T1 concepts	T1 content	T1 contexts
T1 biological approach	T1 cognitive approach	T1 sociocultural approach
T1 localisation of function	T1 neuroplasticity	T1 brain imaging

T1 The real-life areas in which psychology is applied.	T1 In IB Psychology, the topics studied: health and well-being, human development, human relationships and learning and cognition.	T1 In IB Psychology, the six big ideas used to frame questions: bias, causality, change, measurement, perspective and responsibility.
T1 Explaining behaviour through social groups and culture.	T1 Explaining behaviour through mental processes such as memory, thinking and perception.	T1 Explaining behaviour through the brain, hormones and genes.
T1 Techniques, such as fMRI, that show the brain's structure or activity.	T1 The brain's ability to change its structure and connections through experience.	T1 The idea that particular areas of the brain control particular functions.

T1 neurotransmitters	T1 synapse	T1 hormones
T1 oxytocin	T1 genes	T1 twin studies
T1 gene–environment interaction	T1 models	T1 predictions

T1 Chemical messengers released by cells or glands that act on target cells with suitable receptors.	T1 A junction through which a neuron communicates with another cell, usually using a chemical transmitter.	T1 Chemical messengers released by neurons to transmit signals across synapses.
T1 Comparing identical and non-identical twins to estimate genetic influence.	T1 Sequences of DNA that carry information for functional products such as proteins or RNA molecules.	T1 A hormone that may increase trust.
T1 Expectations of what will happen, which the brain uses to interpret input.	T1 A simplified representation of a system used to explain, analyse or predict its behaviour.	T1 Genes and environment working together, so a gene's effect depends on experience.

T1 multi-store model	T1 working memory model	T1 schema
T1 reconstructive memory	T1 heuristics	T1 cognitive bias
T1 anchoring bias	T1 confirmation bias	T1 leading question

T1 A mental framework of knowledge that guides how we understand and remember information.	T1 An account of temporary information processing using interacting control and storage components rather than one undivided store.	T1 A model of memory that distinguishes sensory, short-term and long-term stores.
T1 A systematic error in thinking that affects judgements.	T1 A practical shortcut or rule of thumb used to solve a problem or make a decision without guaranteeing an optimal or correct result.	T1 Memory rebuilt at recall from stored pieces and expectations, so it can change.
T1 A question worded to suggest an answer.	T1 Favouring information that supports what one already believes.	T1 Relying too much on the first number or fact given.

T1 emotion	T1 flashbulb memory	T1 social identity theory
T1 in-group favouritism	T1 social learning theory	T1 role model
T1 attention	T1 retention	T1 reproduction

T1 Tajfel's theory that we gain self-esteem from the groups we belong to and favour our own group.	T1 A vivid, confident memory of hearing about a shocking event.	T1 A psychological state involving feelings and related bodily or behavioural responses.
T1 A person whose behaviour others copy.	T1 Bandura's theory that people learn by observing and imitating others.	T1 Treating members of one's own group better than others.
T1 In social learning, being able to perform the behaviour.	T1 In social learning, remembering the observed behaviour.	T1 In social learning, noticing the model's behaviour.

T1 motivation	T1 social norm	T1 conformity
T1 collectivist	T1 individualist	T1 culture
T1 enculturation	T1 acculturation	T1 perspective

T1 Changing one's behaviour or expressed beliefs to align with a group or its perceived expectations.	T1 An unwritten rule about how a group behaves.	T1 The reasons or influences that encourage a person to act or make an effort.
T1 The shared beliefs, norms and practices of a group, passed on between generations.	T1 Of a culture: putting personal goals and independence first.	T1 Of a culture: putting the group's goals before the individual's.
T1 A particular viewpoint from which an issue or experience is understood.	T1 The changes people go through when they come into contact with a new culture.	T1 Learning the norms and values of one's own culture.

T2 concepts	T2 contexts	T2 depression
T2 bias	T2 causality	T2 change
T2 measurement	T2 perspective	T2 responsibility

T2 A disorder of persistent low mood and loss of interest.	T2 The real-life areas in which psychology is applied.	T2 In IB Psychology, the six big ideas used to frame questions: bias, causality, change, measurement, perspective and responsibility.
T2 How behaviour and mental processes develop or can be altered.	T2 Whether one variable actually causes a change in another.	T2 A systematic tendency for a measurement, estimate or selection process to differ from the true or representative value.
T2 The ethical duties of researchers and practitioners.	T2 A particular viewpoint from which an issue or experience is understood.	T2 Finding a quantity by comparing it with a standard unit.

T2 validity	T2 reliability	T2 immune system
T2 cognitive triad	T2 vulnerability factors	T2 diathesis–stress model
T2 cognitive behavioural therapy	T2 diagnosis	T2 theory of mind

T2 The cells, tissues and processes that defend an organism against pathogens and other harmful or foreign material.	T2 The consistency of a measurement or assessment when repeated under comparable conditions.	T2 How well a measure or study represents the concept or conclusion it is intended to address.
T2 The idea that a disorder arises when a vulnerability meets stressful events.	T2 No close person to talk to, three or.	T2 Beck's negative views of the self, the world and the future in depression.
T2 Understanding that others have beliefs and desires different from one's own.	T2 Identifying a mental disorder from a person's symptoms, using a classification system.	T2 Therapy that changes unhelpful thoughts and behaviours.

T2 attachment	T2 Strange Situation	T2 bystander effect
T2 diffusion of responsibility	T2 superordinate goals	T2 classical conditioning
T2 operant conditioning	T2 testing effect	T3 class practicals

T2 A reduced likelihood that an individual will help when other observers are present.	T2 Ainsworth's procedure for classifying a child's attachment type.	T2 The emotional bond between a child and a carer.
T2 Learning to link a neutral stimulus with one that causes a reflex.	T2 Goals that need cooperation between groups, reducing conflict.	T2 Feeling less responsible to help when others are present.
T3 Small research activities done in class to practise methods.	T2 Improved later retention resulting from practising retrieval rather than only restudying material.	T2 Learning from the consequences of behaviour: reinforcement and punishment.

T3 internal assessment	T3 research proposal	T3 population of interest
T3 quantitative data	T3 qualitative data	T3 experiment
T3 independent variable	T3 dependent variable	T3 confounding variable

T3 The whole group a researcher wants to draw conclusions about.	T3 You plan a study for a.	T3 A research proposal of 24 marks.
T3 A planned investigation in which conditions or treatments are manipulated to observe their effects.	T3 Data in words, such as descriptions and opinions.	T3 Data in numbers.
T3 A variable other than the IV that may affect the DV.	T3 The measured or calculated outcome whose response to changes in another variable is studied.	T3 An input or factor whose value is chosen or varied to examine its effect on another quantity.

T3 research hypothesis	T3 null hypothesis	T3 experimental designs
T3 counterbalancing	T3 laboratory experiment	T3 ecological validity
T3 field experiment	T3 natural experiment	T3 quasi-experiment

T3 Ways of allocating participants: independent samples, repeated measures or matched pairs.	T3 The default claim about a population parameter that a statistical test assesses against an alternative.	T3 A testable prediction of a study's outcome.
T3 How well findings apply to real-life settings.	T3 An experiment in a controlled setting with a manipulated IV.	T3 Varying the order of conditions to cancel order effects.
T3 A study comparing groups by a pre-existing characteristic, such as gender.	T3 A study of an IV that varies naturally, not set by the researcher.	T3 An experiment in a natural setting with a manipulated IV.

T3 random sampling	T3 opportunity sampling	T3 self-selected sampling
T3 purposive sampling	T3 snowball sampling	T3 questionnaire
T3 Likert scale	T3 social desirability bias	T3 interview

T3 Participants volunteer, for example by answering an advert.	T3 Using people who are available at the time.	T3 Sampling in which everyone in the population has an equal chance of being chosen.
T3 A set of written questions.	T3 Finding participants by asking existing participants to recruit people they know.	T3 Choosing participants for a particular characteristic.
T3 Asking questions face to face.	T3 Answering in ways that seem socially acceptable.	T3 A rating scale, often from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

T3 focus group	T3 observation	T3 behaviour checklist
T3 inter-rater reliability	T3 participant bias	T3 demand characteristics
T3 researcher bias	T3 double-blind	T3 generalisability

T3 A list of behaviours an observer records.	T3 Information obtained by carefully watching, measuring or examining something.	T3 A group interview discussing a topic.
T3 Clues in a study that let participants guess its aim and change their behaviour.	T3 Participants changing their behaviour because they are being studied.	T3 How far two or more observers agree when they record the same behaviour.
T3 How far findings apply beyond the sample.	T3 Neither participants nor the researcher running the study know the condition.	T3 The researcher's expectations influencing the results.

T3 credibility	T3 triangulation	T3 transferability
T3 informed consent	T3 right to withdraw	T3 deception
T3 debriefing	T3 protection from harm	T3 confidentiality

T3 How far qualitative findings can apply to other settings or groups.	T3 Using several methods or sources to check findings.	T3 The degree to which a source, claim or speaker deserves to be trusted.
T3 Misleading participants about a study's aims.	T3 Participants may leave a study at any time.	T3 Voluntary agreement to participate after receiving and understanding information about what participation involves and its relevant risks.
T3 Keeping participants' data private.	T3 Keeping participants safe from physical and psychological harm.	T3 Telling participants the full aims after a study.