



# SIR GRAHAM BALFOUR SCHOOL

## CURRICULUM OVERVIEW – KEY STAGE 5 PSYCHOLOGY – YEAR 12



	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 12	<b>Memory (Paper 1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The multi-store model of memory (MSM)</li> <li>Types of long-term memory – procedural, episodic and semantic</li> <li>The working memory model (WMM)</li> <li>Explanations of forgetting – interference and retrieval failure</li> <li>Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony – misleading information and anxiety</li> <li>Improving the accuracy of eyewitness testimony – the cognitive interview</li> </ul>	<b>Approaches (Paper 2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Origins of Psychology – Wundt, introspection and the emergence of Psychology as a science</li> <li>Learning approaches – the behaviourist approach including classical and operant conditioning; the social learning theory</li> <li>The cognitive approach – including the emergence of cognitive neuroscience</li> <li>The biological approach</li> <li>The psychodynamic approach</li> <li>The humanistic approach – including the influence of counselling psychology</li> <li>Comparison of approaches</li> </ul>	<b>Social Influence (Paper 1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conformity – types and explanations; Asch’s investigations</li> <li>Conformity to social roles – Zimbardo’s investigations</li> <li>Obedience – explanations, Milgram’s investigations; the authoritarian personality</li> <li>Explanations of resistance to social influence – social support and locus of control</li> <li>Minority influence – including reference to commitment, consistency and flexibility</li> <li>The role of social influence processes in social change</li> </ul>	<b>Attachment (Paper 1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caregiver-infant interactions – reciprocity and interactional synchrony; Schaffer’s stages of attachment; the role of the father</li> <li>Animal studies of attachment – Harlow’s monkeys and Lorenz’s geese</li> <li>Explanations of attachment – the learning theory; Bowlby’s monotropic theory</li> <li>Ainsworth’s Strange Situation – types of attachment; cultural variations of attachment</li> <li>Bowlby’s theory of maternal deprivation</li> <li>Effects of institutionalisation – Romanian orphan studies</li> <li>The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult relationships</li> </ul>	<b>Psychopathology (Paper 1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definitions of abnormality</li> <li>Phobias – characteristics of phobias; the behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias (the two-process model, systematic desensitisation and flooding)</li> <li>Depression – characteristics of depression; the cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression (Beck’s negative triad, Ellis’ ABC model and cognitive behaviour therapy)</li> <li>OCD – characteristics of OCD; the biological approach to explaining and treating OCD (genetic and neural explanation and drug therapy)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Research Methods (Paper 2 and embedded across all papers)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experimental method – aims, hypotheses, variables and how to control for extraneous variables</li> <li>Experimental design – repeated measures, independent measures, matched pairs</li> <li>Types of experiment – laboratory and field experiments; natural and quasi-experiments</li> <li>Observational techniques – types of observation: naturalistic and controlled observation; covert and overt observation; participant and non-participant observation; observational design</li> <li>Self-report techniques – questionnaires; interviews, structured and unstructured</li> <li>Correlations – analysis of the relationship between co-variables; the difference between correlations and experiments</li> <li>Sampling – sampling techniques including random, systematic, stratified, opportunity and volunteer</li> <li>Ethics – ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies; dealing with ethical issues in research</li> <li>Pilot studies</li> <li>Peer review</li> <li>The implications of psychological research for the economy</li> <li>Reliability – ways of assessing reliability: test-retest and inter-observer; improving reliability</li> <li>Types of validity – face validity, concurrent validity, ecological validity and temporal validity; assessment of validity; improving validity</li> <li>Features of science</li> <li>Reporting psychological investigations</li> <li>Data handling – quantitative and qualitative data; primary and secondary data; descriptive statistics; measures of dispersion; presentation and display of quantitative data; distributions; analysis and interpretation of correlation; levels of measurement; content analysis and coding; thematic analysis</li> </ul> <b>Inferential statistics – the sign test; probability and significance; factors affecting the choice of statistical test</b>					



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Year 13

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	<p><b>Biopsychology (Paper 2)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The divisions of the nervous system</b></li> <li>• <b>Neurons</b> – the structure and function of motor, sensory and relay neurons; synaptic transmission</li> <li>• <b>Endocrine system</b></li> <li>• <b>The fight or flight response</b></li> <li>• <b>Localisation of function in the brain</b> – including Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas</li> <li>• <b>Hemispheric lateralisation</b> – including Sperry’s research into split brain patients</li> <li>• <b>Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma</b></li> <li>• <b>Ways of studying the brain</b></li> <li>• <b>Biological rhythms</b> – circadian, infradian and ultradian rhythms; the effects of endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers on the sleep wake cycle</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues and Debates (Paper 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gender bias</b> – alpha and beta bias; androcentrism</li> <li>• <b>Cultural bias</b> – ethnocentrism; cultural relativism</li> <li>• <b>Freewill and determinism</b></li> <li>• <b>Nature and nurture</b></li> <li>• <b>Holism and reductionism</b></li> <li>• <b>Idiographic and nomothetic approaches</b></li> <li>• <b>Ethical implications of research studies and theory</b> – including reference to social sensitivity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Schizophrenia (Paper 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Classification of schizophrenia</b> – positive and negative symptoms; reliability and validity in diagnosis and classification of schizophrenia</li> <li>• <b>Biological explanation of schizophrenia</b> – genetics; neural correlates including the dopamine hypothesis</li> <li>• <b>Psychological explanations of schizophrenia</b> – family dysfunction; cognitive explanations</li> <li>• <b>Drug therapy</b> – typical and atypical antipsychotics</li> <li>• <b>Psychological treatments and management</b> – cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT); family therapy; token economy programmes</li> <li>• <b>Interactionist approach</b> – including the diathesis-stress model</li> </ul>	<p><b>Addiction (Paper 3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Describing addiction</b> – dependence, tolerance and withdrawal</li> <li>• <b>Risk factors for addiction</b></li> <li>• <b>Explanations for nicotine addiction</b> – brain neurochemistry including role of dopamine; learning theory</li> <li>• <b>Explanations for gambling addiction</b> – learning theory; cognitive theory</li> <li>• <b>Reducing addiction</b> – drug therapy; behavioural interventions including aversion therapy, covert sensitisation and cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT)</li> <li>• <b>The application of the theory of planned behaviour and Prochaska’s six-stage model of behaviour change</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Revision and Exam Preparation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Paper 1:</b> Introductory topics in psychology</li> <li>• <b>Paper 2:</b> Psychology in context</li> <li>• <b>Paper 3:</b> Issues and options in psychology</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sex and gender</b> – sex role stereotypes</li> <li>• <b>Androgyny</b> – measuring androgyny; Bem’s sex role inventory</li> <li>• <b>The role of chromosomes and hormones</b></li> <li>• <b>Atypical sex chromosome patterns</b> – Klinefelter’s and Turner’s syndromes</li> <li>• <b>Cognitive explanations of gender</b> – Kohlberg’s theory; gender schema theory</li> <li>• <b>Psychodynamic explanations of gender</b> – Freud’s psychoanalytical theory; Oedipus and Electra complexes</li> <li>• <b>Social learning theory as applied to gender</b> – the influence of culture and media</li> <li>• <b>Atypical gender development</b> – gender dysphoria; biological and social explanations of gender dysphoria</li> </ul>				