Psychology Paper 2 Checklist

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| Focus | What to revise | ✓ |
| Social | 2 Principles of the Social Area |  |
| 2 Strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Social Area |  |
| Key Theme: Responses to People in Authority  |
| Milgram |  |
| Bocchiaro |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Key Theme: Responses to People in Need  |
| Piliavin |  |
| Levine |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Practical applications of the Social Area |  |
| Cognitive | 2 Principles of the Cognitive Area |  |
| 2 Strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Cognitive Area |  |
| Key Theme: Memory  |
| Loftus and Palmer |  |
| Grant |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Key Theme: Attention  |
| Moray |  |
| Simons and Chabris |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Practical applications of the Cognitive Area |  |
| Developmental | 2 Principles of the Developmental Area |  |
| 2 Strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Developmental Area |  |
| Key Theme: External influences on Children’s Behaviour  |
| Bandura |  |
| Chaney |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Key Theme: Moral Development  |
| Kohlberg |  |
| Lee |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Practical applications of the Developmental Area |  |
| Behaviourist perspective | 2 Principles of the Behaviourist perspective |  |
| 2 Strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Behaviourist perspective |  |
| Practical applications of the Behaviourist Area |  |
| Biological | 2 Principles of the Biological Area |  |
| 2 Strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Biological Area |  |
| Key Theme: Regions of the Brain  |
| Sperry |  |
| Casey |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Key Theme: Brain Plasticity |
| Blakemore and Cooper |  |
| Maguire |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Practical applications of the Biological Area |  |
| Individual Differences | 2 Principles of the Individual Differences Area |  |
| 2 Strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Individual Differences Area |  |
| Key Theme: Understanding Disorders |
| Freud |  |
| Baron Cohen |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Key Theme: Measuring Differences |
| Gould |  |
| Hancock |  |
| Similarities and Differences between the pair of studies |  |
| Practical applications of the Individual Differences Area |  |
| Psychodynamic perspective | 2 Principles of the Psychodynamic perspective |  |
| 2 Strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Psychodynamic perspective |  |
| Practical applications of the Psychodynamic Area |  |
| Issues and Debates |
| Issues and Debates | 2 strengths and 2 weaknesses of the sides of the Nature/nurture debate |  |
| Know what interactionism is and the diathesis stress model |  |
| 2 strengths and 2 weaknesses of both sides of the Freewill/Determinism |  |
| Different types of determinism (hard, soft and environmental) |  |
| 2 strengths and 2 weaknesses of both sides of the Reductionism/Holism  |  |
| 2 strengths and 2 weaknesses of both sides of the Individual/Situational Explanations debate  |  |
| Usefulness of Research - research is useful if it (**D.R.U.G.V**.)* **develops** therapies, interventions, preventative action or treatments
* provokes further **research** in the field
* progresses **understanding** beyond previous findings
* is **generalisable** to a wide population
* is **valid** so that results are accurate
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| Ethical Principles* Respect – informed consent, right to withdraw, confidentiality
* Competence
* Responsibility – protection of participant, debrief
* Integrity – deception
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| Ethical Considerations (CAN DO CAN’T DO WITH PARTICIPANTS)* Consent
* Deception
* Confidentiality
* Debrief
* Withdraw
* Protection from Harm
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| Conducting Socially Sensitive Research –can **S.C.A.R**.:* Subject to social norms
* Controversial
* Able to shape the law / policy
* Risking stereotyping and prejudice
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| Psychology as a Science – F.O.R.Q.E. * Falsifiable
* Objective
* Replicable
* Quantitative data
* Experiments
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