



Psychology Curriculum Plan

Year 12

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Unit/Topics	<p>Component 1- Psychology past to present.</p> <p>The biological approach: Assumptions of the Approach. Three underlying assumptions of approach. Application to therapy- drug treatments. Classic research; Raine et al (1997) Brain differences in murderers. Debate: The ethics of neuroscience. Evaluation of the approach-strengths and weaknesses of the biological approach. Comparison of approach with other key approaches in psychology.</p> <p>The psychodynamic approach Assumptions of the Approach. Three underlying assumptions of approach. Application to therapy- Psychodrama. Classic research; Bowlby (1944) Forty-four juvenile thieves.</p> <p>Component 2 investigating behaviour. Research methods and statistics in psychology.</p>	<p>Component 1- Psychology past to present.</p> <p>The psychodynamic approach continued: Evaluation of the approach-strengths and weaknesses of the psychodynamic Comparison of approach with other key approaches in psychology.</p> <p>Behaviourist approach Assumptions of the Approach. Three underlying assumptions of approach. Application to therapy- Aversion therapy. Classic research; Watson and Rayner (1920) Conditioned emotional reactions. Debate: Using conditioning techniques to control the behaviour of children. Evaluation of the approach-strengths and weaknesses of the behaviourist approach. Comparison of approach with other key approaches in psychology.</p> <p>The positive approach: this approach is covered with the guidance of an assigned year 13 mentor for the A01 knowledge. Assumptions of the Approach. Three underlying assumptions of approach. Application to therapy- Mindfulness. Classic research; Myers & Diner(1995) Who is happy?</p> <p>Component 2 investigating behaviour. Research methods and statistics in psychology.</p>	<p>Component 1- Psychology past to present.</p> <p>Positive approach continued: Debate: The relevance of positive psychology in today’s society. Evaluation of the approach-strengths and weaknesses of the positive approach. Comparison of approach with other key approaches in psychology.</p> <p>The cognitive approach Assumptions of the Approach. Three underlying assumptions of approach. Application to therapy- Rational emotive behaviour therapy. Classic research; Loftus and Palmer (1974) An example of the interaction between memory and language. Debate: the reliability of eyewitness testimony. Evaluation of the approach-strengths and weaknesses of the cognitive approach. Comparison of approach with other key approaches in psychology.</p> <p>Component 2 investigating behaviour. Research methods and statistics in psychology.</p>

	<p>The knowledge of and evaluation of the use of the experimental method in psychology hypothesis writing, operationalisation & control of variables. Lab, field & quasi experiments Population, sampling Experimental designs Reliability and validity in research process, Mean median and mode</p> <p>Ethical issues in research; studies/ dealing with, peer review, Special focus social psychology Milgram (1963) behavioural study of obedience.</p> <p>Knowledge of and evaluation of the use of the case study method in psychology</p> <p>Knowledge of and evaluation of Brain scans in psychology.</p>	<p>Knowledge of and evaluation of the use of observations in psychology.</p> <p>Knowledge of and evaluation of the use of Cross-sectional studies</p> <p>Knowledge of and evaluation of the use of questionnaires and Interviews inc online research in psychology.</p> <p>Special focus developmental psychology- Kohlberg (1968) The child as a moral philosopher</p> <p>Knowledge of and evaluation of the use of Correlational analysis in psychology.</p>	<p>Knowledge of and evaluation of the use of the content analysis method in psychology</p> <p>Knowledge of and evaluation of the use of different types of data- qualitative and quantitative in psychology.</p> <p>Data analysis graphs and charts</p> <p>Measures of central tendency interpretation, measures of dispersion Data distributions</p> <p>Primary and secondary data</p> <p>Personal investigation 1 Topic set by board, changes yearly. Introduction to inferential tests. format for reporting psychological investigations.</p>
Key Assessment	<p>C1 Biological approach test on A01 knowledge. Application of assumptions A01 test .</p> <p>C2 regular assessments using past exam questions.</p>	<p>C1 Psychodynamic approach A01 knowledge test. Behaviourist approach A01 Knowledge test. Evaluate Aversion therapy A03 assessment. C2 regular assessments using past exam questions.</p>	<p>C1 Positive approach A01 knowledge test. Cognitive approach A01 Knowledge test. C1 & C2 PPE assessment all skills. C2 regular assessments using past exam questions.</p>
Why is it studied?	<p>Eduqas A level psychology has three components all exam based. Components one and two are taught in parallel over year 12.</p> <p>Component one: psychology past to present. Five approaches are taught in order of historical development to show the evolution of the academic discipline of psychology. The five approaches are the basis of the explanations of the behaviours studied in C3. Therapies are selected to link with methods of modifying behaviour in Component 3. A01,2,3 skills sequenced to build on existing knowledge. Where choices are possible within the spec e.g. therapy, they are made to provide grounding for topics to come e.g. Aversion therapy is applied to addiction in C3, drug therapy applied to schizophrenia in C3 yr. 13</p> <p>Component two: The order of sequencing of C2 links to approaches taught in C1 e.g. starts with experimental methods and brain scans to allow for a more in-depth evaluation of biological approach and the classic research of Raine et al (1997). Component two continues in the Autumn of Year 13.</p>		



Year 13

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Unit/Topics	<p>C3 Implications in the real world and controversies Controversy 1: The ethical costs of conducting research. Application 1: Criminal behaviours. 2xBiological explanations 2xIndividual differences explanations. 2xSocial psychological explanations 2x methods of modifying behaviour; anger management and restorative justice.</p> <p>Component 2: investigating behaviour. Research methods and statistics in psychology. knowledge, evaluation, (including range and standard deviation . knowledge, appropriate application and interpretation of: Chi Square test, Mann Whitney U test, Sign test, Spearman’s rank order correlation coefficient, Wilcoxon matched pairs signed ranks test, probability values, significance levels, observed (calculated) values, critical values from tables, appropriate symbols (=, ≤, <, >, ≥) personal investigation 2- title set by exam board, changes yearly.</p>	<p>C3 applications and controversies. Controversy 2: Sexism. Application 2 Addictive behaviours 2xBiological explanations 2xIndividual differences explanations. 2xSocial psychological explanations 2x methods of modifying behaviour: agonist and antagonist substitution and Aversion therapy. Controversy 3: Scientific status of psychology.</p>	<p>C3 applications and controversies. Controversy 4: Non-human animals. Application 3: Schizophrenia 2xBiological explanations 2xIndividual differences explanations. 2xSocial psychological explanations 2x methods of modifying behaviour: Drug treatments and CBT</p> <p>Structured revision based on needs of the students.</p>
Key Assessment	<p>C3 regular in class assessments & homework focus on essay writing and key skills A01, A02, A03. C2 regular assessments using past exam questions. Assessment linked where possible to the C3 application PPE</p>	<p>C3 Regular in class assessments & homework focus on essay writing and key skills A01, A02, A03. C2 regular assessments using past exam questions. Assessment linked where possible to the C3 application</p>	<p>C3 Regular in class assessments & homework focus on essay writing and key skills A01, A02, A03. C2 regular assessments using past exam questions. Assessment linked where possible to the C3 application</p>
Why is it studied?	<p>Component three- applications in the real world and controversies is taught over all three terms. A01,2,3 sequenced to build on existing knowledge. Schizophrenia can be taught first or last, criminal is taught prior to addiction because of the topic knowledge regarding Eysenck’s personality theory. Where choices are possible within the spec eg therapy pick up on existing knowledge Controversies taught in order to match existing knowledge and if appropriate application being taught. Eg ethics and scientific gain taught first as can draw on C1 and C2 from yr. 12 for this, Sexism is taught second so examples can be identified in subsequent material.</p>		

	<p>Non-human animals taught last as most difficult.</p> <p>Component 2 Statistical tests and probability are taught first so that the knowledge can be applied to the personal investigation.</p>
--	--