

Psychology

Year 11 PPE Revision List



Paper 1

Link to the online textbook, which covers all subtopics (**see page numbers on the list below**)

<https://www.illuminate.digital/aqapsychgcse/>

Log in details for this can be found on the Y11 team, or just email your teacher.

Topic	Link	Tick
Memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of memory: episodic memory, semantic memory and procedural memory (page 12) • How memories are encoded and stored. (page 12) • The multi-store model of memory: sensory, short term and long term. (page 18) • Features of each store: coding, capacity, duration. (page 12) • Primacy and recency effects in recall: the effects of serial position. (page 20) • KEY STUDY: Murdock's serial position curve study (page 20) • The Theory of Reconstructive Memory, including the concept of 'effort after meaning'. (24) • KEY STUDY: Bartlett's War of the Ghosts study. (page 22) • Factors affecting the accuracy of memory, including interference, context and false memories. (pages 26-30) 	
Research methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis • Independent variable, dependent variable, extraneous variables. (pages 94-96) • The experimental method (experimental designs, independent groups, repeated measures, matched pairs, including strengths and weaknesses of each experimental design) (page 100) • laboratory experiments (page 98) • Field and natural experiments (page 98) • Interviews and questionnaires (page 106) • Case studies (page 112) • Observation studies (including categories of behaviour and inter-observer reliability).(page 108) • Strengths and weaknesses of each research method and types of research for which they are suitable. (page 100) • Correlations: An understanding of association between two variables and the use of scatter diagrams to show possible correlational relationships. (page 110) • The strengths and weaknesses of correlations. (page 110) • Ethical issues: Deception, Right to Withdraw, Informed consent, Privacy, Protection from harm, Confidentiality • Ways of dealing with each of these issues (page 104) • The difference between quantitative and qualitative data. (page 116) • The difference between primary and secondary data (page 116) 	
Perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between sensation and perception. (page 40) • Monocular depth cues: height in plane, relative size, occlusion and linear perspective. (page 42) 	

Psychology

Year 11 PPE Revision List



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binocular depth cues: retinal disparity, convergence. (page 42) • Gibson's direct theory of perception – the influence of nature (page 46) • The effects of the following factors affecting perception: culture, motivation, emotion, expectation. (pages 50-56) • KEY STUDY: The Gilchrist and Nesberg study of motivation and the Bruner and Minturn study of perceptual set. (pages 54-57) • Explanations for visual illusions: ambiguity, misinterpreted depth cues, fiction, size constancy. (page 44) • Examples of visual illusions: the Ponzo, the Müller Lyer, Rubin's vase, the Ames Room, the Kanizsa triangle and the Necker cube. (page 44) • Gregory's constructivist theory of perception – the influence of nurture (page 48) 	
<p>Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. (page 66) • The roles of nature and nurture (page 66) • Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development including concepts of assimilation and accommodation. (page 68) • The four stages of development: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational and formal operational. Application of these stages in education. (page 74) • Reduction of egocentricity, development of conservation. (pages 70-72) • KEY STUDY: McGarrigle and Donaldson's 'naughty teddy study' (page 70) • KEY STUDY: Hughes' 'policeman doll study'.(page 72) • Dweck's Mindset Theory of learning: fixed mindset and growth mindset.(page 78) • The role of praise and self efficacy beliefs in learning. (page 80) • Learning styles including verbal learners and visual learners. (page 82) • Willingham's Learning Theory and his criticism of learning styles (page 84) 	