

Advance Information for Summer 2022

A Level

Psychology

H567

We have produced this advance information to help support teachers and students with revision for the Summer 2022 examinations.

Information

- This Advance Information covers all examined components.
- For each paper the list shows the major focus of the content of the exam.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this Advance Information.
- You are **not** permitted to take this notice into the exam.
- This document has 7 pages.

Advice

- The following areas of content are suggested as key areas of focus for revision and final preparation, in relation to the Summer 2022 examinations.
- The aim should still be to cover all specification content in teaching and learning.
- You should consider how you revise other parts of the specification, for example to review whether other topics may provide knowledge which helps your understanding in relation to the areas being tested in 2022.

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H567/01 – Research Methods

Section B:

Experiment technique, considering some of:

- populations, samples and sampling technique
- experimental designs
- variables and how they are operationalised
- methodological issues
- levels and types of data

Section C:

- Chi-square
- descriptive statistics

H567/02 – Psychological themes through core studies

Section A:

Piliavin et al. Levine et al. Loftus & Palmer Moray Simons & Chabris Bandura et al. Chaney et al. Lee et al. Sperry Blakemore and Cooper Maguire et al. Freud Baron-Cohen et al. Gould Hancock et al.

With the focus on some or all of following content:

Core studies	Content	
Individual studies	Method - design	
	Method - sample	
	Method - procedure	
	Results	
	Conclusions	
Core studies in their pairs	How the two studies are similar	
	How the two studies are different	
	To what extent the contemporary study changes our understanding of the key theme	
Methodological issues	The strengths and weaknesses of the different research methods and techniques.	
	The strengths and weaknesses of different types of data	
	Ethical considerations	
	Validity	
	Sampling bias	
Key themes and areas of psychology	How each core study relates to its key theme	
	How each core study relates to the area of psychology it is placed within	

Areas, perspectives and debates	Content	
Social Cognitive Developmental	 Defining principles and concepts of each area Research to illustrate each area Strengths and weaknesses of each area Applications of each area How each area is different from and similar to other areas 	
Freewill/determinism Reductionism/holism Ethical considerations Conducting socially sensitive research	 Defining principles and concepts of each debate Different positions within each debate Research to illustrate different positions within each debate Applications of different positions within each debate How each debate is different from and similar to other debates 	

Section C:

Candidates are advised that the unseen article will require links to be made with some or all of:

- social area
- cognitive area

H567/03 Applied Psychology

Section A or Section B:

Methodological issues and debates	Content
Nature/nurture Reductionism/holism	Description of concepts, theories and studies specified by the indicative content
Individual/situational explanations Usefulness of research Conducting socially sensitive research Ethnocentrism Sampling bias	 Application of methodological issues and debates in psychology Recognition of the contribution the key research has made to the topic Application of the background, key research and application to novel situations with which psychologists might be concerned

Section A:

The following will be the main focus of Section A:

- the historical context of mental health
- alternatives to the medical model the behaviourist and the cognitive explanation of mental illness

Section B: Applied options

Option 1 – Child psychology

Background	Key research	Application
Brain development and the impact of this on risk taking behaviour	Barkley-Levenson and Galvan (2014) Neural representation of expected value in the adolescent brain	At least one strategy to reduce risk taking behaviours using knowledge of brain development
The influence of television advertising on children and the stereotyping in such advertising	Johnson and Young (2002) Gendered voices in children's advertising	At least one strategy to reduce impact of advertising which is aimed at children

Background	Key research	Application
How juries can be persuaded by the characteristics of witnesses and defendants	Dixon et al. (2002) The Role of Accent and Context in Perceptions of Guilt	At least one strategy to influence jury decision making
How the features of neighbourhoods and a zero tolerance policy can influence crime	Wilson and Kelling (1982) The police and neighbourhood safety: Broken windows	At least one strategy for crime prevention

Option 2 – Criminal psychology

Option 3 – Environmental psychology

Background	Key research	Application
Biological rhythms and the impact of their disruption on our behaviour	Czeisler et al. (1982) Rotating shift work schedules that disrupt sleep are improved by applying circadian principles	At least one strategy for reducing effects of jet lag or shift work
Territory and personal space in the workplace	Wells (2000) Office clutter or meaningful personal displays: The role of office personalization in employee and organisational well- being	At least one office design strategy based on research into territory or personal space

Option 4 – Sport and Exercise psychology

Background	Key research	Application
Optimising arousal, controlling anxiety and measuring anxiety in sport	Fazey and Hardy (1988) The inverted-U hypothesis: A catastrophe for sport psychology	At least one technique for managing arousal and anxiety in sport
Personality, its measurement and its relationship to sport	Kroll and Crenshaw (1970) Multivariate personality profile analysis of four athletic groups	At least one strategy for using knowledge of personality to improve sports performance

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