

Psychology Revision Timetable for Yr13 Mock Exam January 2025

Paper 2 w/b 6th January 2025 (mock exam week)

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, homework's and textbook 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)

USEFUL RESOURCES (books, websites, apps)

Cat + Dog Textbook
[Physics and Maths Tutor](#)
[Psych Boost](#)
[Simply Psychology](#)

[Save my exam](#)
[Seneca](#)
[AQA](#)
[British Psychological Society](#)

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

THE ASSESSMENT – 2 hours

- Approaches
- Biopsychology
- Research Methods

WHEN	TOPIC	WHAT
w/b 11 th Nov	APPROACHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Origins of Psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science.• Learning approaches:<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 schema, the use of theoretical and computer models to explain and make inferences about mental processes. The emergence of cognitive neuroscience.• The biological approach: the influence of genes, biological structures and neurochemistry on behaviour. Genotype and phenotype, genetic basis of behaviour, evolution and behaviour.
w/b 18 th Nov	APPROACHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The psychodynamic approach: the role of the unconscious, the structure of personality, that is Id, Ego and Superego, defence mechanisms including repression, denial and displacement, psychosexual stages.• Humanistic Psychology: free will, self-actualisation and Maslow's hierarchy of needs, focus on the self, congruence, the role of conditions of worth. The influence on counselling Psychology.• Comparison of approaches.
w/b 25 th Nov	BIOPSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic).• The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation, and inhibition.• The function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones.• The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline.
w/b 2 nd Dec	BIOPSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological rhythms: circadian, infradian and ultradian and the difference between these rhythms. The effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep/wake cycle.
w/b 9th Dec	RESEARCH METHODS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments. Observational techniques. Types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation. Self-report techniques. Questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured. Correlations. Analysis of the relationship between co-variables. The difference between correlations and experiments. Content analysis. Case studies. 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. Pilot studies and the aims of piloting.
w/b 16th Dec	RESEARCH METHODS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental designs: repeated measures, independent groups, matched pairs. Observational design: behavioural categories; event sampling; time sampling. 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. Demand characteristics and investigator effects. 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 role of peer review in the scientific process. The implications of psychological research for the economy. Reliability across all methods of investigation. Ways of assessing reliability: test-retest and inter-observer; improving reliability. Types of validity across all methods of investigation: face validity, concurrent validity, ecological validity and temporal validity. Assessment of validity. Improving validity.
XMAS HOLIDAY	RESEARCH METHODS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features of science: objectivity and the empirical method; replicability and falsifiability; theory construction and hypothesis testing; paradigms and paradigm shifts. Reporting psychological investigations. Sections of a scientific report: abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion and referencing. 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. Presentation and display of quantitative data: graphs, tables, scattergrams, bar charts, histograms.
XMAS HOLIDAY	RESEARCH METHODS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; characteristics of normal and skewed distributions. Analysis and interpretation of correlation, including correlation coefficients. Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal and interval. Content analysis and coding. Thematic analysis. Introduction to statistical testing; the sign test. When to use the sign test; calculation of the sign test. Probability and significance: use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of significance; Type I and Type II errors. Factors affecting the choice of statistical test, including level of measurement and experimental design. When to use the following tests: Spearman's rho, Pearson's r, Wilcoxon, Mann-Whitney, related t-test, unrelated t-test and Chi-Squared test.