

Paper 1 – Introductory Topics		Eduqas Link
<b>Social Influence</b>	Conformity – variables and Asch	
	Conformity to social roles- Zimbardo	
	Explanations for obedience and situational and dispositional explanations – Milgram	Milgram covered in Component 2 in relation to methodology and ethics.
	Explanations of resistance to social influence	
	Minority Influence	
	Role of social influence processes in social change.	
<b>Memory</b>	Multi-Store Model	Models of memory tie in to Cognitive Assumptions on Component 1.
	Types of long term memory	
	Working Memory Model	Models of memory tie in to Cognitive Assumptions on Component 1.
	Explanations for forgetting	
	Factors affecting accuracy of eye-witness testimony.	Loftus and Palmer (1974) Classic research on Past to Present and the Reliability of Eye-Witness Testimony is one of the debates on Component 1- Past to Present.
	Improving accuracy of eye-witness testimony	

Paper 1 – Introductory Topics		Eduqas Link
<b>Attachment</b>	Care-giver infant interactions	Bowlby's (1944) classic research is directly covered and the debate for the psychodynamic approach is The Mother as Primary Care-giver of an infant, therefore much of this material is useful here.
	Animal studies of attachment	
	Explanations of attachment learning theory and Bowlby	
	Ainsworth Strange Situation	
	Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation	
	Influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships.	

Paper 2 – Psychology in Context		Eduqas Link
<b>Approaches in Psychology</b>	Biological Learning Approaches- (Behaviourism, Social Learning Theory)	All these appear as assumptions on Component 1 and the assumptions then carry through to classic research studies, therapies and debates linked to each approach.
	Cognitive Psychology (Basic Assumptions)	
<b>Psychopathology</b>	Definitions of abnormality	Therapies included on Component 1 such as drug therapy, systematic desensitisation and cognitive behaviour therapy can be applied to any disorder.
	Behaviour, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, OCD and depression.	
	Behaviourist approach to explaining and treating phobias.	
	Cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression.	
	Biological approach to explaining and treating OCD.	
<b>Research Methods</b>	Separate section on paper 2 however can be tested throughout papers.	Research methods covered in Component 2 although evaluation of methodology of classic research can also be asked on Component 1.

# AQA A Level Psychology

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<b>Social Influence</b>	Conformity – variables and Asch	
	Conformity to social roles- Zimbardo	
	Explanations for obedience and situational and dispositional explanations – Milgram	Milgram covered in Component 2 in relation to methodology and ethics.
	Explanations of resistance to social influence Minority Influence	Some ties to Locus of Control – Component 3 Stress.
	Role of social influence processes in social change.	Some ties to - Component 3- In group/Out group Bullying and Addictive Behaviour- Peer pressure.
<b>Memory</b>	Multi-Store Model	Models tie in to assumptions of the Cognitive Approach on Component 1.
	Types of long term memory	
	Working Memory Model	Models tie in to assumptions of the Cognitive Approach on Component 1.
	Explanations for forgetting	
	Factors affecting accuracy of eye-witness testimony.	Loftus and Palmer (1974) Classic research on Past to Present and the Reliability of Eye-Witness Testimony is one of the debates on Component 1- Past to Present.
	Improving accuracy of eye-witness testimony	

Paper 1 – Introductory Topics		Eduqas Link
<b>Attachment</b>	Care-giver infant interactions	<p>On component 3 Animal research is covered as a controversy topic.</p> <p>Bowlby's (1944) classic research is directly covered and the debate for the psychodynamic approach is The Mother as Primary Care-giver of an Infant, therefore much of this material is useful here.</p>
	Animal studies of attachment	
	Explanations of attachment learning theory and Bowlby	
	Ainsworth Strange Situation	
	Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation	
	Influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships.	
<b>Psychopathology</b>	Definitions of abnormality	<p>Therapies included on Component 1 such as drug therapy, systematic desensitisation and cognitive behaviour therapy can be applied to any disorder.</p>
	Behaviour, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, OCD and depression.	
	Behaviourist approach to explaining and treating phobias.	
	Cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression.	
	Biological approach to explaining and treating OCD.	

Paper 2 – Psychology in Context		Eduqas Link
<b>Approaches in Psychology</b>	<p>Biological</p> <p>Learning Approaches- (Behaviourism, Social Learning Theory)</p> <p>Cognitive Psychology</p> <p>Psychodynamic</p> <p>Humanistic</p> <p>Basic assumptions and comparison of the approaches</p>	<p>Apart from Humanistic and Social Learning Theory these appear as assumptions on Component 1 and the assumptions then carry through to classic research studies, therapies and debates linked to each approach. Compare and contrast is also a requirement of Component 1.</p>

Paper 2 – Psychology in Context		Eduqas Link
<b>Biopsychology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divisions of the nervous system</li> <li>Structure and function of neurons and process of synaptic transmission</li> <li>Function of the endocrine system</li> <li>Fight and flight response</li> <li>Localisation of brain function</li> <li>Ways of studying the brain</li> <li>Biological rhythms</li> </ul>	This ties in to assumptions of the Biological Approach from Component 1 and also has links to all of Component 3 behaviours where Biological Explanations are required to be studied. The ways of modifying behaviour for Addictive Behaviour, Schizophrenia and Stress all cover biological methods linked to drug therapy.
<b>Research Methods</b>	Separate section on paper 2 however can be tested throughout papers.	Research methods covered in Component 2 although evaluation of methodology of classic research can also be asked on Component 1.

Paper 3 – Issues and Options in Psychology		Eduqas Link
<b>Issues</b>	Gender and Culture	Covered in Component 3 as culture bias and sexism. Other debates not covered in component 3 can all be used as evaluative material for A03 questions across the syllabus.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freewill and Determinism</li> <li>Nature, nurture debate</li> <li>Holism and reductionism</li> <li>Idiographic and Nomothetic</li> </ul>	Component 1 contemporary debates.
	Ethical Implications of research studies and theories	A03 evaluation across all components.
<b>Biopsychology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divisions of the nervous system</li> <li>Structure and function of neurons and process of synaptic transmission</li> <li>Function of the endocrine system</li> <li>Fight and flight response</li> <li>Localisation of brain function</li> <li>Ways of studying the brain</li> <li>Biological rhythms</li> </ul>	This ties in to assumptions of the Biological Approach from Component 1 and also has links to all of Component 3 behaviours where Biological Explanations are required to be studied. The ways of modifying behaviour for Addictive Behaviour, Schizophrenia and Stress all cover biological methods linked to drug therapy.

Paper 3 – Issues and Options in Psychology		Eduqas Link
<b>Need to cover 1 from each section</b>		
<b>Topic Choice 1</b>	Relationships	Component 1 AS requires assumptions to be linked to development of relationships.
	Gender	Kohlberg covered directly on Component 2 and links to Psychodynamic Assumptions on Component 1. Whilst sexism debate on component 3 could also be enhanced with material from this section and Criminal behaviour looks at gender socialisation as a social psychology explanation.
	Cognition and Development	Links to component 3 where Autistic spectrum behaviours are an option and theory of mind can be covered on this and the Bullying Behaviour option.
<b>Topic Choice 2</b>	Schizophrenia	Very clear crossover with Component 3 option looking at biological, individual differences and social psychology explanations as well as methods of modifying behaviour (treatments). Also links to Component 1 and CBT as a treatment option.
	Eating Behaviour	Some minor links to Component 1- biological assumptions.
	Stress	Very clear crossover with Component 3 option looking at biological, individual differences and social psychology explanations as well as methods of modifying behaviour (treatments). Also links to Component 1 Biological Assumptions.
<b>Topic Choice 3</b>	Aggression	Some minor links to Component 1 – assumptions and Raine classic research study.
	Forensic	Good crossover with Component 3 Criminal Behaviours where biological, individual differences and social psychology explanations are looked at as well as methods of modifying behaviour such as Anger Management and Restorative Justice.
	Addiction	Some clear crossover with Component 3 Addictive Behaviour where biological, individual differences and social psychology explanations are looked at well as methods of modifying behaviour (treatments). Also links to Component 1 and CBT as a treatment option.