GCSE Psychology
Revision topics and useful revision sites.

https://learndojo.org/gcse/aqa-psychology
https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-psychology-aqa
https://quizlet.com/gb/content/gcse-psychology-revision
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ajXWMGxN9b4

Revision List:

Topic	RAG	Topic	RAG
Social influence Paper 2 **_Conformity_** Identification and explanation of how social factors (group size, anonymity and task difficulty) and dispositional factors (personality, expertise) affect conformity to majority influence. Asch's study of conformity		**Research Methods** Formulation of hypotheses Types of variables. Sampling methods- opportunity, systematic, stratified, random. I	
Obedience Milgram's Agency theory of social factors affecting obedience including agency, authority, culture and proximity. Explanation of dispositional factors affecting obedience including Adorno's theory of the Authoritarian Personality		**Designing research** Quantitative & qualitative methods: experimental method- Lab, field natural. Experimental designs- repeated measures, matched pairs, independent groups. Interviews, questionnaires, case studies, observation including categories of behaviour and inter-observer reliability. Strengths and weaknesses of the above.	

Pro-social behaviour Bystander behaviour: identification and explanation of how social factors (presence of others and the cost of helping) and dispositional factors (similarity to victim and expertise) affect bystander intervention. Piliavin's subway study		**Correlation** An understanding of association between two variables and the use of scatter diagrams to show possible correlational relationships. The strengths and weaknesses of correlations. Computation of formulae is not required	
Crowd & collective behaviour Pro-social and antisocial behaviour in crowds: identification and explanation of how social factors (social loafing, deindividuation and culture) and dispositional factors (personality and morality) affect collective behaviour.		**Research procedures** The use of standardised procedures, instructions to participants, randomisation, allocation to conditions, counterbalancing and extraneous variables (including explaining the effect of extraneous variables and how to control for them)	

		Data handling The difference between aualitative & quantitative data. Primary & secondary data. Computation Recognise and use expressions in decimal and standard form: use ratios, fractions and percentages, estimate results, find arithmetic means and use an appropriate number of significant figures. The interpretation & display of data. Construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, bar charts, histograms and scatter diagrams for correlation The characteristics of normal distribution	