

Psychology - Vision



PSYCHOLOGY

»» Vision for Curriculum

The curriculum within the Social Science Department sets out to develop the intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual identity of every learner so that they are able to play a vital role both within school and also the wider community.

The curriculum within the department aims to create:

- Successful learners who demonstrate a passion for learning and a desire to become academic scholars
- Compassionate learners who display empathy and also care and concern for those around them
- Responsible learners who actively contribute across the school and within the wider community

The Social Science curriculum is strategically designed around three key areas; knowledge, talents and gifts which collectively provide the foundations to secure progress over time.



Psychology - Road Map

Key Stage 5 Overview

Year 12

Advent term	<p>Memory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coding, capacity, duration of memory The multi-store model of memory Types of long-term memory The working memory model Explanations for forgetting: interference, retrieval failure Factors affecting the accuracy of eye witness testimony: misleading information, anxiety The cognitive interview 	<p>Attachment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caregiver-infant interactions The role of the father (Psychology and the economy) Schaffer's stages of attachment and multiple attachments Explanations of attachment: learning theory, Bowlby's monotropic theory 	<p>Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origins of Psychology The learning approach: Behaviourism The cognitive approach Learning approach: Social Learning Theory The biological approach 	
Advent term	<p>Attachment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow Ainsworth's strange situation Types of attachment Cultural variations in attachment Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation Romanian orphan studies: effects of institutionalisation Influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships 	<p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethics including the role of the BPS code of ethics Experimental method: aims, hypotheses, variables, demand characteristics and investigator effects, randomisation and standardisation, experimental designs Types of experiment Sampling: the difference between population and sample, sampling techniques and implications of sampling techniques 	<p>Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The humanistic approach The psychodynamic approach 	<p>Social Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of conformity Explanations for conformity Variables affecting conformity as investigated by Asch
Lent term	<p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures of central tendency and dispersion Self-report techniques: questionnaires, interviews, structured and unstructured, questionnaire construction Correlations Presentation of Data Types of data: quantitative and qualitative, primary and secondary including meta-analysis Economic Implications of Psychological Research Observations Reliability Validity Features of science 		<p>Social Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformity to social roles as investigated by Zimbardo Obedience as investigated by Milgram Explanations for obedience: Situational variables affecting obedience, social-psychological factors, dispositional explanations Explanations of resistance to social influence 	
Lent term	<p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting psychological investigations Case studies and content analysis 	<p>Biopsychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nervous system and the endocrine system Neurons and synaptic transmission Localisation of Function Plasticity and Functional Recovery after trauma Hemispheric lateralisation and split brain research Ways of investigating the brain Biological rhythms: circadian rhythms, infradian and ultradian rhythms Endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers 	<p>Social Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minority influence The role of social influence processes in social change 	<p>Psychopathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definitions of abnormality: statistical infrequency, deviation from social norms, failure to function adequately, deviation from ideal mental health The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of depression
Pentecost term	<p>Biopsychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological rhythms: circadian rhythms, infradian and ultradian rhythms Endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers 	<p>Psychopathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of OCD The biological approach to explaining OCD The biological approach to treating OCD 	<p>Psychopathology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The behavioural approach to explaining phobias The behavioural approach to treating phobias The cognitive approach to explaining depression The cognitive approach to treating depression 	
Pentecost term	<p>PPE Revision</p> <p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Methods Project (consolidating RM knowledge and preparation for Y2 Research Methods) 		<p>PPE Revision</p> <p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Methods Project (consolidating RM knowledge and preparation for Y2 Research Methods) 	



Psychology - Road Map

Key Stage 5 Overview

Year 13

Advent term	<p>Year 2 Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choosing a statistical test • Probability and significance • Tests of difference: Mann-Whitney and Wilcoxon • Parametric tests of difference: Unrelated and related t-tests • Tests of correlation: Spearman's and Pearson's • Test of association: Chi-squared <p>Schizophrenia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of schizophrenia • Reliability and diagnosis in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia 	<p>Issues and debates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical implications of research studies and theories • Gender Bias • Culture Bias • Nature/Nurture • Free will and determinism • Holism and Reductionism • Idiographic and Nomothetic
Advent term	<p>Schizophrenia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological explanations of schizophrenia: genetics, the dopamine hypothesis and neural correlates • Biological therapies for schizophrenia: drug therapy • Psychological explanations for schizophrenia: family dysfunction and cognitive explanations • Psychological therapies for schizophrenia: CBT and family therapy, token economy • The interactionist approach to schizophrenia 	<p>Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison of approaches (linked to issues and debates) <p>Forensic Psychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender profiling: top-down and bottom-up approaches • Biological explanations: atavistic form, genetic and neural explanations
Lent term	<p>PPE Revision</p> <p>Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual selection and human reproductive behaviour • Factors affecting attraction: self-disclosure, physical attractiveness, filter theory 	<p>PPE Revision</p> <p>Forensic Psychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological explanations: Eysenck's theory, cognitive explanations, differential association theory, psychodynamic explanations
Lent term	<p>Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of romantic relationships: social exchange theory, equity theory, Rusbult's investment model, Duck's phase model • Virtual relationships in social media • Parasocial relationships 	<p>Forensic Psychology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with offending behaviour: custodial sentencing, behaviour modification in custody, anger management, restorative justice
Pentecost term	<p>Revision / Examination Period.</p>	<p>Revision / Examination Period.</p>
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