

Year 12 Psychology Revision Timetable

Paper 1 w/b 6th June 2022

Paper 2 w/b 13th June 2022

Name:

I recommend that you follow the revision schedule set out below for each week. You **SHOULD**:

- Create your own revision notes so ... choose the technique that works for you **or** ask your teacher or your friends for suggestions of how to do this. Put your class notes, homeworks and text book information into a revisable format.
- Get someone to test you.
- Do assessment practice. Download exam papers from the AQA website (or take the Research Methods papers from outside SF4 (Focus on AS RM Papers))

USEFUL RESOURCES

Books

Cat Book

Useful revision websites & apps

[Physics and Maths Tutor](#)

[Psych Boost](#)

[Simply Psychology](#)

[Seneca](#)

[AQA](#)

[British Psychological Society](#)

If you are already revising and have your own plan, stick to yours.

Paper 1 w/b 6th June 2022

THE ASSESSMENT – 90 minutes

- Social Influence
- Memory
- Psychopathology

Paper 2 w/b 13th June 2022

THE ASSESSMENT – 90 minutes

Approaches
Biopsychology
Research Methods

When	What	Revision Notes	Assessment Practice	Revisit
Week 1 wb 02/05/22	Social Influence <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance. Explanations for conformity: informational social influence and normative social influence, and variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch.• Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of authority, and situational variables affecting obedience including proximity and location, as investigated by Milgram, and uniform. Dispositional			

	<p>explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanations of resistance to social influence, including social support and locus of control. 			
<p>Week 2 wb 09/05/22</p>	<p>Memory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The multi-store model of memory: sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration. • 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. 			
<p>Week 3 wb 16/05/22</p>	<p>Psychopathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Week 4 wb 23/05/22</p>	<p>Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning approaches: i) the behaviourist approach, including classical conditioning and Pavlov's research, operant conditioning, types of reinforcement and Skinner's research; ii) social learning theory including imitation, identification, modelling, vicarious reinforcement, the role of mediational processes and Bandura's research. • The cognitive approach: the study of internal mental processes, the role of 			

	<p>schema, the use of theoretical and computer models to explain and make inferences about mental processes. The emergence of cognitive neuroscience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biological approach: the influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour. 			
<p>Week 5 wb 30/05/22</p>	<p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims: stating aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses. • Hypotheses: directional and non-directional. • Sampling: the difference between population and sample; sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer; implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation. • Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs. • Questionnaire construction, including use of open and closed questions; design of interviews. • Variables: manipulation and control of variables, including independent, dependent, extraneous, confounding; operationalisation of variables. • Control: random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation and standardisation. • Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics; ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies; dealing with ethical issues in research. • The implications of psychological research for the economy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative and qualitative data; the distinction between qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. • Primary and secondary data, including meta-analysis. • Descriptive statistics: measures of central tendency – mean, median, mode; calculation of mean, median and mode; measures of dispersion; range and standard deviation; calculation of range; calculation of percentages; 			

	positive, negative and zero correlations.			
Week 5 wb 06/06/22	<p>Biopsychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition. • The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline. • Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca's and Wernicke's areas, split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma. • Ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI); electroencephalogram (EEGs) and event-related potentials (ERPs); post-mortem examinations. 			