



Year 13 Summer Exam Checklist

Subject Paper PSYCHOLOGY 3		Paper 3		Duration 2 hours	
Wh	nat to revise			s in text	
	Section A Issues & D	ebate			
1	GENDER AND CULTURE Androcentrism, universality, alph Define each key concept and use concepts (in a positive or a negat	AT LEAST			28-32
2	FREE WILL – DET Key concepts including; free will, psychic/unconscious), causal exp	determinis		ogical, environmental, chizophrenia, memory, attachment.	33-37
3	NATURE NURTURE	, empiricisr	n, twin studies, ger	netics, heritability, interactions of NN,	40-45
4	HOLISM – REDUCTIONISM Key concepts including; levels of holism, interaction between H-R Illustrate this in at least 4 distinct psychopathology			ionism, environmental reductionism, chizophrenia, forensic profiling,	45-50
5	IDOGRAPIC – NOMOTHETIC Key concepts including; Idiograph Illustrate this in at least 4 distinct psychopathology.				51-55
6	ETHICAL DEBATE Key concepts including; social ser Illustrate this in at least 4 distinct forensic,	-			56-60

	Section B Option 1 Gender	
7	Definitions of sex and gender and difference between the 2 Sex role stereotypes; definitions, 2 x research that demonstrate SRS exist (Urberg 1982) Androgyny , definition and examples Bems (1975) SRI key features and evaluation of usefulness of BSRI Burchardt & Serbin (1982) the impact of androgyny Consider Androgyny and sex role stereotypes co-existence, impact of androgyny in society	107- 114
8	Testosterone, key features, key impact, at least one study to show its impact on behaviour or traits, Young (1966) Oestrogen, key features, key impact, at least one study to show its impact on behaviour or traits, Finkelstein (2013) Oxytocin, key features, key impact, at least one study to show its impact on behaviour or traits, Insel (2001) Evaluation research (animals, low eco validity etc.) and discussion of reductionism, overall usefulness of Chromosomal explanations	115- 119
9	Klinefelter's syndrome, key characteristics and subtypes, at least one research piece to demonstrate the significant impact of chromosomes on behaviour. Simpson (2003) Turner's Syndrome; key characteristics and subtypes, at least one research piece to demonstrate the significant impact of chromosomes on behaviour. Quigley (2014)	120- 124
10	Kohlberg's theory of gender constancy , key features of the theory (1966) At least 2 pieces of research that support this theory, including Slab & Frey (1975), Martin & Halverson's, and relevant discussion on GC as a theory of gender Gender Schema Theory , key features of the theory (1981), At least 2 pieces of research that support theism theory, including M&S (1983) and relevant discussion on GC as a theory of gender Comparison of the similarities and differences between the Cognitive theories Evaluation (limitations, applications etc.) of each theory	125- 129
11	Oedipus and Electra syndromes, key concepts and development. Research in support Freud's case study of little Hans (1909) Evaluation, method and theory based critique and contrary research e.g. Malinowski (1922)	130- 133
12	Influence of parents , key process and at least one study to support; Fagot & leinbach (1995) Influence of peers , key process and at least one study to support; Langlois & downs (1980) Influence of media , key process and at least one study to support; Steinke (2008) Influence of culture , key process and at least one study to support; Mead (1935) Consider the interaction between all these, Evaluations on the contrary, methodological discussions and usefulness of cross-cultural research, use biology as a go-to evaluation and other evaluations also	
13	'Gender Identity disorder', transsexualism and other key concepts. At least 3 explanations with associated theory for such development; biological Gadue (1985), Social learning, Psychodynamic Rekers (1995) Methodological evaluations and wider discussions such as determinism, nature etc. link to debates about gender, implications for contemporary society	143- 147

	Section C Options 2 Schizophrenia	
14	Positive Symptoms, type I, II.	187-
	Negative Symptoms	188
	Slater & Roth (1969) thought process disorder, disturbance of effect, motor disturbance, avolition	
15	DSM	188-
	ICD	197
	Reliability & Validity; Read (2004), Rosenhan (1973)	
	Discussion on the extent of reliability and validity, evidence and discussion for and against:	
	Issues in diagnosis;	
	Co-morbidity; Buckley (2009), Cultural bias; Cochrane (1977)	
1.0	Gender bias; Lewin (1984), Symptom Overlap; Ophoff (2011)	100
16	Genetics; Gottesman & Shields (1976)	198-
	Dopamine Hypothesis Davis (1991) Neurology; Boos (2012)	203
	A range of explanations, specific details of the explanation, supporting evidence and arguments	
	against the biological approach	
17	Double Bind; Bateson (1956)	204-
'	Expressed emotion; Kavanagh (1992)	204-
	A range of explanations, specific details of the explanation, supporting evidence and arguments	203
	against the biological approach	
18	Double Bind; Bateson (1956)	206-
	O'Carroll (2000), Takahashi (2013)	210
	Dysfunctional Thought Process; Lysacker (2008)	
	A range of explanations, specific details of the explanation, supporting evidence and arguments	
	against the biological approach	
19	Antipsychotic drugs, typical and atypical	211-
	Bagnall (2003), Davis et al (1989)	215
	How do drugs work? Evidence that they work alone, in combination and arguments against; side	
	effects, dependency, cost and long term ineffectiveness	
20	Details of CBT with examples	216-
	Zimmerman (2005)	221
	Xiong et al (1994)	
	McFarlane (2003)	
	Token economies (behavioural) details with examples	
	Dickerson (2005)	
	Evidence that they work alone, in combination and arguments against; side effects, dependency,	
21	cost and long-term ineffectiveness Stress Diathesis Model, Walker (1997)	221-
	Hogerty (1986)	221-
	Evidence that they work alone, in combination and arguments against; side effects, dependency,	224
	cost and long-term ineffectiveness	
	cost and long term merrecuveness	

	Section D Options 3 Forensic Psychology	
22	Culture, age, context and circumstance and other factors on defining crime	346- 350
23	Official stats, victims' surveys and offender surveys as ways of measuring crime, Dark figure Not reported, socially constructed etc.	
24	Top Down Approach Features of; 7 factors	350- 359
	Examples of effective use; the <i>FBI case of Arthur Shawcross</i> Evaluation & Discussion of strengths and weaknesses Bottom Up Approach	
	Features of; the example of Geographical profiling Examples of effective use; David Canter – John Duffy Case, Shanahan (2008) Evaluation & Discussion of strengths and weaknesses for each profiling approach	
25	Atavistic explanations Lombroso (1870)	360-
	Genetics & Twin Studies, Family Studies and Adoption Studies Farrington (1996) Neural Explanations, noradrenaline, serotonin and dopamine Krakowski (2003) Brain Structure, Limbic system, grey matter Raine (2000),	365
2.6	Discussion and evaluation of explanations	266
26	Eysenck Personality Theory (1963) Cognitive Explanations; moral reasoning, cognitive distortions, hostile attribution bias, Minimisation, Differential Association Theory, Sutherland (1939), Palmer (2003), Kohlberg, Gudjonsson (1984) Psychodynamic explanations; superego explanations, defence mechanisms Freud, Maternal deprivation Bowlby (1965)	366- 377
27	Aims of custodial sentencing Psychological effects (Zimbardo 1971) Recidivism rates Mental Health Behaviour modification	378- 390
	Anger management Restorative justice Associated research, evidence technique woks or doesn't, discussion	