



SIR GRAHAM BALFOUR SCHOOL



CURRICULUM OVERVIEW – KEY STAGE 4 PSYCHOLOGY – YEAR 10

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Year 10	<p>Introduction to Psychology and Skills Lessons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is Psychology? Introducing description and evaluation skills as applied to Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment. <p>Memory (Paper 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes of memory – different types of memory (procedural, semantic, and episodic); how memories are stored and encoded. Structures of memory – the multi-store model of memory; features of each store: coding, capacity, duration; primacy and recency effects in recall: the effects of serial position; KEY STUDY Murdock's serial position curve study. Memory as an active process – reconstructive memory; KEY STUDY Bartlett's War of the Ghosts study; factors affecting the accuracy of memory, including interference, context, and false memories. 	<p>Development (Paper 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early brain development simple neural structures in the womb, reflecting the development of autonomic functions, sensory processing, movement, and cognition; the roles of nature and nurture. Piaget's stage theory and the development of intelligence – Piaget's theory of cognitive development; the four stages of development; application of these stages in education; KEY STUDIES McGarrigle and Donaldson's 'naughty teddy study'; Hughes' 'policeman doll study.' The effects of learning on development – Dweck's mindset theory of learning; learning styles; Willingham's learning theory. 	<p>Perception (Paper 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensation and perception – the difference between them. Visual cues and constancies – monocular and binocular depth cues. Visual illusions – explanations and examples of visual illusions. Gibson's direct theory of perception – the influence of nature. Gregory's constructivist theory of perception – the influence of nurture. Factors affecting perception – the effects of culture, motivation, emotion, and expectation; KEY STUDIES Gilchrist and Nesberg's study of motivation; Bruner and Minturn's study of perceptual set. 	<p>Research Methods (Paper 1 and embedded into Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The experimental method – hypotheses, variables, experimental design, research procedures such as standardised procedures, randomisation, and counterbalancing. Quantitative and qualitative methods – laboratory experiments, field and natural experiments, interviews, questionnaires, case studies, observation studies, correlations. Sampling methods – random, stratified, systematic and opportunity. Ethical considerations – ethical issues in psychological research and ways of dealing with these issues. <p>Data handling – quantitative and qualitative data, primary and secondary data, mathematical computation, descriptive statistics, interpretation and display of quantitative data, normal distributions.</p>			<p>Social Influence (Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformity – how social and dispositional factors affect conformity to majority influence. KEY STUDY Asch's study of conformity. Obedience – Milgram's agency theory of social factors affecting obedience; explanation of dispositional factors affecting obedience including Adorno's theory of the authoritarian personality.

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CURRICULUM OVERVIEW – KEY STAGE 4 PSYCHOLOGY – YEAR 11



Year 11

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Social Influence (Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosocial behaviour – how social factors and dispositional factors affect bystander intervention. KEY STUDY Piliavin's subway study. • Crowd and collective behaviour – prosocial and antisocial behaviour in crowds; how social factors and dispositional factors affect collective behaviour. 	<p>Brain and Neuropsychology (Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure and function of the nervous system – the divisions of the human nervous system; the autonomic nervous system and the fight or flight response; the James-Lange theory of emotion. • Neuron structure and function – sensory, relay and motor neurons; synaptic transmission; Hebb's theory of learning and neuronal growth. • Structure and function of the brain – brain structure; localisation of function in the brain; KEY STUDY Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex. • An introduction to neuropsychology – cognitive neuroscience; the use of scanning techniques to identify brain functioning; KEY STUDY Tulving's 'gold' memory study; how neurological damage can affect motor abilities and behaviour. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Inter-leaving activities begin on a week-by-week schedule.</u></p>	<p>Psychological Problems (Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An introduction to mental health – characteristics of mental health; how the incidence of significant mental health problems changes over time. • Effects of significant mental health problems on individuals and society – examples of individual effects and social effects. • Depression – characteristics of clinical depression; diagnosing depression; biological (nature) and psychological (nurture) explanations of depression; the use of antidepressant medication and cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) to treat depression; reductionist and holistic perspectives; KEY STUDY Wiles' study of the effectiveness of CBT. • Addiction – characteristics of addiction; diagnosing addiction; biological (nature) and psychological (nurture) explanations of addiction. KEY STUDY Kaij's twin study of alcohol abuse; the use of aversion therapy and self-management programmes to treat addiction; reductionist and holistic perspectives. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Revision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper 1: Cognition and Behaviour. • Paper 2: Social Context and Behaviour. 	
<p>Language, Thought and Communication (Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possible relationship between language and thought – Piaget's theory; the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. • The effect of language and thought on our view of the world – variation in recall of events and recognition of colour. • Differences between human and animal communication – limited functions of animal communication; KEY STUDY Von Frisch's bee study; properties of human communication that are not present in animal communication. • Non-verbal communication – eye contact; body language; personal space. • Explanations of non-verbal behaviour – Darwin's evolutionary theory of non-verbal communication; evidence that non-verbal behaviour is innate; evidence that non-verbal behaviour is learned; KEY STUDY Yuki's study of emoticons. 					