

GCSE Psychology Revision List Paper 2

Revision list Paper 2 – Social Context & Behaviour (4 units)

- **Language, Thought & Communication.**
- **Social Influence**
- **Research Methods**
- **Brain & Neuropsychology.**

Language, Thought & Communication

The possible relationship between language and thought

Piaget's theory: language depends on thought.
The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: thinking depends on language.
Variation in recall of events and recognition of colours, eg in Native American cultures

The effect of language and thought on our view of the world

Differences between human and animal communication

Limited functions of animal communication (survival, reproduction, territory, food).
Von Frisch's bee study.
Properties of human communication not present in animal communication, eg plan ahead and discuss future events

Non-Verbal communication

Definitions of non-verbal communication and verbal communication.
Functions of eye contact including regulating flow of conversation, signalling attraction and expressing emotion.
Body language including open and closed posture, postural echo and touch.
Personal space including cultural, status and gender differences

Explanations of non-verbal behaviour

Darwin's evolutionary theory of non-verbal communication as evolved and adaptive.
Evidence that non-verbal behaviour is innate, eg in neonates and the sensory deprived.

	<p>Evidence that non-verbal behaviour is learned. Yuki's study of emoticons</p>
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Social Influence

Conformity	<p>Identification and explanation of how social factors (group size, anonymity and task difficulty) and dispositional factors (personality, expertise) affect conformity to majority influence.</p> <p>Asch's study of conformity</p>
Obedience	<p>Milgram's Agency theory of social factors affecting obedience including agency, authority, culture and proximity.</p> <p>Explanation of dispositional factors affecting obedience including Adorno's theory of the Authoritarian Personality</p>
Prosocial behaviour	<p>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.</p> <p>Piliavin's subway study</p>
Crowd & Collective behaviour	<p>Prosocial 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</p>

Research Methods Unit

Formulation of testable hypothesis	Null and alternative hypothesis
Types of variables.	Independent variable, dependent variable & extraneous variable.
Sampling methods	Target populations, samples and how to select: random, opportunity, systematic, stratified, (strengths & limitations)
Designing research	<p>Quantitative & qualitative methods</p> <p>Experimental methods- laboratory, Field & natural</p> <p>Experimental designs: matched pairs, repeated measures, matched pairs + strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p>Interviews, questionnaires, case studies, observation studies (categories of behaviour and interobserver reliability)</p>
Correlation	

	<p>Research procedures.</p> <p>Understanding the associated and drawing scatter graphs. Strengths & weaknesses.</p>
Ethical considerations	<p>Standardised procedures, instructions to participants, randomisation, counterbalancing, understanding the impact of extraneous variables and how to control them.</p>
Data handling	<p>Ethical issues outlined in the British Psychological Society guidelines and ways of dealing with them.</p>
Interpretation and display of data	<p>Primary & secondary data/ descriptive statistics: mean, median, mode and range. Fraction, decimals, percentage & significant figures</p> <p>Construct & interpret frequency tables (tally charts) bar charts histograms & scatter graphs/ Normal distribution.</p>

Brain & Neuropsychology

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

How to revise for Psychology

Key Terminology- flashcards

Exam Style Questions – using the structure strips & templates.

Retrieving knowledge from exercise books.

Knowledge Organisers for each unit.

Utilise your folders and revision booklets for each unit- all key studies/theories are in bold.

All lessons uploaded into Year 11 Teams folder.

Psychboost- great site for revision

Learndojo website

YouTube quick explanations (ensure you choose AQA GCSE not A Level)