**IB Psychology Studies Table**

**Biological Approach**

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| **Topic** | **Content** | **Terms/Theories/Studies** |
| The brain and behaviour | Techniques used to study the brain in relation to behaviour (one technique) |  |
| Localization (one example) |  |
| Neuroplasticity (one example) |  |
| Neurotransmitters and their effect on behaviour |  |
| Hormones and behaviour | Hormones and behaviour (one example) |  |
| Pheromones and behaviour (one example) |  |
| Genetics and behaviour | Genes and behaviour (one example and its link to behaviour) |  |
| Genetic Similarity (twins, siblings, parents, adopted children) for one behaviour. |  |
| Evolutionary explanation for behaviour: one example of an evolutionary explanation for behaviour. |  |
| Animal research in understanding human behaviour  (HL Extension) | The value of animal models in research to provide insight into human behaviour |  |
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| Ethical considerations in animal research |  |
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**Cognitive Approach**

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| **Topic** | **Content** | **Terms/Theories/Studies** |
| Cognitive processing | Models of memory (two models) |  |
| Schema theory (one example) |  |
| Thinking and decision-making (one model) |  |
| Reliability of cognitive processes | Reconstructive memory (one example) |  |
| Biases in thinking and decision-making (one example of a bias) |  |
| Emotion and cognition | Influence of emotion on cognitive processes (one example) |  |
| Cognitive processing in the digital world  (HL Extension) | The influence (positive and negative) of technologies (digital/modern) on cognitive processes. |  |
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| Methods used to study the interaction between technologies and cognitive processes |  |
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**Sociocultural Approach**

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| **Topic** | **Content** | **Terms/Theories/Studies** |
| The individual and the group | Social identity theory |  |
| Social cognitive theory |  |
| Formation of stereotypes and their effects on behaviour (one example) |  |
| Cultural origins of behaviour and cognition | Culture and its influence on behaviour and cognition (one example) |  |
| Cultural dimensions (one example) |  |
| Cultural influences on individual behaviour | Enculturation: One effect enculturation has on human cognition and behaviour. |  |
| Acculturation: One effect Acculturation has on human cognition and behaviour. |  |
| Influence of globalization on individual behaviour  (HL Extension) | The effect of the interaction of local and global influences on behaviour. |  |
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| Research methods used to study the influence of globalization on behaviour. |  |
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**Option 1: Abnormal Psychology**

For each of the following topics and content, students should be able to answer questions regarding:

* The integration of biological, cognitive, sociocultural approaches to understanding behaviour
* Approaches to research
* Ethical considerations

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| **Topic** | **Content** | **Terms/Theories/Studies** |
| Factors influencing diagnosis | Normality versus abnormality |  |
| Classification systems |  |
| The role of clinical biases in  diagnosis |  |
| Validity and reliability of  diagnosis |  |
| Etiology of abnormal psychology | Explanations for disorder(s) |  |
| Prevalence rates and disorder(s) |  |
| Treatment of disorder(s) | Biological treatment |  |
| Psychological treatment |  |
| The role of culture in treatment |  |
| Assessing the effectiveness of treatment(s) |  |

**Option 2: Human Relationships**

For each of the following topics and content, students should be able to answer questions regarding:

* The integration of biological, cognitive, sociocultural approaches to understanding behaviour
* Approaches to research
* Ethical considerations

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| **Topic** | **Content** | **Terms/Theories/Studies** |
| Personal relationships | Formation of personal  relationships |  |
| Role of communication |  |
| Explanations for why  relationships change or end |  |
| Group dynamics  *realistic group conflict theory, the Robbers Cave experiment and social identity theory* | Co-operation and competition |  |
| Prejudice and discrimination |  |
| Origins of conflict and conflict resolution |  |
| Social responsibility | By-standerism |  |
| Prosocial behaviour |  |
| Promoting prosocial behaviour |  |