

PSYCHOLOGY SUMMER WORK

Name:

Class:

The summer work includes 2 tasks:

1. Reflect on progress in year 12

2. Complete the revision activities to prepare for revision in year 13.



Reflection task:

Look through the topics that you covered in year 12. For every topic, reflect on how confident you feel about it. You could indicate what you know with percentages (%) or ticks/crosses (✓/✗).

Paper 1: Introductory topics in psychology Social influence topic	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
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, location and uniform, as investigated by Milgram. 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				

Paper 1: Introductory topics in psychology Memory topic	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
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.				
Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural.				
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.				

Paper 1: Introductory topics in psychology Attachment topic	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
Caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony. Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father				
Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure resistant. Cultural variations in attachment, including van Ijzendoorn				
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				
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				

Paper 1: Introductory topics in psychology Psychopathology topic	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
Definitions of abnormality: Statistical infrequency and Deviation from Social Norms				
Definitions of abnormality: Failure to Function adequately and Deviation from ideal mental health				
Behavioural, emotional & cognitive characteristics for phobias, depression and OCD				
The behavioural approach to explaining phobias: Two-step model (classical & operant conditioning)				
The behavioural approach to treating phobias: Systematic desensitisation (relaxation, hierarchy), Flooding				
The cognitive approach to explaining depression: Ellis' ABC model, Beck's negative triad				
The cognitive approach to treating depression: CBT (Challenging irrational thoughts)				
The biological approach to explaining OCD: Genetic explanations, Neural explanations				
The biological approach to treating OCD: Drug therapy (SSRIs, Tricyclics)				

Paper 2: Psychology in Context Research Methods topic	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
Variables: manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding				
Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs Operationalisation of variables.				
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.				
Pilot studies and the aims of piloting.				
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 and mode				

	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
Measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation				
Calculation of range; calculation of percentages; positive, negative and zero correlations				
Presentation and display of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts				
Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; characteristics of normal and skewed distributions				
Questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions; design of interviews				
Observational design: behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling				
Case studies; reliability and validity including how to assess the reliability and validity of measuring devices				
The implications of psychological research for the economy.				

Paper 2: Psychology in Context Approaches Topic	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
Origins of Psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science				
Psychodynamic approach: the role of the unconscious, the structure of personality, ID, ego and superego, defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement. Psychosexual stages of development				
Learning approach: the behaviourist approach, including classical conditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research				
Learning approach: Social learning theory including imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research				
The humanistic approach: 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				
Cognitive approach: 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				
Biological approach: the influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype of phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour and evolution				

Paper 2: Psychology in Context Biopsychology topic	I can identify key terminology in this topic. AO1	I can give a detailed outline of research. AO1	I can apply my knowledge of this topic to novel scenarios. AO2	I can create effective evaluations of research. AO3
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				
Ways of studying the brain				
Localisation of function				
Hemispheric lateralisation				
Plasticity and functional recovery after brain trauma				
Biological rhythms; circadian, infradian and ultradian rhythms				
Exogenous pacemakers and endogenous zeitgebers				

Revision Resource Pack for Paper 2

- **Approaches**
- **Biopsychology**
- **Research Methods**

This resource must include the following for each topic:

Key Word Glossary: Identify the key words for this topic and write your own definitions of them.

Mind map: Create a mind map of the key theories/explanations and studies in this topic, and how they link together.

Visual Representations: Draw a diagram, storyboard, or flowchart to show the main processes within the theory/study.

Assessment: Create a multiple-choice quiz, with a mark scheme to test knowledge on this topic.

Essay Plan: Identify the 16-mark essay question for your topic. Identify your 6 points of outline and your 4 evaluation points. Then place them in a logical format for a potential 16-mark essay on this topic.

Complete the essay plan: Discuss the biological approach to psychology [16 marks]

Complete the essay plan: Outline and evaluate the cognitive approach [16 marks]

Complete the essay plan: Discuss research into localisation of function [16 marks]

Complete the essay plan: Discuss the role of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers in the sleep/wake cycle [16 marks]

Complete a plan for this question: A psychology teacher read about a study on sport and happiness that found that playing in team sports made people happier. She considered whether setting group tasks could improve her students' level of happiness. She decided to conduct an independent groups experiment with 30 students taking A-level Psychology.

Design an independent groups experiment that the psychology teacher could conduct.

In your answer you should provide details of:

- The aim of the experiment
- Identification and manipulation of variables including details of the task
- Controls to minimise the effects of extraneous variables
- Data handling and analysis – use of descriptive statistics and/or data presentation.

Justify your design choices