**Social**

1. Outline the social area of psychology. (4)
2. Explain how any 1 core study can be considered to be located within the social area. (5)
3. Suggest 1 weakness of the social area of psychology. (3)
4. Suggest 1 strength of the social area of psychology. (3)
5. Explain how the social area of psychology is different to the developmental area. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
6. Discuss how the social area provides a situational explanation of behaviour. (8)

**Cognitive**

1. Outline the cognitive area of psychology. (4)
2. Explain how any 1 core study can be considered to be located within the cognitive area. (5)
3. Suggest 1 weakness of the cognitive area of psychology. (3)
4. Suggest 1 strength of the cognitive area of psychology. (3)
5. Explain how the cognitive area of psychology is different to the biological area of psychology. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Developmental**

1. Outline the developmental area of psychology. (4)
2. Explain how any 1 core study can be considered to be located within the developmental area. (5)
3. Suggest 1 weakness of the developmental area of psychology. (3)
4. Suggest 1 strength of the developmental area of psychology. (3)
5. Explain how the developmental area of psychology is different to the biological area of psychology. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Biological**

1. Outline the biological area of psychology. (4)
2. Explain how any 1 core study can be considered to be located within the Biological area. (5)
3. Suggest 1 weakness of the biological area of psychology. (3)
4. Suggest 1 strength of the biological area of psychology. (3)
5. Explain how the biological area of psychology is different to the developmental area of psychology. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Individual Differences**

1. Outline the individual differences area of psychology. (4)
2. Explain how any 1 core study can be considered to be located within the individual differences area. (5)
3. Suggest 1 weakness of the individual differences area of psychology (3)
4. Suggest 1 strength of the individual differences area of psychology. (3)
5. Explain how the individual differences area of psychology is different to the social area of psychology. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Behaviourist Perspective**

1. Outline the behaviourist perspective of psychology. (4)
2. Explain how any 1 core study can be considered to be located within the behaviourist perspective. (5)
3. Suggest 1 weakness of the behaviourist perspective of psychology. (3)
4. Suggest 1 strength of the behaviourist perspective of psychology. (3)
5. Explain how the behaviourist perspective is different to the developmental area of psychology. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Psychodynamic Perspective**

1. Outline the psychodynamic perspective of psychology. (4)
2. Explain how any 1 core study can be considered to be located within the psychodynamic perspective. (5)
3. Suggest 1 weakness of the psychodynamic perspective of psychology. (3)
4. Suggest 1 strength of the psychodynamic perspective of psychology. (3)
5. Explain how the psychodynamic perspective is different to the behaviourist perspective of psychology. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Nature/Nurture**

1. Outline the nature side of the nature/nurture debate. (4)
2. Explain how nature is different to nurture. (6)
3. Explain how 1 core study supports the nature debate. (5)
4. Discuss the extent to which psychology supports the nature/nurture debate. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
5. Explain how the nature debate of psychology is similar to the biological area. (15)
6. Discuss how the developmental area may provide evidence for the nature/nurture debate. (15)
7. Discuss the extent to which the behaviourist perspective supports the nurture side of the nature – nurture debate in psychology. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Freewill/determinism**

1. Outline the determinism debate. (4)
2. Explain how freewill is different to determinism. (6)
3. Explain how 1 core study supports the determinism debate. (5)
4. Discuss the extent to which psychology supports the freewill/determinism debate. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
5. Explain how the determinism debate of psychology is similar to the biological area. (15)

**Reductionism/holism**

1. Outline the reductionism debate. (4)
2. Explain how Holism is different to reductionism. (6)
3. Explain how 1 core study supports the reductionist debate. (5)
4. Discuss the extent to which psychology supports the reductionist debate. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
5. Explain how the Reductionism debate of psychology is similar to the deterministic debate. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
6. Discuss the usefulness of conducting research which is considered reductionist. (15)
7. Discuss the extent to which the case study method is holistic. (15)

**Individual/situational explanations**

1. Outline the situational explanation of behaviour debate. (4)
2. Explain how the individual explanation is different to situational explanation of behaviour. (6)
3. Explain how 1 core study supports the situational explanation debate. (5)
4. Discuss the extent to which psychology supports the situational explanation debate. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
5. Explain how the situational explanation of behaviour is similar to the nurture debate. (15)
6. Discuss the usefulness of research that emphasises individual explanations of behaviour. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)

**Ethical considerations**

1. Outline two ethical issues in psychological research. (4)
2. Explain how 1 core study raises ethical issues in psychological research. (5)
3. Discuss the strengths and limitations of conducting psychological research which raises ethical issues use examples of psychological research to support your answer. (15)
4. Discuss whether it is possible to conduct psychological research that is completely ethical. Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
5. Discuss whether it is possible to conduct ethical research when using the self-report method. (15)

**Psychology as a science**

1. Discuss the extent to which psychology can be considered a science. (15) Support your answer with evidence from core studies. (15)
2. Discuss the features of the cognitive area that support the view that psychology is a science. (15)