

Year 12 PSYCHOLOGY Curriculum Map

Term	Topic/Unit title	Essential knowledge (what students should <i>know and understand</i> by the end of the unit/topic)	Essential skills (what students should <i>be able to do</i> by the end of the unit/topic)
Autumn 1	Social Influence Approaches to psychology	Causes of and types of both conformity and obedience. Minority influence and how it is caused. Non-conformity and obedience and where it comes from. The origins of Psychology as a science Social learning theory and how it can be applied to psychological theory Biological Approaches to explaining behaviour.	A01 knowledge - Write out using our structure their knowledge of any given theory or topic. Students begin learning this from lesson one and should be able to apply this skill across all exams. A02 Application - Students should be able to apply their knowledge to specific scenarios and they will learn this from the first term. A03 Evaluation - Students will learn how to evaluate studies and either support or undermine theories using their evaluative skills.
Autumn 2	Biopsychology Approaches to psychology	Neurons and the Endocrine System and how they work. Synaptic transmission in the brain. Plasticity and Functional Recovery of the human brain and how this is studied. Methods of investigating the brain. Split brain research by Sperry and how this proves lateralisation of function. Depression's causes and treatments Phobias causes and treatments Psychodynamic approaches to explaining human behaviour	Research Methods - Students will have to learn a variety of skills by the end of Year 12 and 13 that are taught across the year (Research methods are not taught in one section, but rather holistically as it fits into the scheme of work). These include: Analysis of data, Creating graphs and charts, Designing their own experiments and hypothesis with a focus on control of variables, Dealing with ethical issues in studies, choosing the correct statistical tests to use, Using levels of dispersion and descriptive statistics.
Spring 1	Psychopathology and approaches Biopsychology	Humanistic approaches to explaining human behaviour. Wundt and his role in establishing psychology. Abnormality of function and behaviour. eitgebers and Pacemakers and their involvement in biological rhythms	Designing their own experiments and hypothesis with a focus on control of variables, Dealing with ethical issues in studies, choosing the correct statistical tests to use, Using levels of dispersion and descriptive statistics.

Spring 2	Psychopathology and approaches Memory	<p>Research methods focus on approaches and designing studies for psychopathology.</p> <p>Long and short term memory including the models of memory. Eyewitness testimony and its fallibility. Causes of forgetting and how memory is influenced. The cognitive interview and how it is conducted by the police.</p>	
Summer 1	Attachment IDA	<p>Caregiver interactions including the Role of the father in attachment. Animal Attachment including Lorenz and Harlow Stages of attachment as studied by Schaffer and Emerson. The Strange Situation and Cultural Variations of attachment.</p> <p>Culture and gender bias in research and theory.</p>	
Summer 2	Attachment IDA	<p>Learning theory and Monotropic Theory as explanations for attachment. Maternal Deprivation theory and how it is influenced by Early Relationships Romanian Orphanages and the effect deprivation had on children.</p>	

Year 13 PSYCHOLOGY Curriculum Map

Term	Topic/Unit title	Essential knowledge (what students should know and understand by the end of the unit/topic)	Essential skills (what students should be able to do by the end of the unit/topic)
Autumn 1	<p><u>Forensics</u> Offender Profiling Biological Explanations of Crime</p> <p><u>IDA</u> Recap and revision of Year 12 content. Holism and reductionism in psychology and. Evaluation for Approaches and how to compare different approaches using evidence from learned content.</p>	<p>How police forces use offender profiling to aid in the capture of serial offenders. Causes of criminal behaviour from a biological point of view.</p> <p>Evaluation for the varying paradigms in psychology.</p>	As for Year 12
Autumn 2	<p><u>Forensics</u> Psychological Explanations of Crime Dealing with offending behaviour</p> <p><u>Relationships</u> Filter Theory Duck's Model Virtual Relationships Parasocial Relationships Evolutionary explanations of attraction</p>	<p>The social and environmental causes of crime. How to deal with offenders and rehabilitate them.</p> <p>Why do we have relationships, why do they break down and how do they change over time? What are the reasons people are attracted to each other? How do abnormal relationships form and work?</p>	

<p>Spring 1</p>	<p><u>Schizophrenia</u> Diagnosing and classifying Schizophrenia Causes of Schizophrenia</p> <p><u>Relationships</u> Evaluation for relationships and comparisons of theories.</p>	<p>What is schizophrenia and how to diagnose it. The issues with diagnosis and why it cannot be trusted. How schizophrenia is caused.</p> <p>How to compare theories of relationships and the issues and strengths of those theories.</p>	
<p>Spring 2</p>	<p><u>Schizophrenia</u> Treatment and interactionist approach to schizophrenia</p> <p><u>Essay Skills and Revision,</u> Focus on the Research methods as that component is double weighted.</p>	<p>How to treat schizophrenia and why a modern interactionist approach is the best way to do so.</p> <p>Revision of previous content, with a focus on research methods due to the higher mark weighting.</p>	
<p>Summer 1</p>	<p><u>Research methods</u></p>	<p>Research methods are taught across the year and include all components on the AQA syllabus. Students will be expected to be able to design their own experiments, understand data, create graphs and know which statistical analysis to use. These skills are taught across the full two years, but students will not be expected to be experts on them until the end of Year 13 following intense focus on them.</p>	