Oxford Psychology fully updated for the revised study design!

Oxford Psychology VCE Units 3&4 has been updated to reflect revisions to the VCE Psychology Study Design 2017–2021. These amendments were released in June 2017, and have been implemented with immediate effect. (More information can be found on the VCAA website.)

VCAA Amendments to the study design	Updates to Oxford Psychology
Unit 3 Area of Study 1 Nervous system functioning	We have removed references to GABA in relation to Parkinson's disease and have emphasised the focus on dopamine.
The term dopamine has replaced the term GABA in reference to Parkinson's disease.*	This was originally featured on pages 71–72 in the current edition.
"The effects of chronic changes to the functioning of the nervous system due to interference to neurotransmitter function, illustrated by the role of dopamine in Parkinson's disease."	
Unit 3 Area of Study 2 Process of memory	We have updated the spelling of Shiffrin to reflect the correction.
The spelling of 'Shiffrin' has been updated and a comma has been added to the key knowledge dot point.	
Unit 4 Area of Study 1 Effects of sleep disturbances and possible treatments	We have updated the text to include the comma that was added by VCAA.
A comma has been added to the key knowledge dot point.	
Unit 4 Area of Study 1 Effects of sleep disturbances and possible treatments	We have removed narcolepsy and sleep apnoea from the text and have extended our explanation of sleep-onset insomnia and sleep walking.
Narcolepsy as a dyssomnia and sleep apnoea as a parasomnia have been removed.	We have also corrected the spelling of 'dyssomnia'.
	This was originally featured on pages 321–333 in the current edition.
Unit 4 Area of Study 2 Application of a biopsychosocial approach, as a scientific model, to explain specific phobia	We have updated the text to reflect the change in word use.
The term antagonist has been replaced with agonists.	

* Please note: The 2017 VCE Psychology examination will accept both GABA and dopamine in relation to Parkinson's disease.

Based on feedback from teachers and on market comparisons, we have also updated pages 88–89 on the fight-flight-freeze response. Specifically, we have included more of an explanation of the role of the parasympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system and how this affects the freeze response.