**Revision checklist: Biological level of analysis**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **What you need to know** | **Specific examples covered in book** | **Relevant pages in the textbook** | **Revised** |
| **General** |  | 1–5 |  |
| The principles that define the biological level of analysis | These general points are covered at the beginning of the chapter but should be kept in mind throughout. | 2–3 |  |
| How the principles may be demonstrated in research | 2–3 |  |
| Why and how particular research methods are used at the biological level of analysis | 3­–4 |  |
| Ethical considerations of research | 4–5 |  |
| **Physiology and behaviour** |  | 5­–26 |  |
| Localization of function in the brain | Sperry and the split brain | 5–11 |  |
| Effects of neurotransmission on human behaviour | Schizophrenia and Parkinson’s disease and the role of Dopamine | 11­–13 |  |
| Functions of hormones in human behaviour | Oxytocin  Testosterone | 13–16 |  |
| Effects of the environment on physiological processes | Effect of environment on neural plasticity  Effect of maternal diet on obesity | 16–20 |  |
| Interaction of cognition and physiology in terms of behaviour | Anterograde amnesia: Henry Molaison  Amnesia: Clive Wearing | 20–25 |  |
| Brain imaging technologies |  | 25­–26 |  |
| **Genetics and behaviour** |  | 27–31 |  |
| The impact of genetic inheritance on behaviour |  | 27–29 |  |
| Evolutionary explanations of behaviour |  | 29–31 |  |
| Ethical considerations when studying genetic influences on behaviour |  | 31 |  |