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