

| | Autumn 1a | Autumn 1b | Spring 2a | Spring 2b | Summer 3a | Summer 3b |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| CONTENT | Introduction to Psychology | Social Influence | Attachment | Psychopathology | Research Methods | Biopsychology |
| Declarative / core / powerful Knowledge – 'Know What' | Origins of Psychology Approaches to Psychology Research Methods Social Influence Conformity to majority Conformity to social roles Obedience Resistance to social influence Minority influence Social change. | Conformity to majority Conformity to social roles Obedience Resistance to social influence Minority influence Social change. Memory Multi-store model of memory Long-term memory Working memory model Forgetting Eyewitness testimony Cognitive interview. | Caregiver-infant interactions in humans Stages of attachment identified by Schaffer Role of the father. Animal studies of attachment Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's monotropic theory. Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation' Cultural variations in attachment Maternal deprivation Influence of early attachment | Definitions of abnormality Characteristics of phobias, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias Cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression Biological approach to explaining and treating OCD Approaches Origins of Psychology The basic assumptions of the following approaches: | Aims Hypotheses Sampling Pilot studies Experimental designs Variables Control Demand characteristics and investigator effects Ethics Experimental method Observational techniques Self-report techniques Correlations Peer review Economic implications Reliability Validity Features of science Reporting psychological investigations | Nervous system Structure and function of sensory, relay and motor neurons and the process of synaptic transmission Endocrine system The fight or fligh response Localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation Plasticity and functional recovery of the brain after trauma. Ways of studying the brain Biological rhythms |



| Skills Procedural Knowledge – 'Know How' | understanding/applica mathematical skills will • AO1: demonstrate ethical issues in re • AO2: apply psycho | variety of questions such tion (AO2) and evaluation be developed across the knowledge and understa lation to topics within ead logical knowledge and un pret and evaluate psycho | n/synthesis skills (AO3). Ke two years. Inding of psychological coch exam paper. Inderstanding of the speci | nowledge and understand oncepts, theories, treatn | nding of research methonents, research studies, | ds, research skills and research methods and xts |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | Learning approaches Cognitive approach Biological approach Psychodynamic approach Humanistic Psychology Comparison of approaches. | Analysis and interpretation of correlation Levels of measurement: nominal, ordinal and interval. Content analysis Probability and significance Inferential Statistics | |



| Key Questions | How is psychological research conducted? What are the different steps involved and why might there be issues with these methods? | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | Why do people behave differently within a community/society? | | | | | | | |
| | Why do we change our behaviour to follow instructions from authority figures, to fit in with a majority or to fit in with our roles in society? How does societal behaviour change over time? | | | | | | | |
| | How does our memory work? What are the different explanations of memory processes? Why do we forget important information? | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | What techniques can improve/worsen our memory? | | | | | | | |
| | Who is the most important carer/attachment figure for a child? | | | | | | | |
| | Why do we form attachments? | | | | | | | |
| | | | egivers effect our life in t | | | | | |
| | What does research say about the influence of attachment in humans and animals? Why is mathematics important in research? How do we analyse/describe data collected in research? How do we define mental illness? What is the criteria for diagnoses of OCD, phobias and depression? How do we explain what causes mental illnesses? How do we treat mental illnesses and are they effective? What are the different perspectives in psychology? How do they differ and how are they similar? How does the human body affect human behaviour? What are the different biological structures and processes that have an influence on behaviour? How do we analyse and evaluate methods used to carry out research in psychology? | | | | | | | |
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| | Why is mathematics imp | | | | | | | |
| | How do we analyse/des | cribe/interpret data coll | ected in research? | | | | | |
| Assessment | Paper 1: Introductory | Introductory topics in | Section A: Social | Section B: Memory | Section C: | Section D: | | |
| | topics in Psychology | Psychology | Influence | | Attachment | Psychopathology | | |



| | | | Continual class |
|--|--|--|----------------------|
| | | | assessments which |
| | | | include summative |
| | | | evaluations and |
| | | | weekly self - |
| | | | assessments as well |
| | | | as peer assessments. |