

# Year 10 AP 2 – Psychology

## How to revise Psychology:

1. RAG rate the revision list opposite; red for areas of weakness, amber/yellow for areas you feel 'okay' in, and green for areas you feel confident in.
2. Choose one of your weak topics to focus on using the revision guides provided.
3. Using the knowledge organiser, make some Q&A flashcards for the key theories and key studies. Ensure you practice the PEE structure for evaluations.
4. Use the 'psychboost' app for quick tests and longer exam style questions.

## Additional Information:

You will be expected to:

- Describe and evaluate key studies/theories.  
Studies= A01- Aim/method, results/conclusion + 2/3 PEE evaluations.  
Theories- A01= 4 explanation points + 2/3 PEE evaluations.
- Design a study.
- Define key terms.
- Use psychological terminology confidently.
- Refer to source material.
- Complete data handling tasks

## Revision list:

### Research Methods

Formulation of testable hypothesis

Types of variables- Independent, dependent & extraneous.

Sampling methods Random/systematic/stratified/ Opportunity +strengths/weaknesses

Correlation- Understand the relationship& evaluate.

Ethical considerations+ ways of dealing with them.

Experimental methods- Laboratory/Field/Natural

Questionnaires/interviews/case-studies/observation

### Data handling

Quantitative & qualitative methods

Primary & secondary data

Computation- Recognise and use expressions in decimal and standard form: use ratios, fractions, and percentages, estimate results, use an appropriate number of significant figures.

Descriptive statistics- understand and calculate mean, median and mode.

Interpretation & display of data- Construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, bar charts, histograms, and scatter diagrams for correlation.

Normal distributions- The characteristics of normal distribution

### Memory Unit

Content	Additional information
Processes of memory: encoding (input) storage and retrieval (output)	Different types of memory: episodic memory, semantic memory and procedural memory. How memories are encoded and stored.
Structures of memory	The multi-store model of memory: sensory, short term and long term. Features of each store: coding, capacity, duration. Primacy and recency effects in recall: the effects of serial position. Murdoch's serial position curve study.
Memory as an active process	The Theory of Reconstructive Memory, including the concept of 'effort after meaning'. Bartlett's War of the Ghosts study. Factors affecting the accuracy of memory, including interference, context and false memories.