GCSE Psychology Paper 1 Content **BOLD= Key Study or Theory (9 mark questions)**

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	**The multi-store model of memory: sensory, short term and long term.**			
	Features of each store: coding, capacity, duration.			
	• Primacy and recency effects in recall: the effects of serial position. • **Murdock's serial position curve study.**			
Memory as an active process	**The Theory of Reconstructive Memory, including the concept of 'effort after meaning'**			
	Bartlett's War of the Ghosts Study			
	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	• 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.**			
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. • **The Gilchrist and Nesberg study of motivation and the Bruner and Minturn study of perceptual set.**			

Section C: Development 25 marks- (note research methods may appear in all sections of the exam)		R	A	G
Content	Additional Information			
Early Brain Development	• A basic knowledge of brain development, from simple neural structures in the womb, of brain stem, thalamus, cerebellum and cortex, reflecting the development of autonomic functions, sensory processing, movement and cognition. • The roles of nature and nurture.			
Piaget's stage theory and the development of intelligence The role of Piaget's theory in education	• Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development including concepts of assimilation and accommodation. • **The four stages of development: sensorimotor, pre-operational, concrete operational and formal operational.** • Application of these stages in education. • **Reduction of egocentricity, development of conservation. McGarrigle and Donaldson's 'naughty teddy study'; Hughes' 'policeman doll study'.**			
The effects of learning on development	• **Dweck's Mindset Theory of learning: 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 criticism of learning styles.**			

Section D: Research Methods 25 marks		R	A	G
Content	Additional Information			
Formulation of testable hypotheses	Null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.			
Types of variable	Independent variable, dependent variable, extraneous variables.			
Sampling methods	Target populations, samples and sampling methods and how to select samples using these methods: • Random • Opportunity • Systematic • Stratified. • Strengths and weaknesses of each sampling method. • Understanding principles of sampling as applied to scientific data.			

Designing research	Quantitative and qualitative methods: • The experimental method (experimental designs, independent groups, repeated measures, matched pairs, including strengths and weaknesses of each experimental design) • Laboratory experiments • Field and Natural experiments • Interviews • Questionnaires • Case studies • Observation studies (including categories of behaviour and inter-observer reliability). Strengths and weaknesses of each research method and types of research for which they are suitable.			
Correlation	• An understanding of association between two variables and the use of scatter diagrams to show possible correlational relationships. • The strengths and weaknesses of correlations.			
Research procedures	The use of standardised procedures, instructions to participants, randomisation, allocation to			

	conditions, counterbalancing and extraneous variables (including explaining the effect of extraneous variables and how to control for them).			
Planning and conducting research	How research should be planned, taking into consideration the reliability and/or validity of: • Sampling methods • Experimental designs • Quantitative and Qualitative methods.			
Ethical considerations	Students should demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: • Ethical issues in psychological research as outlined in the British Psychological Society guidelines • Ways of dealing with each of these issues.			
Data Handling: Quantitative and Qualitative data	The difference between quantitative and qualitative data.			
Data Handling: Primary and secondary data	The difference between primary and secondary data.			
Data Handling: Computation	Recognise and use expressions in decimal and standard form: use ratios, fractions and percentages, estimate results, find arithmetic means and use an appropriate number of significant figures.			
Data Handling: Descriptive statistics	Understand and calculate mean, median, mode and range.			

Data Handling: Interpretation and display of quantitative data	Construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, bar charts, histograms and scatter diagrams for correlation.			
Data Handling: Normal distributions	The characteristics of normal distribution.			

GCSE Psychology Paper 2 Content **BOLD= Key Study or Theory (9 mark questions)**

Section A: Social Influence 25 marks- (note research methods may appear in all sections of the exam)		R	A	G
Content	Additional Information			
Conformity	• Identification and explanation of how social factors (group size, anonymity and task difficulty) and dispositional factors (personality, expertise) affect conformity to majority influence. • **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. • **Piliavin's subway study.**			
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.			

Section B: Language, Thought and Communication 25 marks- (note research methods may appear in all sections of the exam)		R	A	G
Content	Additional Information			
The possible relationship between language and thought The effect of language and thought on our view of the world	• **Piaget's theory: language depends on thought.** • **The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: thinking depends on language.** • 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). • **Von Frisch's bee study.** • Properties of human communication not present in animal communication, eg plan ahead and discuss future events.			
Non-verbal communication	• Definitions of non-verbal communication and verbal communication. • Functions of eye contact including regulating flow of conversation, signaling 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	• **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. Yuki's study of emoticons.**			

Section C: Brain and Neuropsychology 25 marks- (note research methods may appear in all sections of the exam)		R	A	G
Content	Additional Information			
Structure and function of the nervous system	• The divisions of the human nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic), basic functions of these divisions. • **The autonomic nervous system and the fight or flight response. The James-Lange theory of emotion.**			
Neuron structure and function	• Sensory, relay and motor neurons. Synaptic transmission: release and reuptake of neurotransmitters. Excitation and inhibition. An understanding of how these processes interact. • **Hebb's theory of learning and neuronal growth.**			
Structure and function of the brain	• Brain structure: frontal lobe, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe and cerebellum. • Basic function of these structures. • Localisation of function in the brain: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language areas. • **Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex.**			

An introduction to neuropsychology	• Cognitive neuroscience: how the structure and function of the brain relate to behaviour and cognition. • The use of scanning techniques to identify brain functioning: CT, PET and fMRI scans. • **Tulving's 'gold' memory study.** • A basic understanding of how neurological damage, eg stroke or injury can affect motor abilities and behaviour.			

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.