

Section A: Memory 25 marks- (note research methods may appear in all sections of the exam)		R	A	G
Content	Additional Information			
Processes of Memory: Encoding (input) storage and retrieval (output)	Different types of memory- episodic, semantic and procedural memory			
	How memories are stored and encoded			
Structures of Memory	<b>The multi-store model of memory: sensory, short term and long term.</b>			
	Features of each store: coding, capacity, duration.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primacy and recency effects in recall: the effects of serial position.</li> <li>• <b>Murdock's serial position curve study.</b></li> </ul>			
Memory as an active process	<b>The Theory of Reconstructive Memory, including the concept of 'effort after meaning'</b>			
	<b>Bartlett's War of the Ghosts Study</b>			
	Factors affecting the accuracy of memory, including interference, context and false memories.			

Section B: Perception 25 marks- (note research methods may appear in all sections of the exam)		R	A	G
Content	Additional Information			
Sensation and Perception	The difference between sensation and perception.			
Visual cues and constancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monocular depth cues: height in plane, relative size, occlusion and linear perspective.</li> <li>● Binocular depth cues: retinal disparity, convergence.</li> </ul>			
<b>Gibson's direct theory of perception – the influence of nature</b>	<b>The real world presents sufficient information for direct perception without inference. Role of motion parallax in everyday perception.</b>			
Visual illusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explanations for visual illusions: ambiguity, misinterpreted depth cues, fiction, size constancy.</li> <li>● Examples of visual illusions: the Ponzo, the Müller-Lyer, Rubin's vase, the Ames Room, the Kanizsa triangle and the Necker cube.</li> </ul>			
<b>Gregory's constructivist theory of perception – the influence of nurture</b>	<b>Perception uses inferences from visual cues and past experience to construct a model of reality.</b>			
Factors affecting perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Perceptual set and the effects of the following factors affecting perception: culture, motivation, emotion, expectation.</li> </ul>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>The Gilchrist and Nesberg study of motivation and the Bruner and Minturn study of perceptual set.</b></li></ul>			
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Students will be expected to (in both papers):

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of psychological ideas, processes, procedures and theories in relation to the specified content
- Apply psychological knowledge and understanding of the specified content in a range of contexts
- Analyse and evaluate psychological ideas, information, processes and procedures in relation to the specified content and make judgements, draw conclusions and produce developments or refinements of psychological procedures based on their reasoning and synthesis of skills
- Evaluate therapies and treatments including in terms of their appropriateness and effectiveness
- Show how psychological knowledge and ideas change over time and how these inform our understanding of behaviour
- Demonstrate the contribution of psychology to an understanding of individual, social and cultural diversity
- Develop an understanding of the interrelationships between the core areas of psychology
- Show how the studies for topics relate to the associated theory.