

SOCIO-CULTURAL

- ❑ [Social Identity Theory](#)
- ❑ [Tajfel et al. \(1971\)](#)
- ❑ [Social Cognitive Theory](#)
- ❑ [Self-efficacy & SLT](#)
- ❑ [Bandura, Ross & Ross \(1969\)](#)
- ❑ [Stereotyping- Formation of Stereotypes](#)
- ❑ [Perdue et al. \(1990\)](#)
- ❑ [Effects of Stereotypes](#)
- ❑ [Siy & Cheryan \(2013\)](#)
- ❑ [Research Methods & Ethics- The Individual & The Group](#)
- ❑ [Cultural Impact on Cognition](#)
- ❑ [Wang et al. \(2007\)](#)
- ❑ [Cultural Impact on Behaviour](#)
- ❑ [Smith & Bond \(1996\)](#)
- ❑ [Hofstede's Model of Culture](#)
- ❑ [Socio-cultural Exam Prep Grid](#)
- ❑ [Enculturation](#)
- ❑ [Bornstein et al. \(2011\)](#)
- ❑ [Acculturation](#)
- ❑ [Constant & Zimmerman \(2007\)](#)

SPEC UPDATES

BIOLOGICAL APPROACH

CURRENT TOPIC	CURRENT CONTENT
The relationship between the brain and behaviour	Techniques used to study the brain in relation to behaviour: study one technique used to understand the brain and behaviour
	Localization of function: study one example of localization of function
	Neuroplasticity: study one example of neuroplasticity. <i>Neural network</i> <i>Neural pruning</i> <i>Neuron</i>
	Neurotransmitters and their effects on behaviour: study one neurotransmitter and its effect on behaviour <i>Synapse (how these relate to excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters)</i> <i>Agonist</i> <i>Antagonist</i>

Hormones and pheromones and their effects on behaviour	Hormones and their effects on behaviour: study one hormone and its effect on behaviour
	Pheromones and their effects on behaviour: study one pheromone and its effect on behaviour
The relationship between genetics and behaviour	Genes and their effects on behaviour: study one gene and its link to behaviour
	Genetic similarity: study genetic similarity (twins, siblings, parents, adopted children) for one behaviour <i>Twin and kinship studies</i>
	Evolutionary explanation for behaviour: study one example of an evolutionary explanation for behaviour
HL: The role of animal research in understanding human behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of animal models in research to provide insight into human behaviour Ethical considerations in animal research.

COGNITIVE APPROACH

CURRENT TOPIC	CURRENT CONTENT
Cognitive processing	Models of memory: study two memory models <i>Multi-store memory model</i> <i>Working memory model</i>
	Schema theory: study one example of schema theory <i>Cognitive schema</i>
	Thinking and decision-making: study one model in thinking and decision-making <i>Rational thinking (controlled)</i> <i>Intuitive thinking (automatic)</i>
Reliability of cognitive processes	Reconstructive memory: study one example of reconstructive memory Biases in thinking and decision-making: study one bias in thinking and decision-making
Emotion and cognition	The influence of emotion on cognitive processes: study one example of the effect of emotion on a cognitive process

SOCIOCULTURAL APPROACH

CURRENT TOPIC	CURRENT CONTENT
The individual and the group	Social identity theory: study social identity theory <i>Social groups</i>
	Social cognitive theory: study social cognitive theory
	Formation of stereotypes and their effects on behaviour: study one example of the development and effect of stereotypes
Cultural origins of behaviour and cognition	Culture and its influence on behaviour and cognition: study one example of culture and its influence on behaviour and cognition <i>Cultural groups</i>
	Cultural dimensions: study one cultural dimension
Cultural influences on individual behaviour	Enculturation: study one effect enculturation has on human cognition and behaviour <i>Norms</i>
	Acculturation: study one effect acculturation has on human cognition and behaviour <i>Assimilation/assimilate</i>

SPEC UPDATES

PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

CURRENT TOPIC	CURRENT CONTENT
Personal relationships	Formation of personal relationships
	Role of communication
	Explanations for why relationships change or end
Group dynamics	Cooperation and competition
	Prejudice and discrimination
	Origins of conflict and conflict resolution
Social responsibility	By-standerism
	Prosocial behaviour
	Promoting prosocial behaviour

Social Identity Theory

In-group is a social group to which a person psychologically identifies as being a member.

An **outgroup** is a social group with which an individual does not identify.

In-group favouritism – members unique and favourable - Heterogeneous

Negative out-group bias – members 'all the same' unfavourable - Homogenous

The **Social Identity Theory** was developed by Tajfel and Turner (1979). Tajfel wanted to find the **minimal level** necessary for some kind of group identification and subsequent prejudice and discrimination. He found that merely being put in a group was enough to instill loyalty to the group and some discrimination towards those outside the group, naming it the minimal group paradigm. After conducting research he used the minimal group paradigm to help develop the following Social Identity Theory.

Categorisation is the the tendency to divide items and people into groups in order to better understand them. When we do so, we exaggerate the differences between the groups and the similarities of things (and people) in the same group, and this is the basis, they argue, of stereotyping.

Identification is Identifying themselves by membership to certain social groups and their adopting characteristics. Significance to your membership and self esteem is bound up with the group.

Comparison- we compare our group favourably with others, and it becomes the 'in-group', while the others are the 'out-group.' This can lead to negative stereotyping of the out-group, but this is not always the case, and therefore does not demonstrate a direct connection between Social Identity Theory and prejudice and discrimination.

