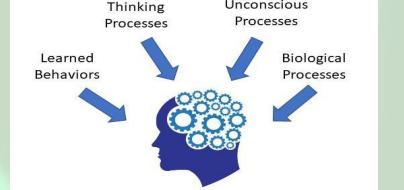
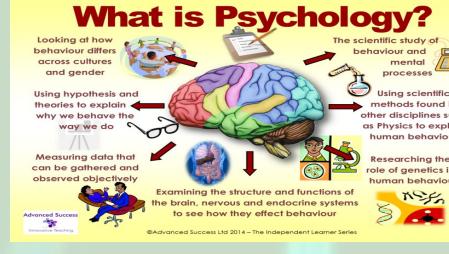


		Year 12			Year 13	
Core Knowledge						
Concepts	Opportunities & Adaptations	Vocabulary	Assessment			
In Psychology students will be applying and developing skills from a range of subjects at GCSE, largely from maths (especially statistics) and humanities. Much of the content will be very new to a GCSE student.	<b>Autumn</b>  <i>Social Influence, Memory, Attachment &amp; Research Methods</i>	<b>Spring</b>  <i>Psychopathology Approaches Research Methods</i>	<b>Summer</b>  <i>Comparison of Approaches in Psychology, Biopsychology, Research Methods</i>	<b>Autumn</b>  <i>Biopsychology Research Methods Schizophrenia,</i>	<b>Spring</b>  <i>Aggression Cognition and Development, Issues and Debates in Psychology Research Methods</i>	<b>Summer</b>  Revision of Paper 1,2 and 3.
<b>Social Influence:</b> Types of conformity: internalisation, identification and compliance. Explanations for conformity: informational social influence and normative social influence, and variables affecting conformity including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as investigated by Asch. • Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo. • Explanations for obedience. Dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian Personality. • Explanations of resistance to social influence. Minority influence. The role of social influence processes in social change. <b>Memory:</b> • The multi-store model of memory. Features of each store. Types of long-term memory. • The working memory model. Features of the model. • Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive interference and retrieval failure due to absence of cues. • Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony. • Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, including the use of the cognitive interview. <b>Attachment:</b> • Caregiver-infant interactions in humans: reciprocity and interactional synchrony. Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer. Multiple attachments and the role of the father. • Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow. • Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory. The concepts of a critical period and an internal working model. • Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. Types of attachment: secure, insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant. • Cultural variations in attachment, including van IJzendoorn. • Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation. • The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships, including the role of an internal working model. <b>Research Methods:</b> Types of experiment: Types of observation. Self-report techniques, Correlations, Scientific Processes: Aims: stating aims, the difference between aims and hypotheses: directional and non-directional Sampling techniques, Pilot studies and the aims of piloting. Experimental designs: Observational design: Variables: Control: random allocation and counterbalancing, randomisation and standardisation.	<b>Social Influence, Memory, Attachment &amp; Research Methods</b>  <b>Psychopathology</b> • Definitions of abnormality, including deviation from social norms, failure to function adequately, statistical infrequency and deviation from ideal mental health. • The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias, depression and obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). • The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias: the two-process model, including classical and operant conditioning; systematic desensitisation, including relaxation and use of hierarchy; flooding. • The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression: Beck's negative triad and Ellis's ABC model; cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT), including challenging irrational thoughts. • The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic and neural explanations; drug therapy. <b>Approaches in Psychology</b> Origins of Psychology: Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science. • Learning approaches • The cognitive approach • The biological approach • Humanistic Psychology <b>Research Methods:</b> Features of science: Theory construction and hypothesis testing Paradigms and paradigm shifts , Reporting psychological investigations. Sections of a scientific report: abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion and referencing. Data analysis and analysis. Quantitative and qualitative data: Primary and secondary data, including meta-analysis Descriptive statistics: Measures of dispersion; Calculation of percentages Practical Experiment. 	<b>Psychopathology</b> • The divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic). • The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition. • The function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones. • The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline. <b>Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres: Broca's and Wernicke's areas.</b> <b>Research Methods:</b> Demand characteristics and investigator effects.. Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics The role of peer review in the scientific process The implications of psychological research for the economy Reliability across all methods of investigation Types of validity across all methods of investigation. Positive, negative and zero correlations Presentation and display of quantitative data: Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; Analysis and interpretation of correlation, including correlation coefficients .Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal and interval Content analysis and coding. Thematic analysis <b>Practical Experiment.</b> Demand characteristics and investigator effects.. Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics The role of peer review in the scientific process The implications of psychological research for the economy Reliability across all methods of investigation Types of validity across all methods of investigation. <b>Zoo Trip- Animal behaviour field work.</b>	<b>Comparison of approaches</b> <b>Biopsychology</b> • The divisions of the nervous system: central and peripheral (somatic and autonomic). • The structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons. The process of synaptic transmission, including reference to neurotransmitters, excitation and inhibition. • The function of the endocrine system: glands and hormones. • The fight or flight response including the role of adrenaline. <b>Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres: Broca's and Wernicke's areas.</b> <b>Research Methods:</b> Demand characteristics and investigator effects.. Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics The role of peer review in the scientific process The implications of psychological research for the economy Reliability across all methods of investigation Types of validity across all methods of investigation. Positive, negative and zero correlations Presentation and display of quantitative data: Distributions: normal and skewed distributions; Analysis and interpretation of correlation, including correlation coefficients .Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal and interval Content analysis and coding. Thematic analysis <b>Practical Experiment.</b> Demand characteristics and investigator effects.. Ethics, including the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics The role of peer review in the scientific process The implications of psychological research for the economy Reliability across all methods of investigation Types of validity across all methods of investigation. <b>Zoo Trip- Animal behaviour field work.</b>	<b>Biopsychology</b> Split brain research. Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma. • Ways of studying the brain: scanning techniques, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI); electroencephalogram (EEGs) and event-related potentials (ERPs); post-mortem examinations. • Biological rhythms: circadian, infradian and ultradian and the difference between these rhythms. The effect of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep/wake cycle. <b>Schizophrenia</b> • Classification of schizophrenia. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including hallucinations and delusions. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including speech poverty and avolition. Reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia, including reference to co-morbidity, culture and gender bias and symptom overlap. • Biological explanations for schizophrenia: genetics, the dopamine hypothesis and neural correlates. • Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing. • Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics. • Cognitive behaviour therapy and family therapy as used in the treatment of schizophrenia. Token economies as used in the management of schizophrenia. • The importance of an interactionist approach in explaining and treating schizophrenia; the diathesis stress model. <b>Research methods:</b> Inferential testing Introduction to statistical testing: the sign test. Probability and significance: use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of significance Type I and Type II errors When to use the following tests: Spearman's rho, Pearson's r, Wilcoxon, Mann-Whitney, related t-test, unrelated t-test and Chi-Squared test	<b>Aggression</b> • Neural and hormonal mechanisms in aggression, including the roles of the limbic system, serotonin and testosterone. Genetic factors in aggression, including the MAOA gene. • The ethological explanation of aggression, including reference to innate releasing mechanisms and fixed action patterns. Evolutionary explanations of human aggression. • Social psychological explanations of human aggression, including the frustration-aggression hypothesis, social learning theory as applied to human aggression, and de-individuation. • Institutional aggression in the context of prisons: dispositional and situational explanations. • Media influences on aggression, including the effects of computer games. The role of desensitisation, disinhibition and cognitive priming. <b>Cognition and development</b> • Piaget's theory of cognitive development: schemas, assimilation, accommodation, equilibration, stages of intellectual development. Characteristics of these stages, including object permanence, conservation, egocentrism and class inclusion. • Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development, including the zone of proximal development and scaffolding. • Baillargeon's explanation of early infant abilities, including knowledge of the physical world; violation of expectation research. • The development of social cognition: Selman's levels of perspective-taking; theory of mind, including theory of mind as an explanation for autism; the Sally-Anne study. The role of the mirror neuron system in social cognition. <b>Issues and Debates</b> Gender and culture in psychology – universality and bias. Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias; cultural bias, including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism. Free will and determinism. The nature-nurture debate. Holism and reductionism. Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation. Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity.	 <b>Paper 1 :Memory, Attachment &amp; Social Influence, Psychopathology</b> <b>Paper 2: Approaches in Psychology, Biopsychology, Research Methods</b> <b>Paper 3:Cognition and Development, Schizophrenia, Aggression &amp; Issues and Debates in Psychology</b>
<b>Social Psychology</b> Cognitive Psychology Developmental Psychology	<b>Psychopathology</b> Approaches in Psychology	<b>Biopsychology and how it affects behaviour.</b>	<b>Causes of Schizophrenia</b> Interpretation of inferential tests.	<b>Evolutionary concepts of aggression.</b> Issues and debates in Psychology	<b>Exam techniques</b>	
Independent research from summer task - "Transition from GCSE" Psychology Review subscription.	Own Psychological experiment Podcasts – Ted Talks- Further reading	Trip to Colchester Zoo for animal study	Podcasts – Ted Talks- Further reading	Podcasts- Revision day in London.	Exam preparation. Past paper exam practise.	<b>University / Employment</b> Psychology is a discipline widely studied at university and post graduate level. Psychology can lead to specific careers in Industrial, Clinical, Educational or Forensic Psychology, counselling and therapy, but it is also a useful qualification to have if you are thinking of any career that involves dealing with people (almost everything!). An understanding of psychological procedures and principles would also be useful in careers such as teaching, health service related occupations, law (including police) and social work.
Conformity , Internalisation Identification , Compliance Informational social influence Normative social influence , Agentic state , Legitimacy of authority . Episodic memory , Semantic memory Procedural memory , Central executive Phonological loop , Visuo-spatial sketchpad Episodic buffer , Proactive interference Retroactive interference Retrieval failure	Free will , Self actualisation Hierarchy of needs, Congruence, Nature vs nurture , Reductionism , Determinism, Introspection, Imitation, Identification , Modelling , Vicarious reinforcement Mediational processes, Id , Ego Superego , Defence mechanisms Psychosexual stages.	Neuron, Sensory neurons , Relay neurons , Motor neurons , Synaptic transmission , Neurotransmitter , Excitation, Inhibition , Motor area , Somatosensory area , Visual area , Auditory area , Broca's area , Wernicke's area , Hemispheric lateralisation , Plasticity , Functional recovery , Infradian rhythms , Ultradian rhythms .	Hallucinations , Delusions Negative symptoms , Speech poverty , Avolition , Co-morbidity , Typical antipsychotics , Atypical antipsychotics. Experimental method. Types of experiment, laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi experiments. sampling techniques including: random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer	Limbic system , Serotonin , Testosterone , MAOA gene , Ethological , Desensitisation Disinhibition , Cognitive priming , Deindividuation , Frustration-aggression hypothesis . Schema , Assimilation , Accommodation , Equilibration , Violation of expectation. Androcentrism , Alpha and beta bias; Cultural bias , Ethnocentrism , Cultural relativism		
Past A level exam questions at 4,8 and 16 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3. End of unit test at end of each topic. Topics accumulate for each end of unit test	Past A level exam questions at 4,8 and 16 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3. End of unit test at end of each topic. Topics accumulate for each end of unit test	Past A level exam questions at 4,8 and 16 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3. End of unit test at end of each topic. Topics accumulate for each end of unit test	Past A level exam questions at 4,8 and 16 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3. End of unit test at end of each topic. Topics accumulate for each end of unit test	Past A level exam questions at 4,8 and 16 mark tariffs. AO1, AO2 and AO3. End of unit test at end of each topic. Topics accumulate for each end of unit test . Mock Exam November Paper 2 content Mock Exam Paper 3 Content April Paper 2 content	Final exams. Paper 1 96 Marks 33% 2 Hours Paper 2 96 Marks 33% 2 Hours Paper 3 96 Marks 33% 2 Hours	

"An inspirational subject that will change the way you think about things forever."

Psychology has been defined as the science of mind and behaviour. Essentially, psychology is all about people.

We are all amateur psychologists, every time we try and work out why someone acted the way they did or try to predict how someone might behave or react. Psychology tries to find answers to some of these questions by investigating them in a more scientific manner.

If you would like to understand both yourself and others better, psychology is the subject for you.