

Social Influence	Research Methods
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.	Aims: stating aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses.
Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo.	Variables: manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables.
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.	Experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments.
Explanations of resistance to social influence, including social support and locus of control.	Hypotheses: directional and non-directional.
Minority influence including reference to consistency, commitment and flexibility.	Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs
The role of social influence processes in social change.	Sampling: the difference between population and sample; sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer; implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation

Memory	Research Methods	Approaches
The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration		Cognitive approach
Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural	Case studies	
The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of the model: coding and capacity		Cognitive approach
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	Questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions; design of interviews. Content analysis and coding. Thematic analysis.	
Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview.	Questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions; design of interviews.	Cognitive approach

Attachment	Research Methods
Caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony. Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father.	Variables: manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables.
Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow.	Pilot studies and the aims of piloting
Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory. The concepts of a critical period and an internal working model.	Hypotheses: directional and non-directional
Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant. Cultural variations in attachment, including van Ijzendoorn.	Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation.
Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation.	Sampling: the difference between population and sample; sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer; implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation
The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships, including the role of an internal working model	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.

Psychopathology	Approaches
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.	Behaviourist
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.	Cognitive
The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy.	Biological