



Intent

Psychology is a part of everyday life, therefore as a curriculum we intend to provide knowledge that inform students to help understanding of the world and develop interest in how and why we behave as humans. As social science subject we deeply analyse and evaluate all psychological theories, studies and explanations to topics. This means that students will also study experimental methods, data analysis and biology. By studying psychology, students will develop transferable skills including

- Designing psychological research based on knowledge and skills from research methods
- How psychology is ever changing due to new technologies (Cognitive Neuroscience)
- Analysing and comparing core psychological approaches for students to justify their opinions in different topic areas

Implementation

	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Knowledge	<p><u>Social Influence</u> Understanding why the bystander effect, obedience and deindividuation occurs and the situational and personal factors that are present. Is there a social and cultural bias in conformity, obedience and bystander effect?</p> <p><u>Developmental</u> Understand the role of education, learning and intelligence for different developmental theories. Investigate how morality develops.</p> <p><u>Sleep &amp; Dreaming</u> Understand the functions, features, stages and internal &amp; external influences of sleep. Explain different theories of dreaming.</p> <p><u>Memory</u> Understand the structure and process of different memory theories and the features of short-term and long-term memory. Consider the reductionism and holism debate.</p> <p><u>Research Methods</u> Understanding the methods needed to conduct ethical and rigorous psychological studies. Time to practice data analysis and interpretation applied to psychological experiments. Consider the ethical issues in each topic.</p>	<p><u>Brain and neuropsychology</u> Understand the lateralisation of functions for different areas of the brain as well as how the impact of neurological damage on cognitions and behaviours. Investigate how psychology has changed over time.</p> <p><u>Criminal</u> Understand the learning theories and biological explanations for criminality as well as the effects of punishment for recidivism and treatments for offenders.</p> <p><u>Psychological problems</u> Understanding the symptoms &amp; features, different psychological explanations and treatments for depression and addiction. Does nature or nurture best explain depression or addiction?</p> <p><u>Research Methods</u> Understanding the methods needed to conduct ethical and rigorous psychological studies continued.</p>	<p><u>Social Influence</u> Understand the explanations for obedience, conformity, minority influence and the process of social change</p> <p><u>Memory</u> Understand the features of multi-store memory and working memory models as well as the explanations in forgetting and false memories in eyewitness testimonies.</p> <p><u>Attachment</u> Understand the types, explanations and animal studies into attachment and how this influences early attachment adult relationships.</p> <p><u>Psychopathology</u> Define abnormality and the characteristics, explanations and treatments of OCD, phobias and depression.</p> <p><u>Biopsychology</u> Understand the structure and function of neurons, nervous systems, the endocrine system and biological rhythms. Describe the localisation of function in the brain and hemispheric lateralisation and explain different ways of studying the brain.</p> <p><u>Approaches</u> Reviewing the similarities &amp; differences of the Learning, Cognitive, Biological, Psychodynamic and Humanistic approaches to psychology.</p> <p><u>Research Methods</u> Understanding the methods needed to conduct ethical and rigorous psychological studies. Time to practice data analysis and interpretation applied to psychological experiments.</p>	<p><u>Issues &amp; Debates</u> Examine the nature-nurture debate, ethical implications to psychological research, gender and culture in psychology, the freewill &amp; determinism debate, the reductionism &amp; holism debate and idiographic and nomothetic approaches to psychological investigation</p> <p><u>Schizophrenia</u> Understand the classification, explanations and the different treatments of schizophrenia.</p> <p><u>Gender</u> Investigate the role of chromosomes and hormones of gender and the different explanations of gender development.</p> <p><u>Forensic Psychology</u> Investigate offender profiling and the explanations of offender behaviour. Understand how society deals with offender behaviour.</p> <p><u>Research Methods</u> Understanding the methods needed to conduct ethical and rigorous psychological studies continued.</p>
Recurring skills/themes	<p>As psychology is only taught in Key Stage 4 and 5, we aim recap and develop knowledge from Triple Science, for example the investigation of Phineas Gage and modern brain scanning techniques in Brain and Neuroscience. Enforcing good practice for data analysis on psychological studies will develop mathematical skills throughout the curriculum.</p> <p>Psychology also develops over each key stage, for example relevant Approaches in Psychology is taught in each topic allowing students to build skills to complete a thorough comparison of all the approaches in Year 13. We have also adopted this approach for Issues &amp; Debates to allow students to build stronger knowledge for optional topics.</p>		<p>Enforcing good practice for data analysis on psychological studies will develop mathematical skills throughout the curriculum.</p> <p>Psychology also develops over each key stage, for example relevant Approaches in Psychology is taught in each topic allowing students to build skills to complete a thorough comparison of all the approaches in Year 13. We have also adopted this approach for Issues &amp; Debates to allow students to build stronger knowledge for optional topics.</p>	
Personal Development	<p>Wider reading Research Projects Trips External Speakers</p>	<p>Wider reading Research Projects</p>	<p>Wider Reading KGA+ - 6<sup>th</sup> Form Psychology Club Conducting mini-experiments External speakers</p>	<p>Wider Reading KGA+ - 6<sup>th</sup> Form Psychology Club Trips</p>
Assessment	<p>End of Topic Assessments for each unit Formative marking once a half-term to check knowledge, application or evaluation skills End of Year examinations</p>	<p>End of Topic Assessments for each unit Formative marking once a half-term to check knowledge, application or evaluation skills 2 sets of mock examinations</p>	<p>End of Topic Assessments for each unit Formative marking twice a half-term to check knowledge, application or evaluation skills End of Year examinations</p>	<p>End of Topic Assessments for each unit Formative marking twice a half-term to check knowledge, application or evaluation skills 2 sets of mock examinations</p>

Impact

Students have a detailed understanding of the many psychological topics that applies to real world situations. Students will understand how to conduct ethical psychological investigations and how to analyse the data sensitively. Their development is visible by the percentage progress between assessments, tracking of grades over time and improvements in work (DIRT).

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