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| Subject: Psychology How to revise; Use this list and knowledge organisers to make mind maps for each topic. Also use PsychBoost revision videos and sheets to revise, or AQA revision book. | | | |
| INTRODUCTORY TOPICS IN PSYCHOLOGY 3.1.1 Social Influence | | Theorists | ✓ |
| 1 | Types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance. Explanations for conformity: informational social influence and normative social influence Variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch. | Asch | |
| 2 | Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo. | Zimbardo | |
| 3 | Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority Situational variables affecting obedience including proximity and location and uniform as investigated by Milgram. Dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality. | Milgram Adorno | |
| 4 | Explanations of resistance to social influence , including social support and locus of control. | Rotter | |
| 5 | Minority influence including reference to consistency, commitment and flexibility. | | |
| 6 | The role of social influence processes in social change. | | |
| 3.1.1 Social Influence | | | |
| 1 | The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration. | Baddeley Miller Jacobs Peterson and Peterson | |
| 2 | Types of long-term memory: episodic, semantic, procedural. | Tulving Clive Wearing case study | |
| 3 | The working memory model: central executive, phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of the model: coding and capacity. | | |
| 4 | Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive interference and retrieval failure due to absence of cues. | | |
| | Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: misleading information, including leading questions and post-event discussion; anxiety. | | |

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| | Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony , including the use of the cognitive interview. | | |
| 3.1.3 Attachment | | | |
| 1 | Caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony. Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father | Schaffer | |
| 2 | Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow. | Lorenz Harlow | |
| 3 | Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory. The concepts of a critical period and an internal working model | | |
| 4 | Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant. Cultural variations in attachment , including van Ijzendoorn | Ainsworth Van Ijzendoorn | |
| 5 | Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation. | Bowlby Romanian orphan studies | |
| 6 | The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships , including the role of an internal working model. | | |
| 3.1.4 Psychopathology | | | |
| | Definitions of abnormality , including deviation from social norms, failure to function adequately, statistical infrequency and deviation from ideal mental health | | |
| | The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). | | |
| | The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias: the two-process model, including classical and operant conditioning; systematic desensitisation, including relaxation and use of hierarchy; flooding. | | |
| | The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression: Beck's negative triad and Ellis's ABC model; cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), including challenging irrational thoughts. | Beck Ellis | |
| | The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy. | | |