

Year 11 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:

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. Murdock'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.

Perception unit

Content	Additional information
Sensation and perception	The difference between sensation and perception.
Visual cues and constancies	Monocular depth cues: height in plane, relative size, occlusion and linear perspective. Binocular depth cues: retinal disparity, convergence.
Gibson's direct theory of perception - the influence of nature	The real world presents sufficient information for direct perception without inference. Role of motion parallax in everyday perception.
Visual illusions	Explanations for visual illusions: ambiguity, misinterpreted depth cues, fiction, size constancy. Examples of visual illusions: the Ponzo, the Muller-Lyer, Rubin's vase, the Ames Room, the Kanizsa triangle and the Necker cube.
Gregory's constructivist theory of perception - the influence of nurture	Perception uses inferences from visual cues and past experience to construct a model of reality.
Factors affecting perception	Perceptual set and the effects of the following factors affecting perception: culture, motivation, emotion, expectation. The Gilchrist and Nesberg study of motivation and the Bruner and Minturn study of perceptual set.

Development Unit

Content	Additional information
Early brain development	A basic knowledge of brain development, from simple neural structures in the womb, of brain stem, thalamus, cerebellum and cortex, reflecting the development of autonomic functions, sensory processing, movement and cognition. The roles of nature and nurture.
Piaget's stage theory and the development of intelligence The role of Piaget's theory in education	Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development including concepts of assimilation and accommodation. The four stages of development: sensorimotor, pre-operational, concrete operational and formal operational. Application of these stages in education. Reduction of egocentricity, development of conservation, McGarrigle and Donaldson's 'naughty teddy study', Hughes' 'policeman doll study'.
The effects of learning on development	Dweck's Mindset Theory of learning: fixed mindset and growth mindsets. The role of praise and self-efficacy beliefs in learning. Learning styles including verbalisers and visualisers. Willingham's Learning Theory and his criticism of learning styles.

Brain & Neuropsychology unit

Structure and function of the nervous system	The divisions of the human nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic), basic functions of these divisions. The autonomic nervous system and the fight or flight response. The James-Lange theory of emotion.
Neuron structure and function	Sensory, relay and motor neurons. Synaptic transmission: release and reuptake of neurotransmitters. Excitation and inhibition. An understanding of how these processes interact. Hebb's theory of learning and neuronal growth.
Structure and function of the brain	Brain structure: frontal lobe, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe and cerebellum. Basic function of these structures. Localisation of function in the brain: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language areas. Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex.
An introduction to neuropsychology	Cognitive neuroscience: how the structure and function of the brain relate to behaviour and cognition. The use of scanning techniques to identify brain functioning: CT, PET and fMRI scans. Tulving's 'gold' memory study. A basic understanding of how neurological damage, eg stroke or injury can affect motor abilities and behaviour.