

Curriculum Design Key Stage 5 2024-25

| Psychology | | | | | | | |
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| | | Term1 | | Term2 | | Term3 | |
| | | Term 1.1 | Term 1.2 | Term 2.1 | Term 2.2 | Term 3.1 | Term 3.2 |
| 12 | Theme | 3.2.3. Research Methods 3.2.1. Approaches 3.2.1.1. Biopsychology | 3.2.3. Research Methods 3.2.2. Psychopathology | 3.2.3. Research Methods 3.1.1. Social Influence | 3.2.3. Research Methods 3.1.2. Memory | 4.2.3. Research Methods 3.1.3. Attachment | 4.2.3. Research Methods 4.31 Issues and Debates in Psychology |
| | Concept | Psychology in context | Introductory topics and psychology in context | Introductory topics and psychology in context | Introductory topics and psychology in context | Introductory topics and psychology in context | Issues and options in Psychology & psychology in context |
| | Skills Knowledge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The origins of psychology <u>The basic assumptions of the following approaches:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning approach: behaviourism. The learning approach: social learning theory. The cognitive approach. The biological approach. The psychodynamic approach. The humanistic approach. Comparison of approaches. <u>Biopsychology</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The divisions of the nervous system and endocrine system. Neurons and synaptic transmission. <u>Introduction to research methods</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental methods. Observational techniques. Self-report techniques. Correlations. <u>3.2.3.1. The Scientific processes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims. Hypotheses. Sampling techniques. Pilot studies. Experimental designs. Observational designs. Designing questionnaires/features of questionnaires. The manipulation and control of variables. Controls. Demand characteristics. Ethics. <u>3.2.3.2. Data handling and analysis</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Psychopathology</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definitions of abnormality. The behavioural, cognitive and emotional characteristics of phobias, depression and OCD. The behavioural explanation of phobias. The behavioural treatment of phobias. The cognitive explanation of depression. The cognitive treatment of depression. The biological explanation of OCD. The biological treatment of OCD. <u>Introduction to research methods</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental methods. Observational techniques. Self-report techniques. Correlations. <u>3.2.3.1. The Scientific processes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims. Hypotheses. Sampling techniques. Pilot studies. Experimental designs. Observational designs. Designing questionnaires/features of questionnaires. The manipulation and control of variables. Controls. Demand characteristics. Ethics. <u>3.2.3.2. Data handling and analysis</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Social Influence</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types and explanations of conformity. Key studies: Asch (1951) and Zimbardo. Explanations for obedience. Key study: Milgram (1963). Explanations of resistance to social influence. Minority influence. Social influence and social change. <u>Introduction to research methods</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental methods. Observational techniques. Self-report techniques. Correlations. <u>3.2.3.1. The Scientific processes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims. Hypotheses. Sampling techniques. Pilot studies. Experimental designs. Observational designs. Designing questionnaires/features of questionnaires. The manipulation and control of variables. Controls. Demand characteristics. Ethics. <u>3.2.3.2. Data handling and analysis</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Memory</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MSM of memory Types of long-term memory The working memory model. Explanations for forgetting. Factors affecting the accuracy of eye witness testimony (EWT). Improving the accuracy of eye witness testimony (EWT). <u>Introduction to research methods</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental methods. Observational techniques. Self-report techniques. Correlations. <u>3.2.3.1. The Scientific processes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims. Hypotheses. Sampling techniques. Pilot studies. Experimental designs. Observational designs. Designing questionnaires/features of questionnaires. The manipulation and control of variables. Controls. Demand characteristics. Ethics. <u>3.2.3.2. Data handling and analysis</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative data. Primary and secondary data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Attachment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caregiver-infant interactions. Stages of attachment (Schaffer). Animal studies of attachment (Harlow and Lorenz). Explanations of attachment. Ainsworth's Strange Situation. Cultural variations (Van Ijzendoorn). Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. The effects of institutionalisation – The Romanian Orphan Studies. The influence of early attachment on later relationships. <u>Research Methods</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies Content analysis Reliability across all methods of investigation. Ways of assessing reliability: test-retest and inter-observer; improving reliability. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Issues and Debates</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender bias including androcentrism and alpha and beta bias. Culture bias including ethnocentrism and cultural relativism. Free will and determinism: hard and soft determinism; biological, environmental and psychic determinism. The scientific emphasis on causal explanations. The nature versus nurture debate: the relative importance of heredity and environment in determining behaviour; the interactionist approach. Holism and reductionism: levels of explanation in psychology. Biological reductionism and environmental (stimulus-response) reductionism. Idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation. Ethical implications of research studies and theory, including reference to social sensitivity <u>Research methods:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of validity across all methods of investigation; face validity, concurrent validity, ecological validity and temporal validity. Assessment of validity. Improving validity. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitative and qualitative data. - Primary and secondary data. - Descriptive statistics. - Presentation and display of quantitative data. - Distributions. - Introduction to statistical testing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitative and qualitative data. - Primary and secondary data. - Descriptive statistics. - Presentation and display of quantitative data. - Distributions. - Introduction to statistical testing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary and secondary data. - Descriptive statistics. - Presentation and display of quantitative data. - Distributions. - Introduction to statistical testing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Descriptive statistics. - Presentation and display of quantitative data. - Distributions. - Introduction to statistical testing | | |
| | Wider Curriculum | | | | | | |
| 13 | Theme | 4.3.5. Schizophrenia 4.2.3 Research Methods | 4.3.2. Relationships 4.2.3 Research Methods | 4.3.9 Forensics 4.2.3 Research Methods | 4.2.2. Biopsychology 4.2.3 Research Methods | Revision | Revision |
| | Concept | Issues and options in psychology and psychology in context | Issues and options in psychology and psychology in context | Issues and options in psychology and psychology in context | Psychology in context | Revision | Revision |
| | Skills Knowledge | <p><u>Schizophrenia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 and neural correlates, including the dopamine hypothesis. - Drug therapy: typical and atypical antipsychotics. - Psychological explanations for Schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations, including dysfunctional thought processing. - 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. <p><u>Research Methods:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data analysis; kinds of data - Data analysis; descriptive statistics - Data analysis: graphs | <p><u>Relationships</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The evolutionary explanations for partner preferences, including the relationship between sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour. - Factors affecting attraction in romantic relationships: self-disclosure; physical attractiveness, including the matching hypothesis; filter theory, including social demography, similarity in attitudes and complementarity. - Theories of romantic relationships: social exchange theory, equity theory and Rusbult's investment model of commitment, satisfaction, comparison with alternatives and investment. Duck's phase model of relationship breakdown: intra-psychic, dyadic, social and grave dressing phases. - Virtual relationships in social media: self-disclosure in virtual relationships; effects of absence of gating on the nature of virtual relationships. - Parasocial relationships: levels of parasocial relationships, the absorption addiction model and the attachment theory explanation. <p><u>Research Methods:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types of validity - Types of data; nominal/ordinal/interval | <p><u>Forensics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offender profiling: the top-down approach, including organised and disorganised types of offenders; the bottom-up approach, including investigative Psychology; geographical profiling. - Biological explanations of offending behaviour: an historical approach (activistic form); genetics and neural explanations. - Psychological explanations of offending behaviour: Eysenck's theory of the criminal personality; cognitive explanations; level of moral reasoning and cognitive distortions, including hostile attribution bias and minimalization; differential association theory; psychodynamic explanations. - Dealing with offending behaviour: the aims of custodial sentencing and the psychological effects of custodial sentencing. Recidivism. Behaviour modification in custody. Anger management and restorative justice programmes. <p><u>Research Methods:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Probability & Significance - The sign test - Choosing a statistical test | <p><u>Biopsychology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation: motor, somatosensory, visual, auditory and language centres; Broca's and Wernicke's areas, split brain research. - Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma. - Split brain research - 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. <p><u>Research Methods:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting psychological investigations - Features of science - Design a study. | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mathematical content - Peer review - Psychology & the economy - Case studies - Content analysis - Assessing & improving reliability | | | | | |
| | Wider Curriculum | | | | <p style="text-align: center;">Tutor2u exam booster workshop Thursday 13th March 2025 (Provisional Date).</p> | | |