

Some quick revision aids for paper 1



@Psychswot



Psych Swot



PsychSwot.com



PsychSwot

A01 of individual differences in attachment

- **Controlled observation**
- **America**
- **Middle class mothers and infants**
- **21 minutes**
- **2 way mirror**
- **Categories of behaviour**
 - **Separation anxiety**
 - **Stranger anxiety**
 - **Willingness to explore**
 - **Reunion behaviour**

Results:

66% Secure: positive reunions

22% Avoidant: minimal anxiety and fuss

12% Resistant: confused reunion

A03 of individual differences in attachment

- **Controlled observation**
- **Population validity**
- **Culture bias**
- **Internal validity**

A01 of cultural differences in attachment

- Based on strange situation
- Meta analysis by Kroonenberg
- Multiple studies in a range of countries reviewed
- Secure most common everywhere
- Secure highest in Britain
- Secure lowest in China
- Germany also had high avoidant
- Japan also had high resistant
- Intracultural differences 1.5 times greater than inter cultural differences

A03 of cultural differences in attachment

- Secondary data
- Population validity
- Culture bias
- Countries are not cultures!

A01 of animal studies in attachment

- **Lorenz**
 - **Geese study**
 - **They imprinted on him and other objects if they were the first thing the baby geese saw**
 - **When the box was lifted, they ran to Lorenz**
 - **Sexual imprinting occurred too!**
- **Harlow**
 - **Monkey study**
 - **Wire mother (Feeder) and cloth mother (comfort)**
 - **When scared, the monkeys ran to cloth mother even though they did get food off wire mother**
 - **Proving security is more important than food**
 - **Isolated monkeys also had maternal deprivation and relationship problems**

A03 of animal studies in attachment

- **Extrapolation issues (make it relevant!)**
- **Complexity of attachment not imitated**
- **Ethics**
- **Other studies?**

A01 of cognitive interview technique

- Aimed to replace standard interviews
- No leading questions
- Relaxed atmosphere
- Informal setting
- 4 components
- Recall everything: *works by providing triggers for information they have left out*
- Reinstatement the context: *works by using cue retrieval ideas to increase detailed recalled*
- Change order: *works by eliminating chances of lies or misleading information*
- Change perspective: *works by changing the pathways to the information*

A03 of cognitive interview technique

- Research to prove it is effective
- Training needed
- Places use it differently
- Resistance by police forces
- Time consuming

A01 of effects of anxiety on EWT

- Yerkes Dodson : inverted U relationship between anxiety and recall
- Optimal level of anxiety is best
- Anxiety worse with weapon effect
- Weapon changes focus and distracts from the criminal
- Research: the greasy pen study
 - Lab experiment
 - Participants waiting in 'reception'
 - Overheard an argument
 - Man ran out with greasy pen
 - Man ran out with bloody knife
 - Photo recognition worse in the knife condition

A03 of effects of anxiety on EWT

- Low ecological validity of research
- Real life evidence to prove inverted U (hurricanes)
- Yuille & Cutshall disagree
- Individual differences in anxiety
- Other variables ignored (Age?)

A01 of Situational variables and obedience

- Milgram investigated obedience
- Original study 65% reached 450 volts
- Situational variables proved to alter this 65%
- Instructions given over the phone: lowered it
 - *The distance between the participant and experimenter buffered them from stress of refusing*
- Increasing proximity to the learner: lowered it
 - *The distance between the participant and learner snapped them out of the agentic state due to empathy*
- A disobedient partner: lowered it
 - *Makes it easier to say no if not alone*
- Changing the venue: lowered it
 - *Moving from Yale and a warehouse reduced legitimate authority*

A03 of Situational variables and obedience

- Each situational factor is supported by Milgram results
- Bickman: supports the power of a uniform
- Adorno: thinks it is personality instead!
- Problems with Milgram methodology

A01 of Zimbardo conformity study

- Aimed to investigate conformity to social roles
- Recruited male, American volunteers
- Advertised for participants
- Screened them for psychological problems
- Got consent from them all to take part in prison study
- Mock prison set up for 2 weeks
- Arrested at home (unaware!)
- Random allocation of prisoner and guard roles
- De liced and infection control
- Some rights given to keep safety
- Zimbardo had a dual role
- Study halted after 6 days
- External person (Zimbardo girlfriend) saw the harm caused
- Prisoners were deindividuation and abused
- Guards abused power
- Everyone mostly OK at debrief

A03 of Zimbardo conformity study

- Ethics
- Implications for change
- Internal validity
- Population bias

A01 of explanations of conformity

- Normative social influence and Informative social influence
- NSI
 - Desire to be liked
 - Avoidance of rejection and ridicule
 - Emotional response
 - E.g. go to a concert with friends to not be left out
- ISI
 - Desire to be right
 - Avoidance of being wrong
 - Internalise other peoples actions or beliefs
 - Cognitive decision
 - E.g. change political views

A03 of explanations of conformity

- Research by Asch to support NSI
- Research by Sherif to support ISI
- Can the 2 be separated?
- Naffiliators?
- Reductionist?

A01 minority influence

- **Minority influence: small group becomes the majority**
- **Reliant on internalisation**
- **Not enough in numbers to cause pressure!**
- **Minorities must be:**
 - **Committed (Even show they are willing to take risks 'the augmentation principle')**
 - **Consistent (over time and with each other)**
 - **Flexible (prepared to listen and not be dogmatic!)**
 - **Identifiable with the majority! (e.g. straight gay rights campaigner)**
 - **Create cognitive conflict (make people rethink their own opinion)**
- **Research into minority influence**
 - **Moscovici blue slide study (or any other!)**
 - **Consistent minorities are more influential!**

A01 of social change (some ideas!)

- **Obedience**
 - **Laws for recycling and not wasting food have led to greater numbers of people changing behaviours. Smoking bans too!**
- **NSI and ISI**
 - **Used in messages and advertisements to stop people smoking, decrease their carbon footprints**
- **Minority influence**
 - **Small groups like 'green peace' snowball into majorities can create changes to waste**
 - **Gay rights have changed through marches...**
- **Conformity**
 - **Pressures from the majority reduce smoking in public places**