

AQA A-Level Psychology Flashcards

Social influence
Memory
Attachment
Clinical Psychology
Approaches
Biopsychology
Research methods
Issues and debates

**COMPULSORY
TOPICS**





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MR. ZEE'S RESOURCES

SOCIAL INFLUENCE

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**What are the
two types of
conformity?**



Compliance: Adjusting behaviour to fit in while privately disagreeing. e.g. Laughing at a joke you don't find funny to fit in with a group

Internalisation: Genuinely adopting group norms and beliefs. e.g. Embracing a religion and adhering to its practices because you genuinely believe in them

SOCIAL INFLUENCE

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**Tell me about Asch's
(1951) famous
conformity study!**

Asch (1951) conducted a study where participants were **shown a line** and asked to match it with the correct line from a set of comparison lines. Confederates **intentionally gave incorrect answers**, leading many participants to conform and select the wrong line



SOCIAL INFLUENCE

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**Evidence
against the
agency theory?**

Rank and Jacobson (1977)
found that **16 out of 18**
nurses disobeyed orders
from a doctor to administer
an excessive drug to a
patient, these nurses were
able to **discuss** the order
with other nurses **before**
carrying it out and
therefore dissented



SOCIAL INFLUENCE

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What is the key finding of Moscovici et al.'s study on minority influence?

Moscovici et al. (1969) conducted a study where a consistent minority (**blue-green color perception**) influenced the majority's judgments. The minority's consistency led some participants to adopt the minority viewpoint, showing the power of a persistent minority to affect group opinion



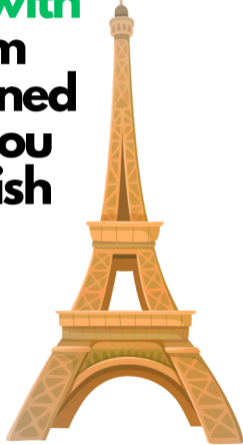
MEMORY



**What is
retroactive
interference?**

It's when **new info interferes with old** memories, making them harder to recall. e.g. you learned French last week and now you struggle to remember Spanish words you knew before

LEARN SPANISH



MEMORY

What's a limitation of
Godden and
Baddeley's study on
context-dependent
forgetting?

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The study used a specific and **extreme context (underwater diving)**, which might not be applicable to everyday memory situations

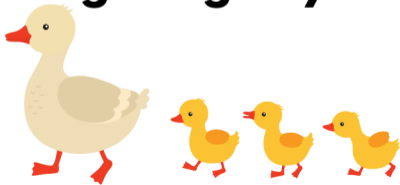


ATTACHMENT

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**What did Lorenz's
study on imprinting
show?**

Lorenz (1935) demonstrated the concept of **imprinting**, where young animals form a strong and rapid attachment to the first moving object they see during a critical period after birth. e.g. he **found that goslings would follow him, as they imprinted on him** when he was the first living being they encountered



ATTACHMENT

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**Tell me about
operant
conditioning!**



It's learning from rewards. e.g. **when a baby's cries bring comforting responses from the caregiver**, the baby links the caregiver with feeling better, strengthening attachment.

B.F. Skinner's studies with animals showed that actions leading to rewards are repeated. Just like a rat pressing a lever for food, when an infant's cues prompt caregiving that comforts and cares, the infant learns **positive actions lead to good outcomes**

ATTACHMENT

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**What is the main
idea of Bowlby's
Monotropic
Theory?**

The theory proposes that infants have an innate biological need to form a strong emotional bond with one primary attachment figure, typically the mother



ATTACHMENT

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**What is
Ainsworth's
'Strange
Situation' study?**



Researchers **observe how babies react when their caregivers leave and return in a controlled setting.** The procedure involves a series of episodes where a caregiver and baby are together, separated, and then reunited, allowing researchers to identify attachment styles

ATTACHMENT

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What did the 'English & Romanian Adoptees project' reveal about the effects of institutionalisation on attachment?

Institutionalisation could lead to attachment disorders such as **indiscriminate friendliness towards strangers**. Children in orphanages often struggled to form secure attachments and had **lower IQ scores** compared to those raised in more nurturing environments





How is 'ideal mental health' defined when considering "failure to function adequately"?

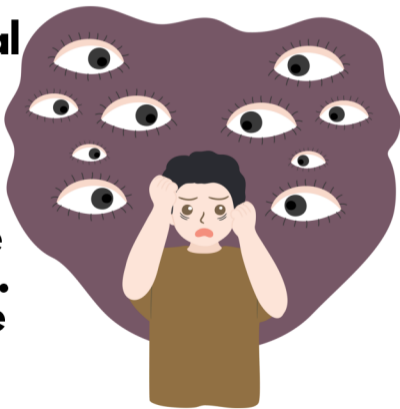
It's an individual's inability to perform daily functions and meet their basic needs e.g. severe depression preventing someone from going to work or **maintaining personal hygiene**. **Rosenhan and Seligman's (1984)** seven criteria for identifying failure to function adequately include **maladaptiveness, personal distress and irrationality**





What are the three categories of phobias according to the DSM-5?

1. **Specific Phobia:** fear of a specific object or situation.
e.g. fear of heights
2. **Social Anxiety:** fear of social situations or scrutiny by others e.g. fear of public speaking
3. **Agoraphobia:** fear of situations or places where escape may be difficult e.g. fear of leaving one's home or crowded public spaces





**What are some
emotional
characteristics
commonly associated
with phobias?**

Intense emotions, such as fear or anxiety, when exposed to the phobic stimulus.

e.g. a person with a spider phobia may experience extreme fear when seeing a spider

