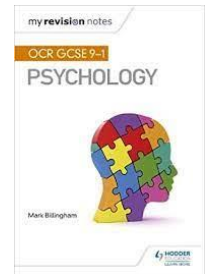


KMA OCR GCSE Psychology Revision list summary

[REVISION HUB - PASSMORES PSYCHOLOGY LEARNING HUB \(weebly.com\)](http://www.revisionhub.com)



Paper 1: Calculator allowed, 90 mins long. Answer all sections of the exam paper.

Development

- Key concepts: Stages of human development, Stages of brain development (neuropsychology), IQ tests to measure intelligence
- Theory 1: Piaget's Cognitive theory of development
- Study 1: Piaget 1952, conservation of number
- Theory 2: Learning theories: Dweck Growth mindset, Willingham myth of learning styles & importance of meaning.
- Study 2: Blackwell et al, study into fixed & growth mindset
- Application: Use of cognitive development (readiness, active learning, intelligence) and learning theories (meaning, growth mindset) in the role of education.
- Must know limitations of all theories and studies
- Themes: nature vs nurture, reductionism vs holism

Criminal Psychology

- Key concepts: What is crime? Types of crime, Measuring crime
- Theory 1: Social learning theory
- Study 1: Cooper & Mackie 1986, study into video games and aggression in children
- Theory 2: Eysenck criminal personality theory
- Study 2: Heaven 1996, study into delinquency, extraversion, psychoticism & self-esteem
- Application: Reducing criminal behaviour in society. The role of punishment (fines, community sentences, prison). The role of rehabilitation (restorative justice, positive role models).
- Must know limitations of all theories and studies
- Themes: nature vs nurture, freewill vs determinism

Psychological Problems

- Key concepts: introduction to mental health: Defining mental health, mental health continuum, Timeline of mental health, Key mental health statistics to use as examples
- Key concepts: effect of mental health on individual & society, stigma, discrimination, wider society
- Theory 1: Schizophrenia
 - Biological theory: dopamine hypothesis, brain dysfunction (neuropsychology)
 - Psychological theory: Social drift theory
- Study 1: Daniels et al, 1991, Study into the effects of amphetamines on schizophrenia
- Theory 2: Depression
 - Biological theory (evolution): social rank theory
 - Psychological theory: ABC model
- Study 2: Tandoc et al, 2015 study into Facebook & depression
- Applications: neurological tests & scans, use of drugs (anti-psychotics, anti-depressants) to treat S & D, psychotherapy to treat D
- Must know limitations of all theories and studies
- Themes: nature vs nurture, reductionism vs holism, freewill vs determinism

Research methods

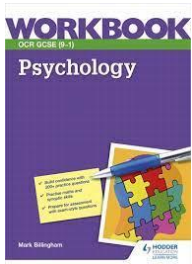
- Questions within other units
- **Plan** a pretend piece of research
 - Design: independent measures, repeated measures
 - Sampling: random, opportunity, self-selected
 - Types of data: qualitative, quantitative
 - Ways of collecting data: observation, interviews, questionnaires, experiments, case study
 - Ethics: psychological harm, deception, lack of consent, right to withdraw, debriefing
 - Hypotheses: alternative, null, correlation
 - Reliability: internal, external, inter-rater
 - Validity: ecological, construct, population, demand characteristics, observer effect, social desirability
 - Variables: independent, dependent (cause & effect), extraneous, co-variables (correlation)
 - Bias: gender, age, cultural, experimenter, observer,
- Need to know strengths & weaknesses for research methods. **Studies are research methods**, so if an evaluation question, talk about both.

13 mark question

- Know the different themes units link too, studies & theories
 - Nature vs nurture
 - Reductionism vs holism
 - Freewill vs determinism
 - neuropsychology
- Know different styles of research methods linked to studies
 - Questionnaires
 - Case studies
 - experiments
- Question will be based on one unit from paper 1 and any other unit you choose to compare it to.

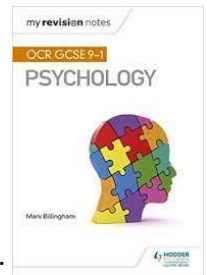
Maths questions in the units;

- Calculate percentage
- Increase/decrease percentage
- Interpret graphs: scatter, bar, pie chart, line graphs, histograms
- Calculate averages (central tendencies): mean, mode, median
- Normal distribution
- Measure of spread range
- Standard form
- Write and simplify fractions
- Ratios: writing & simplifying
- Significant figures: rounding



KMA OCR GCSE Psychology Revision list summary

[REVISION HUB - PASSMORES PSYCHOLOGY LEARNING HUB \(weebly.com\)](http://www.passmorespsychologylearninghub.weebly.com)



Paper 2: Calculator allowed, 90 mins long. Answer all sections of the exam paper.

Memory

- Key concepts: Information processing, Types of forgetting, Different types of memories & amnesia: link to specific parts of the brain (neuropsychology)
- Theory 1: Multi-store model of memory Atkinson & Shiffrin
- Study 1: Wilson et al, 2008, Clive Wearing case study
- Theory 2: Theory of Reconstructive memory Bartlett
- Study 2: Braun et al, 2002, how advertising can change memories of the past (2 different sections to this study)
- Application: Research into memory applied to advertising, cues, avoid overload, repetition, autobiographical
- Application: develop of neuropsychology for measuring memory functions
- Themes: Nature vs nurture, reductionism, lab experiments vs case studies

Social Influence

- Key concepts: Conformity, Collective & crowd behaviour, Pro-social & anti-social behaviour, obedience
- Theory 1: Effect of situational factors on behaviour
- Study 1: Bickman, 1974, study into obedience & uniform (3 experiments)
- Theory 2: Effect of dispositional factors on behaviours
- Study 2: NatCen, 2011, August riots in London
- Application: Minority influence & majority influence, changing attitudes towards mental health
- Themes: freewill vs determinism, nature vs nurture, reductionism

Sleeping & Dreaming

- Key concepts: functions & benefits of sleep, sleep disorders, endogenous pacemakers & exogenous zeitgebers
- Theory 1: Freudian theory of dreaming
- Study 1: Freud, 1918, The Wolfman, dream analysis study
- Theory 2: activation synthesis theory of dreaming
- Study 2: Williams et al, 1992, study into bizarreness in dreams & fantasies
- Application: development of treatments for insomnia, relaxation techniques, sleep hygiene, damage to hypothalamus
- Themes: reductionism, nature vs nurture, subjective vs objective

Research methods

- Questions within other units
- **Evaluate** a pretend piece of research
 - Design: independent measures, repeated measures
 - Sampling: random, opportunity, self-selected
 - Types of data: qualitative, quantitative, primary, secondary
 - Ways of collecting data: observation, interviews (structured, unstructured), questionnaires, experiments (field, laboratory, natural), case study
 - Ethics: psychological harm, deception, lack of consent, right to withdraw, debriefing
 - Hypotheses: alternative, null, correlation
 - Reliability: internal, external, inter-rater
 - Validity: ecological, construct, population, demand characteristics, observer effect, social desirability
 - Variables: independent, dependent (cause & effect), extraneous, co-variables (correlation)
 - Bias: gender, age, cultural, experimenter, observer,
- Need to know strengths & weaknesses for research methods. **Studies are research methods**, so if an evaluation question, talk about both.

13 mark question

- Know the different themes units link too, studies & theories
 - Nature vs nurture
 - Reductionism vs holism
 - Freewill vs determinism
 - neuropsychology
- Know different styles of research methods linked to studies
 - Questionnaires
 - Case studies
 - experiments
- Question will be based on one unit from paper 1 and any other unit you choose to compare it to.

Maths questions in the units;

- Calculate percentage
- Increase/decrease percentage
- Interpret graphs: scatter, bar, pie chart, line graphs, histograms
- Calculate averages (central tendencies): mean, mode, median
- Normal distribution
- Measure of spread range
- Standard form
- Write and simplify fractions
- Ratios: writing & simplifying
- Significant figures: rounding