

YEAR 12 CURRICULUM INFORMATION – Psychology

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2
What will students be learning?	<p>Approaches – The emergence of Psychology as a science and the three key perspectives in Psychology; Behavioural, Cognitive and Biological.</p> <p>Memory – Models of how our memory works and why we forget.</p> <p>Research methods – Describe and evaluate the methods used to carry out research in Psychology.</p> <p>Attachments – Infant-caregiver interactions, multiple attachments, and the role of the father.</p>	<p>Attachments – Explanations of attachments, types of attachments, cultural variations in attachment types, disruption to attachment and long-term effects of attachments.</p> <p>Memory – Memory in everyday life, assessing the reliability of eye-witness testimony and how it can be improved.</p> <p>Research methods - Describe and evaluate the methods used to carry out research in Psychology.</p>
How will students be assessed?	<p>Knowledge tests</p> <p>24-mark milestone assessments using past exam questions</p>	<p>Knowledge tests</p> <p>24-mark milestone assessments using past exam questions</p>
Literacy – What keywords will be taught?	<p>Approaches Introspection, classical conditioning, operant conditioning, reinforcement, identification, vicarious reinforcement, mediational processes, internal mental processes, schema, inference, cognitive neuroscience, neurochemistry, genotype, phenotype, natural selection.</p> <p>Memory Short-term memory, long-term memory, sensory registers, duration, capacity, coding, multi-store model, maintenance rehearsal, working memory model, central executive, phonological loop, visuospatial sketchpad, episodic, semantic, procedural, interference, proactive and retroactive interference, retrieval failure.</p> <p>Research methods Hypothesis, independent variable, dependant variable, operationalise, experimental method, extraneous variable, demand characteristics, researcher bias, experimental designs, independent groups, repeated measures, matched pairs, lab experiment, field</p>	<p>Attachments Imprinting, critical period, contact comfort, maternal deprivation, extrapolate, cupboard love theory, classical conditioning, operant conditioning, monotropy, internal working model, social releasers, strange situation method, secure attachment, insecure-avoidant attachment, insecure-resistant attachment, cultural variations, intercultural, intracultural, affectionless psychopathy, institutionalisation.</p> <p>Memory Eyewitness testimony, misleading information, leading question, post-event discussion, anxiety, Yerkes-Dodson law, cognitive interview, report everything, recall from a changed perspective, recall in reverse order, context reinstatement.</p> <p>Research methods Self-report techniques, questionnaires, Likert scale, interview schedule, social desirability, structured/ unstructured observation, overt observation, covert observation, participant/non-participant</p>

	<p>experiment, natural experiment, quasi experiment, validity, reliability, correlations.</p> <p>Attachments Reciprocity, interactional synchrony, asocial stage, indiscriminate stage, specific stage, multiple attachments, primary attachment, secondary attachment.</p>	<p>observation, controlled observation, naturalistic observation, behavioural categories, behavioural checklist, event sampling time sampling, pilot study, target population, population validity, sampling technique, random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, opportunity sampling, volunteer sampling, generalisable, volunteer bias, BPS, ethical guidelines, debrief.</p>
What employability skills are being developed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students work collaboratively to discuss psychological research and theory, developing teamworking skills. • Students are learning how to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of research, which will develop their ability to critically evaluate a range of evidence. • Students are continually developing their verbal and written communication skills, including their ability to construct well-reasoned essays. • Students utilise problem solving skills by creatively assessing how research could be improved. • Students are learning to understand human behaviour and how it can be shaped, improving their empathy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students are learning how to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of research, which will develop their ability to critically evaluate a range of evidence. • Students are continually developing their verbal and written communication skills, including their ability to construct well-reasoned essays. • Students utilise problem solving skills by creatively assessing how research could be improved. • Students are learning to understand human behaviour and how it can be shaped, improving their empathy.
Wider Curriculum Links?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biological approach overlaps with Biology. • Research methods links with the scientific method in Science. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation in attachments links to English Language. • Research methods links to methods used in Business. • Research methods links with the scientific method in Science.
What useful websites are there for this topic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AQA A Level Psychology • Tutor2u Psychology • Seneca • Psych Boost on YouTube • Simply psychology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AQA A Level Psychology • Tutor2u Psychology • Seneca • Psych Boost on YouTube • Simply psychology
What wider reading could be done for this topic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Skinner's Box: Great Psychological Experiments of the Twentieth Century. (Approaches) • Thinking, Fast and Slow by Daniel Kahneman (Approaches) • The Psychology Book • Forever today by Deborah Wearing (Memory) • Psychology review magazine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memory in the Real World by Gillian Cohen (Memory) • Genie: A Scientific Tragedy by Russ Rymer (Attachments) • Elephants on Acid by Alex Boese (Research Methods) • Psychology review magazine

<p>What else can students be doing independently to develop their understanding of this topic?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TED talk: Feats of memory anyone can do (Memory) • TED talk: The Mastery of Methods (Research Methods) • Podcast: Fathers & Daughters (Attachments) • Watch: Babies on Netflix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TED talk: How reliable is your memory? (Memory) • TED talk: The tragedy of orphanages. (Attachments) • Watch: Mockingbird don't sing (Attachments)
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YEAR 13 CURRICULUM INFORMATION - Psychology		
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2
<p>What will students be learning?</p>	<p>Addiction – Treatments and theories of behavioural change Gender – Androgyny, the role of chromosomes and hormones and atypical sex chromosome patters. Approaches – Psychodynamic approach, humanistic approach and comparing approaches. Biopsychology – The nervous and endocrine system, structure and function of neurons, localisation and lateralisation of the brain.</p>	<p>Gender – Cognitive explanations, psychodynamic explanations, social learning theory including the role of culture and media and gender dysphoria. Research methods – Recap of year 12, the scientific method and inferential statistics. Biopsychology – Brain plasticity, ways of studying the brain, biological rhythms, and the role of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers.</p>
<p>How will students be assessed?</p>	<p>Knowledge tests 24-mark milestone assessments using past exam questions</p>	<p>Knowledge tests 24-mark milestone assessments using past exam questions</p>
<p>Literacy – What keywords will be taught?</p>	<p>Addiction Aversive drugs, antagonist drugs, agonist drugs, aversion therapy, Covert sensitisation, CBT, theory of planned behaviour, Prochaska's 6 stage model. Gender Sex, gender, sex role stereotypes, androgyny, BSRI, chromosomes, hormones, atypical gender chromosome patters, Klinefelter's syndrome, Turner's syndrome. Approaches Psychodynamic, id, ego, superego, psychosexual stages, defence mechanisms, humanistic, free will, self-actualisation, hierarchy of needs, congruence, conditions of worth, reductionist, deterministic. Biopsychology</p>	<p>Gender Kohlberg's theory, gender identity, gender stability, gender constancy, gender schema theory, Oedipus complex, Electra complex, identification, internalisation, vicarious reinforcement, mediational processes, gender roles, brain sex theory, monozygotic, dizygotic Research methods Test-retest, inter-rater reliability, internal validity, external validity, concurrent validity, face validity, triangulation, abstract, appendix, plagiarism, paradigm, paradigm shift, theory construction, falsifiable, replicable, objective, empirical, probability, significance, level of significance, critical value table, type 1 error, type 2 error Biopsychology Plasticity, functional recovery, axonal sprouting, denervation supersensitivity, FMRI, EEG, ERP, post-mortem, biological rhythms,</p>

	Central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, somatic nervous system, autonomic nervous system, endocrine system, hormones, fight or flight, sympathetic, parasympathetic, neurons, synaptic transmission, excitatory, inhibitory, summation, localisation, Broca's area, Wernicke's area, lateralisation, split-brain.	circadian rhythm, sleep-wake cycle, infradian rhythm, seasonal affective disorder, ultradian rhythm, endogenous pacemaker, pineal gland, melatonin, exogenous zeitgebers
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What useful websites are there for this topic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AQA A Level Psychology • Tutor2u Psychology • Seneca • Psych Boost on YouTube • Simply psychology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AQA A Level Psychology • Tutor2u Psychology • Seneca • Psych Boost on YouTube • Simply psychology
What wider reading could be done for this topic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freud: A Very Short Introduction by Anthony Storr (Approaches) • The Private Life of the Brain Baroness Susan Greenfield (Biopsychology) • Delusions of Gender: The Real Science Behind Sex Difference by Cordelia Fine (Gender) • Psychology review magazine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad Science by Ben Goldacre (Research Methods) • Phineas Gage: A Gruesome But True Story about Brain Science by John Fleischman (Biopsychology) • Psychology review magazine
What else can students be doing independently to develop their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch: Journey into self (Approaches) • Watch: Sigmund Freud the father of psychoanalysis (Approaches) • Watch: Intersexion: Boy or Girl? (Gender) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TED talk: Beyond Sex: A talk about gender identity in society (Gender) • Watch: Early Split-Brain Research Gazzaniga (Biopsychology)

understanding of this
topic?