type II errors
Know factors affecting the choice of statistical test, including level of measurement and experimental design
Know when to use the following tests: Spearman's rho, Pearson's r, Wilcoxon, Mann-Whitney, related t-test, unrelated t-test and Chi-Squared test

Issues and Debates in Psychology
Paper 3
Discuss gender universality and bias. Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias
Discuss cultural bias, including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism
Discuss free will and determinism: hard determinism and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations

Discuss the nature-nurture debate: the relative importance of heredity and environment in determining behaviour; including the interactionist approach
Discuss holism and reductionism: levels of explanation in psychology. Biological reductionism and environmental (stimulus-response) reductionism
Discuss the Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation
Understand ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity

Gender
Paper 3
Know the difference between sex and gender
Understand sex-role stereotypes
Understand what Androgyny is and measuring androgyny including the Bem Sex Role Inventory
Know the role of chromosomes and hormones (testosterone, oestrogen and oxytocin) in sex and gender
Discuss atypical sex chromosome patterns in Klinefelter's syndrome
Discuss atypical sex chromosome patterns in Turner's syndrome
Discuss and evaluate the cognitive explanations of gender development, Kohlberg's theory, gender identity, gender stability and gender constancy
Discuss and evaluate the cognitive explanations of gender development, gender schema theory.
Discuss psychodynamic explanation of gender development, Freud's psychoanalytic theory, Oedipus complex; Electra complex; identification and internalisation.
Discuss social learning theory as applied to gender development. The influence of culture and media on gender roles.
Understand atypical gender development: gender identity disorder; biological and social explanations for gender identity disorder.

Schizophrenia
Paper 3
Know the classification of schizophrenia
Know the positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations and delusions

Know the negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including speech poverty and avolition
Discuss reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap
Discuss and evaluate the biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics, the dopamine hypothesis and neural correlates
Discuss and evaluate psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing
Discuss drug therapy treatments: typical and atypical antipsychotics
Discuss and evaluate cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia
Know the importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis stress model

Forensic Psychology
Paper 3
Understand offender profiling: the bottom-up approach, including investigative Psychology; geographical profiling.
Understand the biological explanations of offending behaviour: an historical approach (atavistic form); genetics and neural explanations
Discuss psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Eysenck's theory of the criminal personality;
Discuss psychological explanations of offending behaviour: cognitive explanations
Discuss psychological explanations of offending behaviour: level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions, including hostile attribution bias and minimalisation
Discuss psychological explanations of offending behaviour: differential association theory
Discuss psychological explanations of offending behaviour: psychodynamic explanations
Understand ways of dealing with offending behaviour: the aims of custodial sentencing and the psychological effects of custodial sentencing
Understand recidivism

Understand ways of dealing with offending behaviour: Behaviour modification in custody

Understand ways of dealing with offending behaviour: Anger management and restorative justice programmes