

Psychology A-Level – Autumn Mock Revision List

<u>Important information</u>	<u>Hybrid Paper –</u> <u>From paper 2: Approaches section (24 marks) and a methods section (48 marks)</u> <u>From paper 3: Gender (24 marks)</u> <i>This closely mirrors a paper two exam but your actual paper 2 exam will have “bio-psychology” instead of gender. You have not yet studied Bio-psych.</i> <u>You will have 2 hours</u>	
<u>Topics to Revise</u>		
Research Methods: (48 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aims & Hypotheses• Variables• Pilot studies• Types of experiment• Experimental designs• Ethics• Sampling• Controls• Quantitative and qualitative data• Self-report techniques• Observational techniques & design• Correlations and difference with experiments• Case studies• Content analysis. Coding and thematic analysis• Primary and secondary data,• The role of peer review in the scientific process.• The implications of psychological research for the economy.• Descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency• measures of dispersion• calculation of range; percentages;• Presentation and display of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts and histograms.• Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; characteristics of normal and skewed distributions.• statistical testing; the sign test.• Factors affecting the choice of statistical test• Levels of measurement• Probability and significance: use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of significance;• Type I and Type II errors.• Reliability across all methods of	Approaches (24 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Origins of Psychology: Wundt• 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 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,	Gender (24 marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sex and gender.• Sex-role stereotypes.• Androgyny and measuring androgyny including the Bem Sex Role Inventory.• The role of chromosomes and hormones (testosterone, oestrogen and oxytocin) in sex and gender.• Atypical sex chromosome patterns: Klinefelter’s syndrome and Turner’s syndrome.• Cognitive explanations of gender development, Kohlberg’s theory, gender identity, gender stability and gender constancy; Gender schema theory.• Psychodynamic explanation of gender development, Freud’s psychoanalytic theory, Oedipus complex; Electra complex; identification and internalisation.• Social learning theory as applied to gender

<p>investigation. Ways of assessing reliability: test-retest and inter-observer; improving reliability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of validity across all methods of investigation: face validity, concurrent validity, ecological validity and temporal validity. Assessment of validity. Improving validity. • Features of science: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • objectivity and the empirical method; • replicability and falsifiability; • theory construction and hypothesis testing; • paradigms and paradigm shifts. • Reporting psychological investigations. Sections of a scientific report: abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion and referencing 	<p>denial and displacement, psychosexual stages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>development. The influence of culture and media on gender roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atypical gender development: gender identity disorder; Biological and social explanations for gender identity disorder. • The influence of Culture and Media on Gender Development
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Exam Tips:

- Link your answers to the scenario given and remember generic answers receive no credit.
- Refer to stated 'studies' in the spec
- Use the BURGER technique to develop A03 evaluation points

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Revision Resources – can be found on Social Science SharePoint or in your files including:

- Structured Revision list
- A3 crunch sheets & Q&A's
- Core Notes
- Class PPTs
- DIRT from past assignments including exemplar answers
- Past papers
- Seneca topic tests

Revision Tips

- Do a Revision Audit - check TEAMS & folders for what you've done for each topic over the last 2 years: A3 crunching, Q&A's, Extended Questions. If you don't know - ASK me.
- RAG your understanding in 'check your understanding' sections in Activity booklets to prioritise areas you're less confident in.
- If you haven't done something - DO IT! (it will be useful/necessary)
- If you have - DRILL IT!
- If you've drilled it - TEST YOUR RETRIEVAL e.g. quizlet, quizizz, Seneca topic/end of unit tests
- Exam Questions & past papers should be the last point of revision