

Psychology Unit 2

End of Year Exam Revision Topics 2016

Research Methods (all dot points are useful for Year 12)

- Various **methods of research** in psychology including the advantages and limitations of each
- Components of a **research hypothesis**
- **Ethical guidelines**: identifying ethical problems and explaining why they are problems according to the ethical guidelines; including ethics involved in animal research
- **Correlational studies**: they can't be used to establish causation; experiments can!
- **Advantages of using an experiment**: establishing cause and effect and controlling variables; methods for minimizing the effects of extraneous variables
- Operationalised **independent and dependent variables**, extraneous and confounding variables, including participant variables
- Sample and population including **sampling methods**: random, convenience, stratified
- **Research Design**: Independent groups, matched participants and repeated measures designs
- **Reliability and Validity**: internal and external
- **Mean, mode, median**
- **Replication**: repeating studies, with similar and different groups, in similar and different environments, to test and retest findings in a controlled and objective way, and determine what factors influence results

Sensation and Perception

- **Structure and function** of organs involved in visual and taste perception
- The process of **sensation** and **perception** processes: applied to both visual and taste perception
- **Factors** affecting perception including **Gestalt** and **depth** principles
- **Psychological factors** in taste and visual perception (perceptual set)



Attitudes

- **Tri-component model of attitudes**: affective, behavioural, cognitive
- Types of attitudes including **prejudice, discrimination, stereotypes**
- Ways of **measuring attitudes**: observing behaviour or using self-reporting techniques; including advantages and limitations of each method
- **Attitude formation** processes: classical conditioning, operant conditioning, modeling and repeated exposure
- Factors that may **reduce prejudice**

Social Behaviour

- Definitions and examples of **prosocial, antisocial behaviour, altruism and bullying**
- Factors affecting **helping and reluctance to help**
- Factors affecting **obedience and conformity**
- **Milgram's, Asch's and Zimbardo's studies**: main findings and the **ethical issues/concerns** they raise

Extended Question (10-15 marks)

- Likely to be connected to these topics: attitudes measurement or helping behaviour, the issues involved and ethical considerations

