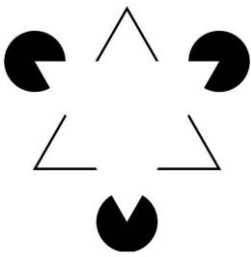
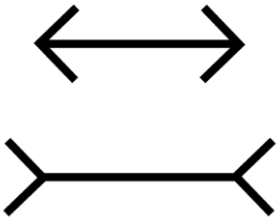
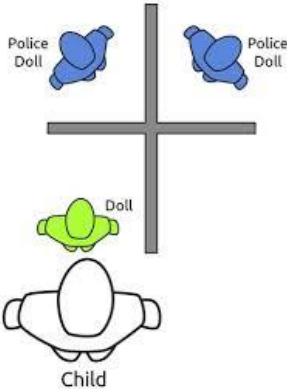


Year 11 GCSE PSYCHOLOGY Mock Exam Checklist

AQA Paper 1 Cognition and Behaviour:

1 hour 45 minutes (Memory, Perception, Development, Research Methods)

What to revise	How to revise it
1 Section A: Memory Processes of Memory Encoding, storage and retrieval Different types of memory: episodic, semantic and procedural. Structures of Memory The multi-store model of memory: sensory, short term and long term. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration. Primacy and recency effects in recall: The effects of serial position. Memory as an active process The theory of reconstructive memory including effort after meaning. Factors affecting the accuracy of memory including interference, context and false memories. Named Studies: Murdock's serial position curve study. Bartlett's War of the Ghosts Study Make a revision mind map and self-test yourself on aim, method, results, conclusions and evaluation. Learn key facts such as number of participants, task details, % and findings etc.	Class notes and resources Revision Guide pages 11-31 Use this check list to organise revision material. Tick topics off as you go. Make sure notes have the same headings (as are in bold) to help you link to the exam questions. Remember for all topics you need description and knowledge, and evaluation (strengths and weaknesses). Always prepare for the longest possible answer (9 marks) Plan out 2 to 3 PEEL paragraphs in you revision for each topic to get exam ready.  AQA GCSE Paper 1 Psychology Named Studies: P10 1, June 2019 Name _____ AQA GCSE Psychology: Paper 1 Named Specification Studies. There are 14 named studies on the AQA GCSE Psychology Specification, 6 on Paper 1 and 8 on Paper 2. You need to be able to: 1. Name the research method used in each study. 2. Describe the aim, method, results, conclusions and evaluation points (strengths and weaknesses) of each study. This booklet will assist your learning and revision of the studies named on Paper 1. Class Named Study Booklet. p.21 Revision Guide P.19 Revision Guide
2 Section B: Perception The difference between 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.	Class Notes and Resources p.31-48 Remember for all topics you need description and knowledge, and evaluation (strengths and weaknesses). Always prepare for the longest possible answer (9 marks) Plan out 2 to 3 PEEL paragraphs in you revision for each topic to get exam ready.

	Visual illusions Explanations for visual illusions: ambiguity, misinterpreted depth cues, fiction, size constancy. Examples of visual illusions: the Ponzo, the Müller 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. Named Studies: Gilchrist and Nesberg (motivation) Bruner and Minturn (perceptual set)	  Class Named Study Booklet. And p.45-47 Revision Guide Make a revision mind map and self-test yourself on aim, method, results, conclusions and evaluation. Learn key facts such as number of participants, task details, % and findings etc.
3	Section C –Development Early Brain Development Brain development in the womb Brain stem, thalamus, cerebellum and cortex, autonomic functions, sensory processes, movement and cognition. The role of nature and nurture. Piaget's stage theory and the development of intelligence: Schema, assimilation and accommodation. Four stages of development: sensori-motor, pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational. Application of Piaget's theory to education. Reduction of Egocentricity, development of conservation. Named Studies: McGarrigle and Donaldson's Naughty Teddy Study Hughes' Policeman Doll Study The effects of learning on development: Dweck's Mindset Theory: Fixed Mindset and growth mindset. The role of praise and self-efficacy beliefs in learning. Learning styles including verbalisers and visualisers. Willingham's Learning Theory and his criticisms of learning styles.	Class notes and resources Revision Guide pages 49-68 Remember for all topics you need description and knowledge, and evaluation (strengths and weaknesses). Always prepare for the longest possible answer (9 marks) Plan out 2 to 3 PEEL paragraphs in you revision for each topic to get exam ready.   Class Named Study Booklet. And p.53-55 Revision Guide Make a revision mind map and self-test yourself on aim, method, results, conclusions and evaluation. Learn key facts such as number of participants, task details, % and findings etc.

Section D – Research Methods

Hypotheses: Null and Alternative Hypothesis.

Independent and Dependent Variables

Extraneous Variables and how to control for them.

Sampling Methods: random, opportunity, systematic and stratified. Strengths and weaknesses of these.

Define target populations, samples.

Experimental Design (independent groups, repeated measures, matched pairs) including strengths and weaknesses of each design.

Laboratory experiments

Field and Natural Experiments

Interviews

Questionnaires

Case Studies

Observations (including categories of behaviour and inter-rater reliability).

Correlation: Types, scatter graphs

Strengths and weaknesses of all of these.

Standardised Procedures, randomisation, allocation to conditions, counterbalancing.

Planning and conducting research: How research should be planned, **reliability and/or validity**, sampling methods, experimental designs, and quantitative and qualitative methods (and data).

Ethics: BPS guidelines and ways of dealing with these (consent, deception, protection from harm, confidentiality, right to withdraw)

Types of data (quantitative, qualitative, primary and secondary)

Computation: use ratios, fractions, and percentages, estimate results, significant figures, decimals and standard form.

Define/ calculate Mean, median, mode, range.

Draw and interpret frequency tables, diagrams, bar charts, histograms, and scattergrams for correlation. Characteristics of a normal distribution.

Class notes and resources

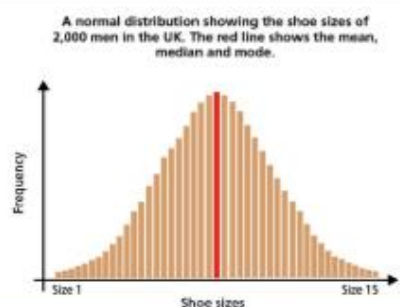
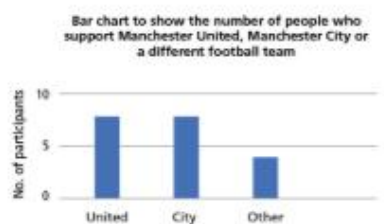
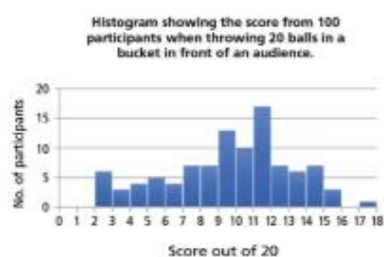
Revision Guide pages 69-94

Top tip for revising research methods is flash cards, and sample questions.

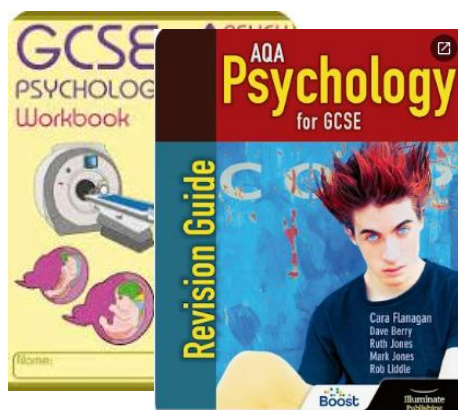
Use your **research methods revision pack** to help you look at sample questions.

Remember: you need to learn the key theory and definitions and be able to apply this to research examples.

Basic maths and graph analysis are also assessed.



Remember you have revision guides and workbooks – the workbook has a QR Code that takes you to a revision video on that mini topic. Mix notes, recall and past questions.



AQA Paper 2 Social Context and Behaviour: * Part paper 55 minutes

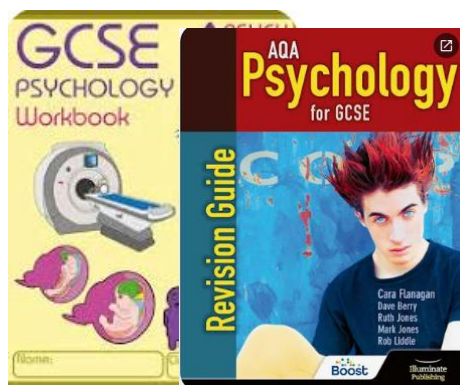
Social Influence, Language, thought and communication, Development

(*Missing - Brain and neuropsychology, Psychological Problems)

What to revise:	How to revise it:
1. Section A: Social Influence: Conformity: Identification and explanation of how social factors (group size, anonymity and task difficulty) and dispositional factors (personality, expertise) affect conformity to majority influence. Named Study: Asch's study of conformity. 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. Prosocial 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. Named Study: Piliavin's subway study. 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. Crowd and Collective Behaviour: 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.	Pages 95-114 of your revision guide Make key cards to learn key definitions. Self-test material -can you write it out again? Add in what you have missed. Repeat. Remember for all topics you need description and knowledge, and evaluation (strengths and weaknesses). Always prepare for the longest possible answer (9 marks) Plan out 2 to 3 PEEL paragraphs in you revision for each topic to get exam ready. Class Named Study Booklet.  AQA GCSE Paper 2 Psychology: Named Studies Y11. L. Harris 2020 Name _____ AQA GCSE Psychology: Paper 2 Named Specification Studies. There are 14 named studies on the AQA GCSE Psychology Specification. 6 on Paper 1 and 8 on Paper 2. You need to be able to: 1. Name and EVALUATE the research method used in each study. 2. Describe the aim, method, results, conclusions and evaluation points (strengths and weaknesses) of each study. This booklet will assist your learning and revision of these. For your named studies: Use your booklet, workbook and revision guide. Make a revision mind map and self-test yourself on aim, method, results, conclusions and evaluation. Learn key facts such as number of participants, task details, % and findings etc.
2. Section B: Language, thought and communication The possible relationship between language and thought: Piaget's theory: language depends on thought. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: thinking depends on language. The effect of language and thought on our view of the world: Variation in recall of events and recognition of colours, eg in Native American cultures. Differences between human and animal communication: Limited functions of animal communication (survival, reproduction, territory, food).	Pages 115-136 of your revision guide Make key cards to learn key definitions. Self-test material -can you write it out again? Add in what you have missed. Repeat. Remember for all topics you need description and knowledge, and evaluation (strengths and weaknesses). Always prepare for the longest possible answer (9 marks)

Properties of human communication not present in animal communication, eg plan ahead and discuss future events. Named Study: Von Frisch's bee study. 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 (Only if covered by Mock) 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. Evidence that non-verbal behaviour is learned. Named Study: Yuki's study of emoticons.	Plan out 2 to 3 PEEL paragraphs in you revision for each topic to get exam ready. Class Named Study Booklet. For your named studies: Use your booklet, workbook and revision guide. Make a revision mind map and self-test yourself on aim, method, results, conclusions and evaluation. Learn key facts such as number of participants, task details, % and findings etc.
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Remember you have revision guides and workbooks – the workbook has a QR Code that takes you to a revision video on that mini topic. Mix notes, recall and past questions.



You will need a calculator for BOTH Psychology papers – revisit your basic maths

- Mean (arithmetic average – add them all together, and divide by the number of values)
- Mode (the most commonly occurring value)
- Median (the middle value when placed in order)
- Range (difference between highest and lowest)
- %
- Decimals
- Ratios
- Fractions
- Tables and graphs, normal distribution

