

Curriculum Map

Curriculum - Overview

Year 12	Year 13
<p>Year 12 Psychology includes Introductory Topics in Psychology, beginning with Social Influence. Social Influence allows students to explore significant pieces of psychological research, whilst introducing them to specialist research methods terminology which students utilise to comprehensively critique psychological concepts, theories and research.</p> <p>Students also study Psychology in Context, beginning with Approaches. Approaches introduces students to fundamental perspectives that underpin psychological theories. Such perspectives underpin theories and treatments observed in Paper 1, Paper 2 and Paper 3, providing students a deepened understanding of the content they engage with.</p>	<p>In Year 13 students complete the Research Methods specification and then examine Issues and Options in Psychology, beginning with Issues and Debates. This topic explores the fundamental debates within Psychology that can be used to provide concrete synoptic links to previously studied topics within Paper 1 and Paper 2. Students will have embedded much of the specialist terminology required for successful learning in the Issues and Debates module via their engagement within the Approaches module from Paper 2.</p>

Curriculum – Topic Sequencing

Year 12	Year 13
<p>Half Term 1</p> <p><u>SOCIAL INFLUENCE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of conformity - Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo - Explanations for obedience: - Dispositional explanation for obedience <p>Explanations of resistance to social influence,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minority influence - Social Change <p>RESEARCH METHODS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of Experiments - Ethical Issues - Types of Sampling methods - Observational Techniques and Design - Self-report techniques and Design 	<p>Half Term 1</p> <p><u>FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eysenck’s Criminal Personality - Cognitive Explanations of Offending - Differential Association Theory - Psychodynamic Explanations of Offending <p><u>RESEARCH METHODS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Content and Thematic Analysis - Features of Science - Sections of a scientific report <p><u>ISSUES AND DEBATES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Bias - Culture Bias - Free Will vs Determinism - Nature vs Nurture
<p>Half Term 2</p> <p><u>APPROACHES</u></p>	<p>Half Term 2</p> <p><u>ISSUES AND DEBATES:</u></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origins of Psychology - Learning approaches - The cognitive approach - The biological approach - The psychodynamic approach: - Humanistic Psychology <p>RESEARCH METHODS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aims and Hypotheses - Control of Variables - Experimental Design types of Experiments - Ethical Issues - Types of Sampling methods - Observational Techniques and Design - Self-report techniques and Design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holism vs Reductionism - Idiographic vs Nomothetic - Ethical Implications of Research and Theories <p><u>GENDER:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex and gender. - Androgyny and measuring androgyny including the Bem Sex Role Inventory. - - The role of chromosomes and hormones - Atypical sex chromosome patterns - Cognitive explanations of gender development, - Psychodynamic explanation of gender development - Social learning theory as applied to gender development. - The influence of culture and media on gender roles. - Atypical gender development
<p>Half Term 3</p> <p><u>MEMORY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The multi-store model of memory: -Types of long-term memory -The working memory model: - Explanations for forgetting - Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony - Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony <p>RESEARCH METHODS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of Experiments - Ethical Issues - Types of Sampling methods - Observational Techniques and Design - Self-report techniques and Design 	<p>Half Term 3</p> <p><u>SCHIZOPHRENIA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Classification & Diagnosis of Schizophrenia - Issues relating to reliability and validity of diagnosis - Biological Explanations of Schizophrenia Biological treatments for Schizophrenia - Psychological explanations of Schizophrenia - Psychological treatments for Schizophrenia - Interactionist Approach to Schizophrenia <p>- Revision and consolidation, exam technique and practice</p>
<p>Half Term 4</p> <p>PSYCHOPATHOLOGY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias - The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression - The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD <p>RESEARCH METHODS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correlations - Kinds of Data - Tables & Graphs - Peer Review - Psychology and the economy 	<p>Half Term 4/5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision and consolidation, exam technique, practice and preparation

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sign Test- Probability, Hypotheses and Errors	
<p>Half Term 5</p> <p><u>ATTACHMENT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Caregiver-infant interactions in humans- Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer.- Multiple attachments and the role of the father. <p>animal studies of attachment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explanations of attachment- Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'.- Cultural variations Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. <p>The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships</p> <p><u>BIOPSYCHOLOGY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The divisions of the nervous system- The function of the endocrine system- Localisation of function in the brain <p>Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hemispheric lateralisation- Ways of studying the brain <p>Biological rhythms</p>	
<p>Half Term 6</p> <p><u>FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Offender profiling- Top Down Approach- Offender Profiling- Bottom-Up Approach- Biological explanations of offending behaviour <p>Consolidation and preparation for the end of Year exams</p>	