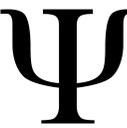


AQA Approaches 

- Origins of Psychology
- Learning Approaches
- Social Learning Theory
- Biological Approach
- Cognitive Approach
- Psychodynamic Approach
- Humanistic Approach
- Comparison of Approaches

Social Influence

- Types of Conformity
- Explanations for Conformity
- Variables affecting Conformity investigated by Asch
- Conformity to Social Roles
- Agentic State
- Legitimacy of Authority
- Situational variables affecting obedience
- Authoritarian Personality
- Explanations of resistance to social influence
- Minority Influence
- Social influence processes in social change

Memory

- Multi-store model of memory
- Types of long-term memory
- Working Memory Model
- Interference Theory
- Retrieval Failure
- Accuracy of EWT: misleading information and anxiety
- Cognitive Interview

Attachment

- Caregiver-infant interactions
- Schaffer's Stages
- The role of the father
- Animal studies
- Learning Theory
- Bowlby's Monotropic Theory
- Strange Situation
- Types of attachment
- Cultural variations in attachment
- Bowlby's Theory of Maternal Deprivation
- Romanian orphan studies
- Influence on childhood and adult relationships

Psychopathology

- Definitions of Abnormality
- Behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristic of phobias, depression and OCD
- Two-process model
- Systematic Desensitisation
- Flooding
- Beck's negative triad
- Ellis's ABC model
- Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
- Biological explanations of OCD
- Drug Therapy

Forensics

- Offender & Geographical Profiling
- Atavistic form
- Genetic & neural explanations
- Eysenck's Theory
- Cognitive explanation
- Differential Association theory
- Psychodynamic explanations
- Dealing with offending behaviour

Gender

- Sex and Gender
- Sex-role stereotypes
- Androgyny
- Role of chromosomes & hormones
- Atypical sex chromosome patterns
- Kohlberg's theory of gender development
- Freud's psychoanalytic theory
- Social Learning Theory
- Influence of culture and media
- Atypical gender development

Schizophrenia

- Classification including symptoms
- Reliability & validity in diagnosis
- Genetics & neural correlations
- Dopamine Hypothesis
- Family Dysfunction
- Cognitive Explanations
- Drug Therapy
- Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
- Family Therapy
- Token Economy Programmes
- Interactionist Approach

Biopsychology

- The Nervous & Endocrine System
- Structure & Function of neurons
- Fight or Flight
- Localisation of Function
- Lateralisation
- Split-brain research
- Plasticity & Functional Recovery
- Studying the brain
- Biological rhythms
- Endogenous pacemakers & exogenous zeitgebers

Research Methods

- Aims, hypotheses & variables (manipulating, controlling and operationalising)
- Types of experiment
- Sampling methods
- Pilot studies
- Experimental Designs
- Types of Observation & observational design
- Questionnaire construction
- Design of interviews
- Control: random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation and standardisation
- Demand characteristics and investigator effects
- Ethics and dealing with ethical issues
- Correlations
- Content Analysis
- Case Studies
- Quantitative & Qualitative Data
- Primary & secondary data
- Meta-analysis
- Measures of central tendency
- Measures of dispersion
- Presentation of quantitative data
- Types of distribution

Research Methods

- Levels of Measurement
- Content & Thematic Analysis
- Probability & significance
- Statistical Testing
- Type 1 & 2 errors
- Peer Review
- Implications for the Economy
- Reliability (assessing & improving)
- Validity (assessing & improving)
- Features of science
- Reporting Psychological Investigations

Issues & Debates

- Gender & Cultural Bias
- Free will vs Determinism
- Nature vs Nurture
- Holism vs Reductionism
- Idiographic vs Nomothetic
- Ethical Implications & Social Sensitivity

