

Year 13 Summer Exam Checklist

Subject PSYCHOLOGY		Paper 3	Duration 2 hours
What to revise		How to revise it: Using resources on Teams, knowledge organisers, revision on one page you have made.	
	Section A Issues & Debates in Psychology		
1	Gender and culture in Psychology – universality and bias. Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias; cultural bias, including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.		
2	Free will and determinism: hard determinism and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations.		
3	The nature-nurture debate: the relative importance of heredity and environment in determining behaviour; the interactionist approach.		
4	Holism and reductionism: levels of explanation in Psychology. Biological reductionism and environmental (stimulus-response) reductionism.		
5	Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation.		
6	Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity.		
	Section B Option 1 Gender		
7	Sex and gender. Sex-role stereotypes. Androgyny and measuring androgyny including the Bem Sex Role Inventory. Androgyny , definition and examples, Bems (1975) Sex role inventory.		
8	The role of chromosomes and hormones (testosterone, oestrogen and oxytocin) in sex and gender. Atypical sex chromosome patterns: Klinefelter’s syndrome and Turner’s syndrome.		
9	Cognitive explanations of gender development , Kohlberg’s theory, gender identity, gender stability and gender constancy; gender schema theory.		
10	Psychodynamic explanation of gender development, Freud’s psychoanalytic theory, Oedipus complex; Electra complex; identification and internalisation.		
11	Social learning theory as applied to gender development. The influence of culture and media on gender roles.		
12	Atypical gender development: gender dysphoria; biological and social explanations for gender dysphoria.		
	Section C Options 2 Schizophrenia		
14	Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including speech poverty and avolition. Reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap.		
15	Biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis.		
16	Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing.		



17	Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics.	
18	Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia.	
19	The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis-stress model.	
	Section D Options 3 Forensic Psychology	
20	Offender profiling: the top-down approach, including organised and disorganised types of offender; the bottom-up approach, including investigative Psychology; geographical profiling.	
21	Biological explanations of offending behaviour: an historical approach (atavistic form); genetics and neural explanations.	
24	Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Eysenck's theory of the criminal personality; cognitive explanations; level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions, including hostile attribution bias and minimalisation; differential association theory; psychodynamic explanations.	
25	Dealing with offending behaviour: the aims of custodial sentencing and the psychological effects of custodial sentencing. Recidivism. Behaviour modification in custody. Anger management and restorative justice programmes.	