

Advance information June 2022

GCSE Psychology 8182

Version 1.0

Because of the ongoing impacts of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are providing advance information on the focus of June 2022 exams to help students revise.

This is the advance information for GCSE Psychology 8182.

Information

- This advance information covers all examined components
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice
- The format/structure of the papers remains unchanged
- It is **not** permitted to take this notice into the examination.
- For each paper the list shows the major focus of the content of the exam.

Advice

- Students and teachers can discuss this advance information notice
- Advance notice is not being provided for the following sections of specification content:
 - 3.1.3 Development
 - 3.1.4 Research Methods
 - 3.2.1 Social Influence

Focus of the June 2022 exam

Paper 1 Cognition and behaviour

3.1.1 Memory

- Different types of memory: episodic memory, semantic memory and procedural memory.
- Murdock's serial position curve study.
- The Theory of Reconstructive Memory, including the concept of 'effort after meaning'.
- Factors affecting the accuracy of memory, including interference, context and false memories.

3.1.2 Perception

- Monocular depth cues: height in plane, relative size, occlusion and linear perspective.
- Binocular depth cues: retinal disparity, convergence.

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- Gregory's constructivist theory of perception. Perception uses inferences from visual cues and past experience to construct a model of reality.
 - The Gilchrist and Nesberg study of motivation and the Bruner and Minturn study of perceptual set.

3.1.3 Development: Advance Information not provided

3.1.4 Research Methods: Advance Information not provided

Paper 2 Social context and behaviour

3.2.1 Social Influence: Advance Information not provided

3.2.2 Language, thought and communication

- Limited functions of animal communication (survival, reproduction, territory, food).
- Von Frisch's bee study.
- Definitions of non-verbal communication and verbal communication.
- Darwin's evolutionary theory of non-verbal communication as evolved and adaptive.
- Evidence that non-verbal behaviour is learned. Yuki's study of emoticons.

3.2.3 Brain and neuropsychology

- The autonomic nervous system and the fight or flight response. The James-Lange theory of emotion.
- Sensory, relay and motor neurons. Synaptic transmission: release and reuptake of neurotransmitters. Excitation and inhibition. An understanding of how these processes interact.
- Brain structure: frontal lobe, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe and cerebellum.
- Localisation of function in the brain: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language areas.
- Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex.
- The use of scanning techniques to identify brain functioning: CT, PET and fMRI scans.

3.2.4 Psychological problems

- Characteristics of mental health, eg positive engagement with society, effective coping with challenges.
- Psychological explanation (influence of nurture): negative schemas and attributions.
- Aversion therapy.
- Self-management programmes, eg self-help groups, 12 step recovery programmes.
- How these improve mental health, reductionist and holistic perspectives.

END OF ADVANCE INFORMATION