Psychology Paper 1 checklist

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UNIT 1:- Research methods | |
| 4 main research methods (self-reports, experiment, observation, correlation) |  |
| Qualitative and Quantitative data – what they are, their strengths and weaknesses |
| Ethical issues when doing research (C.D.C.D.W.P.) |
| 4 sampling methods (random, snowballing, opportunity, self-selected) – what they are, their strengths & weaknesses |
| 5 types of questions in a questionnaire (closed, open, rating scale, Likert scale, semantic differential scale) |
| 3 types of interviews (structured, unstructured, semi-structured) – what they are, their strengths and weaknesses |
| Strengths and weaknesses of questionnaires in GENERAL |
| Strengths and weaknesses of interviews in GENERAL |
| 2 types of variables (IV,DV) – what they are and how to operationalise them |
| Types of extraneous variables (participant, situation, investigator) and give examples |
| Two different types of hypothesis |
| What are one and two tailed hypotheses |
| Give examples and be able to identity one tailed and two tailed hypotheses |
| Types of experimental methods (Lab, Field, Quasi) |
| Strengths and weaknesses of each experimental method |
| Types of experimental designs (independent, repeated, matched) |
| Strengths and weaknesses of each experimental design |
| Observational methods |
| Strengths and weaknesses of the different observational methods |
| Reliability- Checking reliability |
| What decreases reliability and how it can be improved |
| Types of validity |
| What decreases validity and how it can be improved |
| Different correlational methods (positive, negative, no) |
| Strengths and weaknesses of correlations |
| How to write a report |
| UNIT 1:- Maths skills/Data Analysis | |
| Understand and be able to use the symbols (=, <, <<, >>, >, ∝, ~) |  |
| Recognise and use expressions in decimal and standard form |
| Use ratios, fractions and percentages |
| Use an appropriate number of significant figures |
| Make order of magnitude calculations and standard form |
| Understand the principles of sampling as applied to scientific data |
| Calculate measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and know their strengths and weaknesses |
| Calculate measures of dispersion(variance, standard deviation and range) |
| Construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, bar charts |
| Know difference and what bar charts, histograms, scatter graphs, line graphs and pie charts are |
| Translate information between graphical, numerical and algebraic forms |
| Use a scatter diagram to identify a correlation between two variables |
| Plot two variables from experimental or other data |
| Distinguish between levels of measurement (nominal, ordinal and interval data) |
| Know the characteristics of normal and skewed distributions |
| Understand simple probability and Type 1 and Type 2 errors |
| Select an appropriate statistical test |
| Know what parametric and non- parametric tests are |
| Use a Inferential statistical test and use Inferential statistical tables to determine significance |
| Substitute numerical values into algebraic equations using appropriate units for physical quantities |
| Solve simple algebraic equations |