

Neural and hormonal mechanisms	1	What type of neurotransmitter is serotonin? What effect has it on the brain?	
	2	Those with low levels of serotonin are supposed to have less control over what?	
	3	What types of drug keep serotonin in the synaptic cleft and more active, and produce aggression if they are withdrawn from patients?	
	4	What is the criticism called that suggests biological explanations of aggression, such as serotonin ignores more complex explanations such as SLT, cognitions and culture.	
	5	What type of food did Passamonti control for in his experiment? Who did Passimonti find had low brain activity between frontal cortex and limbic system?	
	6	What part of the Lymbic system was destroyed in cats by bard and mountcastle? And what happened to these cats?	
	7	Part of the limbic system can cause aggression is stimulated and tameness if removed?	
	8	What area of the brain attempts to control emotions from the limbic system and what is thought to be the function of this area of the brain?	
	9	Whose (and how many) Limbic systems did Raine PET scan, what did he find.	
	10	What are the socially sensitive implications of Raines research?	
	11	What is the reason suggested that males humans are more aggressive than females?	
	12	What are the two ways testosterone is thought to increase aggression?	
	13	What types of sport did Pillay find had the highest testosterone levels? And how could you criticise Pilliays study.	
	14	What did Wagner do to mice to reduce their levels of testosterone? And what behav-ioural change happened? What did he then do to increase testosterone?	
	15	Why is explaining aggression in term of serotonin, limbic system abnormalities and testosterone seen as scientifically valid?	
Genetic factors	16	What is the rate of probability that two people with shared genes will develop the same disease/ behaviour? And what to we expect to see with twins and aggression?	
	17	What did Corroco find and what did his questionnaire measure?	
	18	What two gene variants has been linked to increased aggression?	
	19	How common is the gene variant nicknamed the warrior gene, and what does it gene do?	
	20	What else needs to be present in addition to this gene variant, what is this process called and what issue and debate is it linked to?	
	21	How else is genetics linked to aggression?	
	22	Who studied men from the Netherlands and what gene variant did they all have and what biological marker did he find?	
	23	What behaviours did the men show?	
	24	Give two criticisms of the study above	
	25	What had the men who stuart et al investigated done? And how many men were in the study?	
	26	What did Stuart find?	
	27	What is the conflict between the genetic explanation and the serotonin expla-nation for aggression?	
	28	How does SLT counter this biological explanation for aggression?	
	29	Why is it unlikely that genetics is the full story in explaining aggression when considering who has the genes.	
	30	Why are self report techniques seen as inappropriate to use when measuring aggression	
Ethological & Evolutionary explanation	31	What did Lorenz argue aggression was, and why did it develop?	
	32	According to Lorenz what does aggression help to do in animal groups, what happens to aggression over time, and what is aggression similar to?	
	33	There is a set of inherited neural circuits in the brain that attempt to prevent release of aggressive behaviours. What is this called?	
	34	Animals can perform a set of automatic actions, these occur across a species, what are these called and when do they happen?	
	35	Who showed animals will automatically attack other males with red bellies and which animals?	
	36	What did this researcher use to demonstrate the effect, and criticise the study.	
	37	What did Slackett do with monkeys and how did they respond to photographs of other monkeys.	
	38	Why may this area of research unlikely to apply to much of human aggression. (asides from it being studied on animals)	
	39	Give two reasons why genes that promote aggressive behaviour could be evolutionari-ly advantageous.	
	40	What example of aggression within relationships provide an evolutionary advantage. And why may males be more aggressive relating to reproduction.	
	41	Who showed women are more attracted to men who show dominant behaviour? and what doesn't improve with dominance?	
	42	What does the above research suggest women are looking for and what are they choosing to sacrifice?	
	43	What did daily and Wilson find about couples? And when were rates of violence high-est?	
	44	Why may this area be seen as socially sensitive?	
	45	Why is it a problem that aggression is stronger in some cultures and not high for all people?	

Social psychological explanations	46	When does frustration happen and by what?	
	47	What psychological approach is the frustration aggression theory from? And what is the feeling of relief when frustration is relived?	
	48	What are the two factors suggested by Dollard to influence the likelihood of frustration turning into aggression?	
	49	What 3 are the reasons why frustration may not be focused on a cause? What happens in this case?	
	50	What cause did Harris use to study frustration, and what did Green use to investigate frustration and what were the three varibales in greens study?	
	51	Which approach do SLT explanations originate from? And what side of the nature nurture debate.	
	52	What are the four cognitive mediating factors that determine if the aggressive behaviour is to be imitated or not are called	
	53	How does Bandura’s research support SLT applied to aggression?	
	54	What did Onyskiw, investigate the link between, how many children and what did he find?	
	55	How did Hogg and Vaughn defined deindividuation as “a process whereby people lose their sense of _____ and engage in _____”	
	56	When do situations relating to deindividuation occur? Give 2 examples.	
	57	What reduces as a result of the above deindividuation factors, and what are we more likely to ignore?	
	58	What happened in Zimbardo's study of anonymity?	
Institutional aggression	59	Who conducted the darkened room arousal study, and what were people in the dark room more likely to do (%)?	
	60	What practical applications could this research have?	
	61	What are the two explanations for aggression in prisons and give a one word definition of each.	
	62	What is the model that suggests a prisoners social past and traits affect they way they behave in prison? And who suggested this model?	
	63	Name three personal characteristics that could lead to aggression in prison	
	64	Why may we suggest that these people are highly likely to be aggressive in prisons?	
	65	Why may gang membership be a particular risk?	
	66	Name three ways you could reduce violence produced result of some of the issues above?	
	67	Name three prison management decisions that may lead to increased violence in prisons.	
	68	Name three prison building issues that may lead to increased violence in prisons.	
	69	What emotions will these factors lead to and what type of violence will be the result?	
	70	Who investigated factors that predicted inmate on inmate violence, how many prisons, and name two of the factors identified.	
	71	Which perspective does the above study support and which criticise?	
Media influences	72	Who studied male inmates with a similar history and dispositional features? How many inmates? And what did he do with them	
	73	What where the findings of the above study?	
	74	What do these findings suggest.	
	75	Why may the problems be a particular feature of American prisons?	
	76	According to SLT in media what is the computer avatar, what are the in game high scores in aggressive games? And what process is needed for success?	
	77	What SLT process is needed for success in computer games? Name each part	
	78	How may computer games actually reduce aggression levels making it less likely in the real world and what is this called?	
	79	What is De-sensitisation?	
	80	After playing violent video games for 20 minutes what did Carnagey measure while watching a horror film. and what did he find?	
	81	What do these results suggest.	
	82	What is disinhibition? And why does it happen?	
	83	What usually stops us from committing acts of violence and how do we develop them?	
	84	Why may violence in TV or video games be especially likely to set up new social norms?	
	85	What is cognitive priming?	
	86	What does Huesmann (2003) call memories for a sequence of basic actions needed to complete a complex behaviour? when are they available	
	87	In Berkwiz and Alioto’s (1973) study, what did participants do after seeing a movie depicting aggression as vengeance?	
	88	What brain areas did Murry find were more active using FMRI of children watching violent films? What does this suggest?	
	89	What has declined as the graphical violence in computer games and sales has increased? Why could this be?	
	90	Why may much of the research on media and violence not be helpful when considering if violent media as a child will result in adult violence?	

Neural and hormonal mechanisms	1	What type of neurotransmitter is serotonin? What effect has it on the brain?	Inhibitory (stopping synaptic transmission), Calming effect on the brain.
	2	Those with low levels of serotonin are supposed to have less control over what?	Emotional Responses
	3	What types of drug keep serotonin in the synaptic cleft and more active, and produce aggression if they are withdrawn from patients?	SSRI's (Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors) ie fluoxetine/ Prozac
	4	What is the criticism called that suggests biological explanations of aggression, such as serotonin ignores more complex explanations such as SLT, cognitions and culture.	Biological Reductionism
	5	What type of food did Passamonti control for in his experiment? Who did Passimonti find had low brain activity between frontal cortex and limbic system?	Tryptophan containing. Participants with low amounts of tryptophan in their diet and a high level of aggression.
	6	What part of the Lymbic system was destroyed in cats by bard and mountcastle? And what happened to these cats?	Hypothalamus, Permanent savage behaviour
	7	Part of the limbic system can cause aggression is stimulated and tameness if removed?	amygdala
	8	What area of the brain attempts to control emotions from the limbic system and what is thought to be the function of this area of the brain?	Frontal cortex, rational decision making.
	9	Whose (and how many) Limbic systems did Raine PET scan, what did he find.	41 violent criminals / Murderers & 41 controls. Abnormalities in the violent criminals.
	10	What are the socially sensitive implications of Raines research?	If people can be identified as potentially aggressive by limbic system scanning they may be persecuted.
	11	What is the reason suggested that males humans are more aggressive than females?	8 x higher levels of the hormone testosterone
	12	What are the two ways testosterone is thought to increase aggression?	Lowering activity in the orbito-frontal cortex and reducing serotonin.
	13	What types of sport did Pillay find had the highest testosterone levels? And how could you criticise Pilliays study.	Aggressive sports ie wrestling, Results are correlational so cant establish cause and effect.
	14	What did Wagner do to mice to reduce their levels of testosterone? And what behavioural change happened? What did he then do to increase testosterone?	Castrated them, Aggression decreased, injected them with testosterone.
	15	Why is explaining aggression in term of serotonin, limbic system abnormalities and testosterone seen as scientifically valid?	Studies are backed up with multiple replicable controlled lab studies that often use objective scientific measurements rather than self report techniques.
Genetic factors	16	What is the rate of probability that two people with shared genes will develop the same disease/ behaviour? And what to we expect to see with twins and aggression?	Concordance rate, a higher rate for mono-zygotic twins than dizygotic.
	17	What did Corroco find and what did his questionnaire measure?	Concordance rate of 50% for MZ twins and 19% for DZ twins on a questionnaire relating to hostility
	18	What two gene variants has been linked to increased aggression?	The XYY gene and the short variant of the MAOA gene (warrior gene)
	19	How common is the gene variant nicknamed the warrior gene, and what does it gene do?	1/3 of western men. Reduces the amount of MAOA, a enzyme that breaks down serotonin, leading to more serotonin.
	20	What else needs to be present in addition to this gene variant, what is this process called and what issue and debate is it linked to?	The environmental effect of child abuse. Diathesis stress (Nature nurture)
	21	How else is genetics linked to aggression?	Genetics affects the amount of testosterone produced in the body, this hormone has been linked to aggression
	22	Who studied men from the Netherlands and what gene variant did they all have and what biological marker did he find?	Brunner, short variation of the MAOA gene. Large levels of neurotransmitters in urine.
	23	What behaviours did the men show?	High levels of aggression, low mental ability, arson
	24	Give two criticisms of the study above	Ideographic so may not be generalisable, and difficult to separate nurture effects from nature (genetic) as one family.
	25	What had the men who stuart et al investigated done? And how many men were in the study?	IPV (intimate partner violence ) 97
	26	What did Stuart find?	Men with short variant MOAO where most violent in terms of IPV and caused worst injuries
	27	What is the conflict between the genetic explanation and the serotonin explanation for aggression?	Serotonin explanation suggests that low levels lead to aggression, however the genetic explanation suggests high levels are reasonable.
	28	How does SLT counter this biological explanation for aggression?	SLT suggests that our behaviour is socially learnt via reinforcement and observations with those around us. Learning theory ideas are well supported (Bobo doll, Skinner)
	29	Why is it unlikely that genetics is the full story in explaining aggression when considering who has the genes.	1/3 of western men have the short variant MAOA gene, only a very small % of men are aggressive and not all of these have the short MAOA gene
	30	Why are self report techniques seen as inappropriate to use when measuring aggression	Aggression is difficult to define/measure. There is the possibility of social desirability bias in SRT
Ethological & Evolutionary explanation	31	What did Lorenz argue aggression was, and why did it develop?	An instinct/ drive to ensure only the fittest males would pass into the next generation.
	32	According to Lorenz what does aggression help to do in animal groups, what happens to aggression over time, and what is aggression similar to?	Helps maintain social structures, builds up, hunger, thirst and sex.
	33	There is a set of inherited neural circuits in the brain that attempt to prevent release of aggressive behaviours. What is this called?	Innate releasing mechanism
	34	Animals can perform a set of automatic actions, these occur across a species, what are these called and when do they happen?	Fixed action patterns, started by the innate releasing mechanism at the presentation of a stimulus/ cue
	35	Who showed animals will automatically attack other males with red bellies and which animals?	Tinbergen, Sticklebacks
	36	What did this researcher use to demonstrate the effect, and criticise the study.	Realistic and unrealistic wooden models with painted bottoms. Generalising the findings to humans is very problematic due to significant differences with fish.
	37	What did Slackett do with monkeys and how did they respond to photographs of other monkeys.	Raised in isolation to avoid social learning, responded with aggressive or defensive poses to threatening photographs.
	38	Why may this area of research unlikely to apply to much of human aggression. (asides from it being studied on animals)	Much of human aggression is planned nt instinctual, such as war.
	39	Give two reasons why genes that promote aggressive behaviour could be evolutionarily advantageous.	Survival from predators, competition for resources and finding/ protecting mates.
	40	What example of aggression within relationships provide an evolutionary advantage. And why may males be more aggressive relating to reproduction.	Jealousy and responses for infidelity. Females are sure of maternaity, males are not sure of paternity.
	41	Who showed women are more attracted to men who show dominant behaviour? and what doesn't improve with dominance?	Sadalla (1987), likability
	42	What does the above research suggest women are looking for and what are they choosing to sacrifice?	Choosing males who provide protection, sacrificing happiness.
	43	What did daily and Wilson find about couples? And when were rates of violence highest?	Higher murder rates for couples who are about to split up or just broken up. Acts of violence highest for women who had a child by another man.
	44	Why may this area be seen as socially sensitive?	Potentially gives a biological justification for violence within relationships.
	45	Why is it a problem that aggression is stronger in some cultures and not high for all people?	Not everyone or every culture is equally aggressive, yet everybody has been subject to the same evolutionary pressures.

Social psychological explanations	46	When does frustration happen and by what?	Goal directed behaviour is blocked, by real or imaginary barriers
	47	What psychological approach is the frustration aggression theory from? And what is the feeling of relief when frustration is relived?	Psychodynamics, catharsis
	48	What are the two factors suggested by Dollard to influence the likelihood of frustration turning into aggression?	Proximity to the goal, if aggression is likely to remove the barrier
	49	What 3 are the reasons why frustration may not be focused on a cause? What happens in this case?	Cause could be abstract, too powerful and we risk punishment, or the cause may be unavailable. Displacement
	50	What cause did Harris use to study frustration, and what did Green use to investigate frustration and what were the three varibales in greens study?	Harris: Ques, Green: Jigsaws - Impossible, out of time (interfering confederate). Or insulted
	51	Which approach do SLT explanations originate from? And what side of the nature nurture debate.	Behaviourism, nurture and vicarious renfoment.
	52	What are the four cognitive mediating factors that determine if the aggressive behaviour is to be imitated or not are called	attention, retention, reproduction and motivation
	53	How does Bandura’s research support SLT applied to aggression?	Children imitated the aggressive behaviour from the aggressive models. Children with non aggressive models were non aggressive.
	54	What did Onyskiw, investigate the link between, how many children and what did he find?	Witnessing parental aggression and aggression in children, 11,000. children who witness parental aggression were more aggressive.
	55	How did Hogg and Vaughn defined deindividuation as “a process whereby people lose their sense of _____ and engage in _____”	“Socialised individual identity”, “un-socialised, often anti-social behaviour”
	56	When do situations relating to deindividuation occur? Give 2 examples.	When people can be less easily identified. Crowd, Mask, Dark. Uniform
	57	What reduces as a result of the above deindividuation factors, and what are we more likely to ignore?	Our private self awareness, Social norms of behaviour.
	58	What happened in Zimbardo's study of anonymity?	Women dressed in white coats and hoods shocked longer than identifiable group.
Institutional aggression	59	Who conducted the darkened room arousal study, and what were people in the dark room more likely to do (%)?	Gergan et al. 50% hugged another person 89% intentionally touched.
	60	What practical applications could this research have?	Well lit public places, effective use of CCTV, rules against face covering.
	61	What are the two explanations for aggression in prisons and give a one word definition of each.	Dispositional explanations (Personality) Situational explanations (Environmental)
	62	What is the model that suggests a prisoners social past and traits affect they way they behave in prison? And who suggested this model?	Irwin and Cressey (1962) importation model
	63	Name three personal characteristics that could lead to aggression in prison	Alcohol and drug addiction, gang membership, periods of unemployment, low educational levels, age culture and gender issues.
	64	Why may we suggest that these people are highly likely to be aggressive in prisons?	Many have be imprisoned for acts of violence, showing they are capable of these acts.
	65	Why may gang membership be a particular risk?	Violince may be instrumental (premeditated), such as settling scores with other gangs, gain status or deter other violence via fear.
	66	Name three ways you could reduce violence produced result of some of the issues above?	Drug rehabilitation, counselling and educational programs.
	67	Name three prison management decisions that may lead to increased violence in prisons.	Officer training, staffing numbers, staff experience, segregation policies within the prison.
	68	Name three prison building issues that may lead to increased violence in prisons.	Overcrowding, access to weapons, entertainment resources (Gyms, Libraries), prison layout (blind spots)
	69	What emotions will these factors lead to and what type of violence will be the result?	Stress, resentment, fear, fustration. Expressive violence.
	70	Who investigated factors that predicted inmate on inmate violence, how many prisons, and name two of the factors identified.	Steiner—512 American prisons - high proportion of female staff, African American and Hispanic inmates prisoners in protective custody.
	71	Which perspective does the above study support and which criticise?	Supports situational, criticises dispositional
Media influences	72	Who studied male inmates with a similar history and dispositional features? How many inmates? And what did he do with them	Camp and Gaes (2005) 561. half randomly placed in high and half in low security prisons.
	73	What where the findings of the above study?	33% in low and 36% in high involved in aggressive misconduct within two years.
	74	What do these findings suggest.	Sitituation factors have little impact on aggressiveness levels of prisoners.
	75	Why may the problems be a particular feature of American prisons?	Other models exist such as the Norwegian model
	76	According to SLT in media what is the computer avatar, what are the in game high scores in aggressive games? And what process is needed for success?	A virtual model to be imitated. Positive reinforcement for aggressive acts.
	77	What SLT process is needed for success in computer games? Name each part	The mediational processes. Attention retention reproduction and motivation.
	78	How may computer games actually reduce aggression levels making it less likely in the real world and what is this called?	Provides an outlet for anger and stress, providing relief. Catharsis.
	79	What is De-sensitisation?	Repeated exposure to extreme violence in media such as films and computer games results in lower emotional reactions to violence such as revulsion.
	80	After playing violent video games for 20 minutes what did Carnagey measure while watching a horror film. and what did he find?	heart-rate, galvanic skin response. Lower levels than controls who played no violent games.
	81	What do these results suggest.	Playing the violent video games desensitised the players to the violence in the horror movies.
	82	What is disinhibition? And why does it happen?	People behave in a way that is uncharacteristic. Normal restraints are weakened (ie drink)
	83	What usually stops us from committing acts of violence and how do we develop them?	Inhibitions, SLT processes.
	84	Why may violence in TV or video games be especially likely to set up new social norms?	Violence is often justified as the hero beating up the villain, or the only way to solve a problem.
	85	What is cognitive priming?	television and computer games can give us <b>social cues/schema on how to behave.</b> that can trigger in certain situations and contexts
	86	What does Huesmann (2003) call memories for a sequence of basic actions needed to complete a complex behaviour? when are they available	Scripts, in similar situations to when learnt.
	87	In Berkwiz and Alioto’s (1973) study, what did participants do after seeing a movie depicting aggression as vengeance?	More fake electric shocks to a confederate.
	88	What brain areas did Murry find were more active using FMRI of children watching violent films? What does this suggest?	Emotion/memory formation, - these memories will act as cues.
	89	What has declined as the graphical violence in computer games and sales has increased? Why could this be?	Real world violence declined, people don’t go outside any more, they are busy playing fortnight!
	90	Why may much of the research on media and violence not be helpful when considering if violent media as a child will result in adult violence?	Much of the aggression studied is short term in effect. Not looking at the long term.