



The
Appleton
School

KS5 PSYCHOLOGY

PERSONAL LEARNING CHECKLISTS

Law

RAG Rate each section in the first column

Red = Not at all confident – needs major revision focus, Amber = requires more revision until confident. Green = Confident.

Use remaining columns to colour code when you have revised and tested your knowledge and understanding over several weeks.

Key Idea	RAG					
1.1 SOCIAL INFLUENCE						
1.1.1 Types of conformity and explanations						
1.1.2 Conformity to social roles; Zimbardo						
1.1.3 Explanations for obedience; Milgram						
1.1.4 Explanations of resistance to social influence						
1.1.5 Minority influence						
1.2 MEMORY						
1.2.1 Multi-store memory model and features						
1.2.2 Types of long-term memory						
1.2.3 Working memory model and features						
1.2.4 Explanations for forgetting						
1.2.5 Factors affecting eyewitness testimony						
1.2.6 Improving accuracy of eyewitness testimony						
1.3 ATTACHMENT						
1.3.1 Caregiver-infant interactions; Schaffer						
1.3.2 Animal studies; Harlow and Lorenz						
1.3.3 Explanations of attachment; Bowlby						
1.3.4 Ainsworth's Strange Situation; Van Ijzendoorn						
1.3.5 Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation; Romanian orphans						
1.3.6 Influence of early attachment on child and adult relationships						
1.4 PSYCHOPATHOLOGY						
1.4.1 Definitions of abnormality						
1.4.2 Behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and OCD						
1.4.3 Behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias						

1.4.4 Cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression						
1.4.5						
2.1 APPROACHES						
2.1.1 Learning approaches: behaviourist, Pavlov, Skinner, social learning theory, Bandura						
2.1.2 Cognitive approach; emergence of cognitive neuroscience						
2.1.3 Biological approach						
2.1.4 Psychodynamic approach; Freud						
2.1.5 Humanistic approach; Maslow, the influence on counselling						
2.1.6 Comparison of approaches						
2.2 BIOPSYCHOLOGY						
2.2.1 Divisions of the nervous system						
2.2.2 Structure and function of neurons; synaptic transmission						
2.2.3 Endocrine system						
2.2.4 Fight or flight response						
2.2.5 Localisation of brain function and hemispheric lateralisation; Broca's and Wernicke's						
2.2.6 Ways of studying the brain; scanning techniques						
2.2.7 Biological rhythms; circadian, infradian, ultradian; endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers						
2.3.0 RESEARCH METHODS						
2.3.0.1 Experimental method						
2.3.0.2 Observational techniques						
2.3.0.3 Self-report techniques						
2.3.0.4 Correlations						
2.3.0.5 Content analysis						
2.3.0.6 Case studies						
2.3.1 SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES						
2.3.1.1 Aims						
2.3.1.2 Hypothesis						
2.3.1.3 Sampling						

2.3.1.4 Pilot studies						
2.3.1.5 Experimental designs						
2.3.1.6 Observational designs						
2.3.1.7 Questionnaire construction						
2.3.1.8 Variables						
2.3.1.9 Control						
2.3.1.10 Demand characteristics and investigator effects						
2.3.1.11 Ethics' BPS code of ethics						
2.3.1.12 Peer review						
2.3.1.13 Psychology in the economy						
2.3.1.14 Reliability; assessing reliability						
2.3.1.15 Types of validity						
2.3.1.16 Features of science						
2.3.1.17 Reporting psychological investigations						
2.3.3 INFERENCE TESTING						
2.3.3.1 Sign test						
2.3.3.2 Probability and significance; critical values						
2.3.3.3 Factors affecting choice of statistical test; when to use Spearman's rho, Pearson's r, Wilcoxon, Mann-Whitney, related/unrelated t-test, Chi-squared test						
3.1 ISSUES AND DEBATES IN PSYCHOLOGY						
3.1.1 Gender and culture bias; universality						
3.1.2 Free will and determinism; causal explanations						
3.1.2 Nature-nurture debate; interactionist approach						
3.1.3 Holism and reductionism						
3.1.4 Idiographic and nomothetic approaches						
3.1.5 Ethical implications of research and theory; social sensitivity						
3.2 RELATIONSHIPS						
3.2.1 Evolutionary explanations for partner preference						
3.2.2 Factors affecting attraction: self-disclosure; physical attractiveness; filter theory						

3.2.3 Theories of romantic relationships: social exchange theory; equity theory; Rusbult's investment model; Duck's phase model of breakdown						
3.2.4 Virtual relationships in social media: self-disclosure in virtual relationships; effects of absence of gating						
3.2.5 Parasocial relationships: levels; absorption addiction model; attachment theory						
3.5 SCHIZOPHRENIA						
3.5.1 Classification of schizophrenia; positive symptoms; negative symptoms; reliability and validity of diagnosis						
3.5.2 Biological explanations						
3.5.3 Psychological explanations						
3.5.4 Drug therapy						
3.5.5 Cognitive behavioural therapy and family therapy' token economies						
3.5.6 Importance of the interactionist approach in explanation and treatment; diathesis-stress mode						
3.8 AGGRESSION						
3.8.1 Neural and hormonal mechanisms; genetic factors						
3.8.2 Ethological explanation; evolutionary explanations						
3.8.3 Social psychological explanations						
3.8.4 Institutional aggression in prison settings: dispositional and situational						
3.8.5 Media influences: computer games; desensitisation, disinhibition, cognitive priming						