

Advanced information provided by AQA February 2022

AQA states:

- This advance information covers all examined components.
- There is no advance information for the assessment of Research Methods throughout the papers or in Section C Paper 7182/2, due to the integrated nature of the research methods content.
- For each paper the list shows the major focus of the content of the exam.
- It is not permitted to take this advance information into the exam.

AQA Advice:

- The aim should still be to cover all specification content in teaching and learning.
- Students and teachers should consider how to focus their revision of other non-listed parts of the specification, for example to review whether other topics may provide knowledge which helps understanding in relation to the areas being tested in 2022.
- Students will be expected to draw on knowledge, skills and understanding from across the specification when responding to synoptic questions and extended writing.
- Students will be credited for using any relevant knowledge from any non-listed topic areas when answering questions.

Our response:

We have nearly finished teaching all of the topics, each teacher will provide you with more detail on what is still to be covered in C&D and Forensics

With regards to the non-listed parts of the specification I have tried to give you some ideas of what this means below (in yellow). The examples are not exhaustive and as a group we will work to make connections in each topic. Where it talks about synoptic questions and extended writing, Synoptic questions are those that bring together knowledge, skills and understanding from across the specification, extended questions are 8/16 mark questions, most likely referring to discuss question. With this in mind Issues and Debates and Approaches are the 2 topic areas I feel you should ensure you are confident of the full topic area not just the listed ones from the advanced information. This is because they will support all other topics in terms of knowledge and evaluation. The I&D mapping exercise we have in the past will help with this. You can ask your teacher for further clarification on this.

7182/1 Paper 1 Introductory topics in Psychology

Social Influence

Advanced Information (AI)

- Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, and situational variables affecting obedience including proximity and location, as investigated by Milgram, and uniform. 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

Original Specification

~~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.~~

- ~~Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo.~~
- Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, and situational variables affecting obedience including proximity and location, as investigated by Milgram, and uniform. 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.~~

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Although Asch is not on the AI list, you would benefit from having an awareness of his work when you look resistance to social influence, for example social support can be supported by Asch group size, in addition you may also like to use types of conformity to develop your discussion on the differential association theory in Forensics.

Memory

Advanced Information (AI)

- The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration.
- The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of the model: coding and capacity.
- Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview.

Original Specification

- 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - Whilst types of LTM doesn't feature on the list, LTM is part of the multi store model therefore you would be able to demonstrate deeper understanding there. Although factors affecting accuracy of EWT is not on the list, you still benefit from understanding these to help you fully understanding the need for cognitive interviews.

Attachment

Advanced Information (AI)

- 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.

Original Specification

- ~~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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - Whilst Caregiver interactions is not on the list, you would be able to add depth to your discussion of Bowlby's theory for example by using the role of the father to discuss the concept of monotropy. Stages of attachment is relevant for example in discussing the effects of institutionalisation. In addition you may use these to discuss explanations of offender behaviour and SZ.

Psychopathology

Advanced Information (AI)

- Definitions of abnormality, including deviation from social norms, failure to function adequately, statistical infrequency and deviation from ideal mental health.
- 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 biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy

Original Specification

- 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - The characteristics of each disorder is not listed, however you need to know what the characteristics of Phobias and OCD are to help you explain them. The cognitive approach to explaining depression is not on the list, however you need

to understand the background of the cognitive approach to understand how it would explain forensics and also you need to know CBT for treating Schizophrenia.

7182/2 Paper 2

Research Methods – No advance information provided - **revise it all!**

Biopsychology

Advanced Information (AI)

- 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.
- Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca's and Wernicke's areas, split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma.
- Ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI); electroencephalogram (EEGs) and event-related potentials (ERPs); post-mortem examinations.

Original Specification

- 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.~~
- Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca's and Wernicke's areas, split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma.
- Ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI); electroencephalogram (EEGs) and event-related potentials (ERPs); post-mortem examinations.
- ~~Biological rhythms: circadian, infradian and ultradian and the difference between these rhythms. The effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep/wake cycle.~~

IMPORTANT NOTE: Although the endocrine system is not on the AI, you do need to understand it because you look at the role of various glands in the release of hormones and chemicals for other topics e.g. biological approach to OCD and biological treatments for Schizophrenia.

Approaches in Psychology

Advanced Information (AI)

- Learning approaches: i) the behaviourist approach, including classical conditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research; ii) social learning theory including imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research.
- The psychodynamic approach: the role of the unconscious, the structure of personality, that is Id, Ego and Superego, defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement, psychosexual stages.

- Humanistic Psychology: free will, self-actualisation and Maslow's hierarchy of needs, focus on the self, congruence, the role of conditions of worth. The influence on counselling Psychology.

Original Specification

~~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.~~
- ~~The psychodynamic approach: the role of the unconscious, the structure of personality, that is Id, Ego and Superego, defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement, psychosexual stages.~~
- Humanistic Psychology: free will, self-actualisation and Maslow's hierarchy of needs, focus on the self, congruence, the role of conditions of worth. The influence on counselling Psychology.
- ~~Comparison of approaches.~~

IMPORTANT NOTE: Although Cognitive and Biological approaches are not listed, you would still need to have a good understanding of each approach, for example you need to be able to explain the cognitive approach of Criminal behaviour in Forensics, you would also need it to be able to discuss the use of CBT. You can use your understanding of both of these approaches to help you discuss the other approaches, and the biological approach to be able to fully understand the biological treatments of Schizophrenia.

7182/3 Paper Paper 3

Issues and debates in Psychology

Advanced Information (AI)

- Free will and determinism: hard determinism and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations.
- Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation.
- Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity.

Original Specification

- ~~Gender and culture in Psychology— universality and bias. Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias; cultural bias, including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.~~
- Free will and determinism: hard determinism and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations.
- ~~The nature nurture debate: the relative importance of heredity and environment in determining behaviour; the interactionist approach.~~
- ~~Holism and reductionism: levels of explanation in Psychology. Biological reductionism and environmental (stimulus-response) reductionism.~~

- Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation.
- Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - Referring back to this point: Students will be expected to draw on knowledge, skills and understanding from across the specification when responding to synoptic questions and extended writing. I would suggest that issues and debates is the section you would be best advised to look at all of the I&Ds because all of them form an excellent basis for evaluation. For example reductionism and holism would be beneficial when looking at the biological explanation of OCD, Nature vs nurture would be really useful for discussing the Interactionist approach in Schizophrenia. Gender and Culture bias can be applied to most of the topic areas. So this is another topic (like approaches) I think you would be best to look at this section more holistically. Refer back to your mapping exercise.

Cognition and development

Advanced Information (AI)

- Piaget's theory of cognitive development: schemas, assimilation, accommodation, equilibration, stages of intellectual development. Characteristics of these stages, including object permanence, conservation, egocentrism and class inclusion.
- Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development, including the zone of proximal development and scaffolding.
- The development of social cognition: Selman's levels of perspective-taking; theory of mind, including theory of mind as an explanation for autism; the Sally-Anne study. The role of the mirror neuron system in social cognition.

Original Specification

- Piaget's theory of cognitive development: schemas, assimilation, accommodation, equilibration, stages of intellectual development. Characteristics of these stages, including object permanence, conservation, egocentrism and class inclusion.
- Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development, including the zone of proximal development and scaffolding.
- ~~Baillargeon's explanation of early infant abilities, including knowledge of the physical world; violation of expectation research.~~
- The development of social cognition: Selman's levels of perspective-taking; theory of mind, including theory of mind as an explanation for autism; the Sally-Anne study. The role of the mirror neuron system in social cognition.

Forensics

Advanced Information (AI)

- Offender profiling: the top-down approach, including organised and disorganised types of offender; the bottom-up approach, including investigative Psychology; geographical profiling.
- Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Eysenck's theory of the criminal personality; cognitive explanations; level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions, including hostile attribution bias and minimalisation; differential association theory; psychodynamic explanations.

Original Specification

~~Offender profiling: the top-down approach, including organised and disorganised types of offender; the bottom-up approach, including investigative Psychology; geographical profiling.~~
~~Biological explanations of offending behaviour: an historical approach (atavistic form); genetics and neural explanations.~~

~~Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Eysenck's theory of the criminal personality; cognitive explanations; level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions, including hostile attribution bias and minimalisation; differential association theory; psychodynamic explanations.~~

~~Dealing with offending behaviour: the aims of custodial sentencing and the psychological effects of custodial sentencing. Recidivism. Behaviour modification in custody. Anger management and restorative justice programmes.~~

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - The biological explanation is not on the list, however it is useful to evaluate the other explanations. Dealing with offending behaviour is not on the list, but it is useful for you to understand the concepts of recidivism, rehabilitation, retribution because this links nicely to the implications of the psychological explanations, and the implications for the justice system i.e. what do we do with offenders? for example when evaluating differential association, custodial sentencing seems to be questioned as this is more opportunity to learn criminal acts.

Schizophrenia

Advanced Information (AI)

- Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing.
- Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics.
- Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia.
- Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia.
- The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis-stress model.

Original Specification

- ~~Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including speech poverty and avolition. Reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap.~~
- ~~Biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis.~~
- Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing.
- Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics.
- Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia.
- Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia.
- The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis-stress model.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - Issues surrounding Classification and diagnosis is not on the list however you need to know the symptoms to be able to fully understand the explanations. Also it is useful to be able to evaluate the other explanations. You may consider that CBT is problematic due to the nature of cognitive deficits seen in people diagnosed with SZ, or you may consider the issue of symptom overlap when treating SZ. Therefore my advice is not ignore this subsection. The biological explanations are not on the list, however you would need to understand the dopamine hypothesis to understand the way typical and atypical drugs work.

